

1.0 IDENTIFICATION**GHS PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:**

Masonry Cement.

CHEMICAL NAME:

Calcium compounds, calcium silicate compounds, and other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum make up the majority of this product.

OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION:

Cement, hydraulic cement, masonry cement, silicate.

IDENTIFIED USES:

Building materials, construction, a basic ingredient in concrete.

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER:

Sesco Cement Corporation
8510 E Sam Houston Pkwy N
Houston, TX 77044
United States of America

P: +1 (281) 822-0404
W: sescocement.com

2.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DANGER! Overexposure to Masonry cement can cause serious, potentially irreversible skin or eye damage in the form of chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. The same serious injury can occur if wet or moist skin has prolonged contact exposure to dry Masonry cement.

OSHA/HCS Status:

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the Substance/Mixture:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 1
Skin Sensitization – Category 1

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 1
Carcinogenicity/Inhalation – Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Respiratory Tract Infection – Category 3

2.1 GHS LABEL ELEMENTS**HAZARD PICTOGRAMS:****SIGNAL WORD:**

Danger.

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic reaction.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause cancer.

2.2 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**PREVENTION:**

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Causes eye and skin burns. See Section 4 for additional details. May present risk of engulfment. See Section 7 for additional details. Overexposure to wet cement can cause severe skin damage in the form of chemical burns, including third degree burns. The same severe injury can occur if wet or moist skin is exposed to dry Masonry cement. Clothing wet with moisture from cement can transmit the caustic effects to the skin, causing chemical burns. Masonry cement causes skin burns with little warning; discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a serious injury. You may not feel pain or the severity of the burn until hours after the exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Contact with wet cement may aggravate existing skin conditions. Sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

RESPONSE:

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust above appropriate exposure limits has caused silicosis, fibrosis or scar tissue formations in the lungs. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of pH neutral soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention. Masonry cement may contain trace amounts of hexavalent chromium. Hexavalent chromium is associated with allergic skin reactions which may appear as contact dermatitis and skin ulcerations. Persons already sensitized may react to their first exposure to cement. Other individuals may develop allergic dermatitis after repeated exposure to cement. The symptoms of allergic reactions may include reddening of the skin, rash, and irritation. Symptoms of chronic exposure to wet cement may include reddening, irritation, and eczematous rashes. Drying, thickening, and cracking of the skin and nails may also occur.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously and continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Exposure to dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact by larger amount of dry power or splashes of wet Masonry cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns or blindness. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.

IF INGESTED: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Ingestion of large quantities may cause severe irritation and chemical burns of the mouth, throat, stomach and digestive tract. Do not ingest Masonry cement. Get immediate medical attention.

STORAGE:

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated area.

DISPOSAL:

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED:

None known.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS), also known as Quartz, may cause cancer. Repeated inhalation of RCS may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH states that it is a suspected cause of cancer. Other forms of RCS (e.g. tridymite and cristobalite) may also be present or formed under certain industrial processes.

3.0 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE:

Mixture

CHEMICAL NAME:

Calcium compounds, calcium silicate compounds, and other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum make up the majority of this product.

3.1 CAS NUMBER/OTHER IDENTIFIERS

Ingredient Name	%	CAS #
Portland Cement	55-75%	65997-15-1
Calcium Magnesium Tetrahydroxide	25-45%	39445-23-3
The structure of masonry cement may contain the following in some concentration ranges:		
Calcium Oxide	0-4%	1305-78-8
Quartz	0-0.05%	14808-60-7
Hexavalent Chromium*	0-26 PPM	18450-29-9
Portland/Masonry cement also contains gypsum, limestone and magnesium oxide in various concentrations. However, because these components are not classifiable as a hazard under Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.1200, they are not required to be listed in this section.		
Gypsum	5-7%	13397-24-5
Limestone	0-5%	1317-65-3
Magnesium Oxide	0.5-2.0%	1309-48-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

*Hexavalent chromium is included due to dermal sensitivity associated with the component.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

4.0 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF NECESSARY FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT:

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

INHALATION:

Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of Masonry cement requires immediate medical attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

SKIN CONTACT:

Get medical attention immediately. Heavy exposure to Masonry cement dust, wet concrete or associated water requires prompt attention. Quickly remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods such as watchbands and belts. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess Masonry cement. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH neutral soap. Seek medical attention for rashes, burns, irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposures to

wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement. Burns should be treated as caustic burns. Masonry cement causes skin burns with little warning. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a serious injury. You may not feel pain or the severity of the burn until hours after the exposure. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.

INGESTION:

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/POTENTIAL EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT:

May cause serious eye damage.

INHALATION:

May cause respiratory irritation.

SKIN CONTACT:

May cause severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

INGESTION:

May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

4.3 OVEREXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

EYE CONTACT:

Pain, watering and redness.

INHALATION:

Respiratory tract irritation and coughing.

SKIN CONTACT:

Pain or irritation. Redness and blistering may occur. Skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may occur.

INGESTION:

Stomach pains.

4.4 INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION NEEDED

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SPECIFIC TREATMENTS:

Not Applicable.

PROTECTION OF FIRST-AIDERS:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information in Section 11.

5.0 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Do not use water jet or water-based fire extinguishers.

SPECIFIC CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

No specific fire or explosion hazard.

HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Decomposition products may include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxides.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS:

Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:

For personal protective clothing requirements, please see Section 8.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has entered the environment, including

waterways, soil or air. Materials can enter waterways through drainage systems.

6.2 METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-UP

DRY CEMENT:

Use clean-up methods such as vacuuming, mopping, wet brushing, or by using water sprays or hoses and removing the slurry. Never use compressed air.

When vacuum cleaning or wet cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes can be done, ensure that the workers wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and prevent dust from spreading.

WET CEMENT:

Clean up wet cement and place in a container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as described under Section 13.

7.0 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure by obtaining and following special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material and keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

7.2 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

MEASURES TO PREVENT FIRE:

Not applicable.

MEASURES TO PREVENT AEROSOL AND DUST GENERATION:

Do not sweep. Use dry cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction, which do not cause airborne dispersion.

MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT:

No particular measures.

7.3 INFORMATION ON GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE

Do not handle or store near food and beverages or smoking materials. In dusty environment, wear dust mask and protective goggles. Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact.

7.4 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE

Bulk cement should be stored in silos that are waterproof, dry (with internal condensation minimized), clean and protected from contamination.

7.5 ENGULFMENT HAZARD

To prevent engulfment or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without taking the proper security measures. Cement can build up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught to avoid degradation of quality. Bags should be stacked in a stable manner. Do not use aluminum containers for the storage or transport of wet cement containing mixtures due to incompatibility of the materials.

8.0 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

Ingredient Name	Exposure Limits
Cement, Portland, Chemicals	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction TWA: 10 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Total Dust</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Total Dust</p>
Calcium Oxide	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009) TWA: 2 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
Limestone	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction TWA: 10 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Total Dust</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total Dust</p>

Magnesium Oxide	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010) TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total Dust</p>
Quartz	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009) TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010) TWA: 10 mg/m³ divided by % SiO₂ + 2: Respirable Fraction TWA: 30 mg/m³ divided by % SiO₂ + 2: Total Dust</p>
Calcium Sulfate (Gypsum)	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012) TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total Dust</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010) TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable Fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total Dust</p>

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

8.2 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

HYGIENE MEASURES:

Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by Masonry cement with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. If clothing becomes saturated with Masonry cement, garments should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:



To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields when handling dust or wet cement. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.

SKIN PROTECTION:



Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant gloves. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of impervious gloves. Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant boots and protective long-sleeved and long-legged clothing to protect the skin from contact with wet Masonry cement. Do not get Masonry cement inside boots, shoes, or gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with cement and immediately wash exposed areas of the body



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:



Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and assigned protection factor of the selected respirator.

9.0 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid (Powder)
Color	Gray
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	>11.5 [Conc. (% w/w): 1%]
Melting Point	N/A
Boiling Point	>1000°C (>1832°F)
Flash Point	N/A
Burning Time	N/A
Burning Rate	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	N/A
Explosive Limits	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Relative Density	2.3-3.1
Solubility	In water: 0.1-1%
Partition Coefficient	N/A
Auto-Ignition Temperature	N/A
Decomposition Temperature	N/A
SADT	N/A
Viscosity	N/A

10.0 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY:

Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Dry cements are stable if they are properly stored (see Section 7) and compatible with most other building materials. They should be kept dry. Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminum or other non-noble metals. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in cement react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Humid conditions during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Cements will not decompose into any hazardous products.

11.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Portland Cement LD50/LC50 – Not available.

IRRITATION/CORROSION:

Skin: May cause skin irritation. May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture.

Eyes: May cause serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

SENSITIZATION:

May cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium.

MUTAGENICITY:

There is no data available.

CARCINOGENICITY:

CEMENT, PORTLAND, CHEMICALS

OSHA - N/A; IARC - N/A; ACGIH - A4; NTP - N/A.

QUARTZ

OSHA - N/A; IARC - 1; ACGIH - A2; NTP - Known to be a human carcinogen.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

There is no data available.

TERATOGENICITY:

There is no data available.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):

CEMENT, PORTLAND, CHEMICALS

Category 3; via inhalation and skin contact; may cause respiratory tract irritation and/or skin irritation.

CALCIUM OXIDE

Category 3; via inhalation and skin contact; may cause respiratory tract irritation and/or skin irritation.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):

QUARTZ

Category 1; via inhalation; may cause respiratory tract irritation and/or kidney problems.

ASPIRATION HAZARD:

There is no data available.

11.2 INFORMATION ON THE LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Dermal contact; eye contact; inhalation; ingestion.

POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

GENERAL

Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. If sensitized to hexavalent chromium, a severe allergic dermal reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

CARCINOGENICITY

Masonry cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Crystalline silica (quartz) is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity. Excessive exposure to crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

MUTAGENICITY

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

TERATOGENICITY

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

FERTILITY EFFECTS

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

NUMERICAL MEASURES OF TOXICITY:

There is no data available.

12.0 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY:

The product is not hazardous to the environment. Ecotoxicological tests with Masonry cement on *Daphnia Magna* and *Selenastrum Coli* have shown little toxicological impact. Therefore, LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined. The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may, therefore, be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

There is no data available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

There is no data available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL:

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc): Not available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13.0 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Untreated waste should not be released to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff, and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14.0 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Cement is not covered by the international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID), therefore no classification is required.

UN NUMBER:

Not regulated.

UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

None.

TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASSES:

None.

PACKING GROUP:

None.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

None.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL 73/78 AND THE IBC CODE:

Not available.

15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA 6 FINAL RISK MANAGEMENT:

Chromium, ion (Cr6+).

UNITED STATES INVENTORY (TSCA 8B):

Masonry cements are considered to be statutory mixtures under TSCA. CAS 65997-15-1 is included on the TSCA inventory.

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) 307:

Chromium, ion (Cr6+).

CERCLA:

This product is not listed as a CERCLA substance.

15.2 CLEAN AIR ACT

SECTION 112 (B): HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAP):

Not listed.

SECTION 602: CLASS I SUBSTANCES:

Not listed.

SECTION 602: CLASS II SUBSTANCES:

Not listed.

15.3 DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (DEA)

LIST I CHEMICALS (PRECURSOR CHEMICALS):

Not listed.

LIST II CHEMICALS (ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS):

Not listed.

15.4 SARA 311/312

CLASSIFICATION:

Immediate (acute) health hazard.
Delayed (chronic) health hazard.

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

CALCIUM OXIDE

Not a fire hazard; no sudden release of pressure; not reactive; is an immediate (acute) health hazard; not a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

QUARTZ

Not a fire hazard; no sudden release of pressure; not reactive; not immediate (acute) health hazard; is a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

CHROMIUM, ION (CR6+)

Not a fire hazard; no sudden release of pressure; not reactive; is an immediate (acute) health hazard; is a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

NICKEL COMPOUNDS

Not a fire hazard; no sudden release of pressure; not reactive; is an immediate (acute) health hazard; is a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

LEAD (ORGANIC OR INORGANIC)

Not a fire hazard; no sudden release of pressure; not reactive; not an immediate (acute) health hazard; is a delayed (chronic) health hazard.

15.5 SARA 313:

FORM R – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Chromium, ion (Cr6+); CAS: 8540-29-9.
Lead (Organic or Inorganic).
Nickel Compounds.

SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION:

Alternatively, if any of the compounds are not present, state: This product does not contain any constituents listed under SARA Title III Section 313.

15.6 CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product contains up to 0.05% of chemicals (trace elements) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.

16.0 OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 HISTORY

DATE OF ISSUE:

05/23/2017

VERSION:

1

REVISED SECTION(S):

N/A.

16.2 NOTICE TO READER

While the information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of Masonry cement as it is commonly used, the sheet cannot anticipate and provide all the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product. The data furnished in this sheet does not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Masonry cement to produce Masonry cement products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this Masonry cement or working on Masonry cement products.

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16.3 ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

CERCLA: Comprehensive Emergency Response and Comprehensive Liability Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

DOT: Department of Transportation

GHS: Globally Harmonized System

HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration

NTP: National Toxicology Program

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

REL: Recommended Exposure Limit

RQ: Reportable Quantity

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SDS: Safety Data Sheet

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TPQ: Threshold Planning Quantity

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

UN: United Nations