



Safety Data Sheet

*** Section 1 - Product and Company Identification ***

Material Name: Portland Cement (ASTM Type I/II, ASTM Type III, ASTM Type V, Masonry, Extra, Block, Plastic, Mortar, Class G, Fast Set, Low Heat of Hydration)

Synonyms: Portland Cement; also known as Cement or Hydraulic Cement

Manufacturer Information

CALPORTLAND COMPANY

2025 E. Financial Way

Glendora, CA 91741

Phone: 626-852-6200

www.calportland.com

Emergency Telephone Number

626-852-6200

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

GHS Classification:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1C

Eye Damage - Category 1

Skin Sensitization - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 1A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure - Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause cancer.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.

Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, respiratory protection.

Response

If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Immediately call a poison center or doctor.

Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other Hazards

Inhalation can cause serious, potentially irreversible lung/respiratory tract tissue damage due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

*** Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients ***

CAS #	Component	Percent
65997-15-1	Cement, portland, chemicals	78-95
1317-65-3	Limestone	0-15
13397-24-5	Gypsum (Ca(SO ₄).2H ₂ O)	5-7
14808-60-7	Quartz	0-0.3

Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components

General Product Information

Trace Elements: Portland cement is made from materials mined from the earth and is processed using energy provided by fuels. Trace amounts of naturally occurring, potentially harmful chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis. For example, Portland cement may contain up to 1.50 % insoluble residue, some of which may be free crystalline silica. Other trace constituents may include calcium oxide, free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, and trace metal compounds.

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* * * Section 4 - First Aid Measures * * *

First Aid: Eyes

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 60 minutes. Immediately call a Poison center or doctor/physician.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 60 minutes. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Seek medical treatment in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet cement, cement mixtures, liquids from fresh cement products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to the dry cement.

First Aid: Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. (Inhalation of gross amounts of Portland cement requires immediate medical attention.)

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Symptoms: Eyes

Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Symptoms: Skin contact

Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Symptoms: Inhalation

The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms: Ingestion

May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

* * * Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures * * *

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Non-combustible.

Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

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Hazardous Combustion Products

None

Extinguishing Media

Use appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire. **Fire Fighting**

Equipment/Instructions

Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak.

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***
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Recovery and Neutralization

Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the cement to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet cement and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify b Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8.efore disposal. Do not wash cement down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Emergency Measures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Do not attempt to wash Portland cement down sewers or storm drains.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

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*** Section 7 - Handling and Storage ***

Handling Procedures

Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep bulk and bagged cement dry until used. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged cement is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial 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. Cement can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving cement powders through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.

Storage Procedures

Store product in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage and moisture. Keep cement dry until used. Normal temperature and pressures do not affect the material.

Incompatibilities

Wet Portland cement is alkaline. Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride..

*** Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection ***

Component Exposure Limits

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

ACGIH: 1 mg/m³ TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)

OSHA: 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

NIOSH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)

Limestone (1317-65-3)

OSHA: 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

NIOSH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)

Gypsum (Ca(SO₄).2H₂O) (13397-24-5)

ACGIH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction, listed under Calcium sulfate)

OSHA: 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

NIOSH: 10 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)

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Quartz (14808-60-7)

ACGIH: 0.025 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust)

OSHA: OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m³) 250 mppcf/%SiO₂+5, 10mg/m³/%SiO₂+2

Engineering Measures

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. NIOSH or MSHA approved particulate filter respirators should be used in the context of respiratory protection program meeting the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard [29 CFR 1910.134] to control exposures when ventilation or other controls are inadequate or discomfort or irritation is experienced. Respirator and/or filter cartridge selection should be based on American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards Z88.2 Practices for Respiratory Protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Where prolonged exposure to unhardened concrete products might occur, wear impervious gloves to eliminate skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams; barrier creams should not be used in place of gloves. Periodically wash areas contacted by wet cement or its dry ingredients with a pH neutral soap and water. Wash again at the end of the work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

When engaged in activities where wet concrete or its dry ingredients could contact the eye, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with Portland cement or fresh cement products.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Where prolonged exposure to unhardened concrete products might occur, wear impervious clothing to eliminate skin contact. Where required, wear boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with clean dry clothing.

*** Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties ***

Appearance: Gray powder.

Physical State: Solid

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Boiling Point: Not Applicable

Solubility (H₂O): Slightly soluble

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Octanol/H₂O Coeff.: Not Determined

Flash Point Method: None

Lower Flammability Limit None

(LFL):

Auto Ignition: Not Combustible

Odor: None

pH: 12-13 (in water)

Vapor Density: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 3.15

VOC: Not Determined

Flash Point: None

Upper Flammability Limit None

(UFL):

Burning Rate: None

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*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Reactivity

Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Unintentional contact with water. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Products

Acids. Ammonium salts. Aluminum. Hydrofluoric acid. Water. Oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Will not spontaneously occur. Adding water results in hydration and produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Acute Toxicity

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg

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Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness

Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness

Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to wet concrete. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to their first contact with the product. Other persons may first experience this effect after years of contact with Portland cement products.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity

This product is not reported to have any mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

May cause cancer.

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Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease and/or lung cancer. IARC states that crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Quartz (14808-60-7)

ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen

NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen

NTP: Known Human Carcinogen (respirable size) (Select Carcinogen)

IARC: Monograph 100C [2012] (listed under Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources); Monograph 68 [1997] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Reproductive Toxicity

This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (lungs).

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard

This product is not reported to have any aspiration hazards.

*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

This product is not reported to have any ecotoxicity effects.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

No ecotoxicity data are available for this product's components.

Persistence/Degradability

No information available for the product.

Bioaccumulation

No information available for the product.

Mobility in Soil

No information available for the product.

*** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations ***

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

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*** Section 14 - Transportation Information ***

DOT Information

Shipping Name: Not Regulated.

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations

Component Analysis

None of this products components are listed under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

State Regulations

Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Cement, portland, chemicals	65997-15-1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Limestone	1317-65-3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gypsum (Ca(SO ₄).2H ₂ O)	13397-24-5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quartz	14808-60-7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

Quartz is listed on the WHMIS IDL at 1%.

Additional Regulatory Information

Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	CAN	EEC
Cement, portland, chemicals	65997-15-1	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Limestone	1317-65-3	Yes	NDSL	EINECS
Gypsum (Ca(SO ₄).2H ₂ O)	13397-24-5	No	DSL	No
Quartz	14808-60-7	Yes	DSL	EINECS

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*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS):	Health	1
	Flammability	0
	Physical Hazard	0
	Personal Protection	B

NFPA/HMIS Definitions: 0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme

Protective Equipment: Safety glasses, gloves

Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration., NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry.

Literature References

None

Other Information

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End of Sheet