SAFETY DATA SHEET

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 22, 2020

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	**Universal White Cement (Summer, Winter, P3)**
CHEMICAL NAME/SYNONYM:	**None**
MANUFACTURER:	**Universal White Cement**
ADDRESS:	**5610 W. Maryland Ave. Glendale, AZ 85301**
EMERGENCY PHONE:	**(602) 233-0756**
CHEMTREC PHONE:	**(800) 424-9300**
RECOMMENDED USE:	**Cement**

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD OVERVIEW: May cause mechanical irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Crystalline silica is a natural component of White Cement and is considered a carcinogen.

OSHA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1
Skin sensitization – Category 1
Carcinogenicity/inhalation – Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
[Respiratory tract irritation] – Category 3
STOT-RE, Respiratory Category 1

OSHA HAZARD PICTOGRAM:

SIGNAL WORD: Danger

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause cancer.
Causes damage to organs (respiratory tract, lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Do not breathe dust.
Wear approved respiratory protection if exposure is greater than suggested exposure limits.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
If on skin: Take off clothing immediately. Wash with plenty of water.
If eye or skin irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Do not allow contaminated work clothing out of the workplace.

Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN CLASSIFICATION: None.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Summer Cement

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	% WT
White Cement	65997-15-1	90
Kaolin	92704-41-1	5
Diatomaceous earth	68855-54-9	1
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	3
Bentonite	1302-78-9	1

Winter Cement

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	% WT
White Cement	65997-15-1	95
Kaolin	92704-41-1	2
Diatomaceous earth	68855-54-9	1
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	1

P3

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	% WT
White Cement	65997-15-1	95
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	5

Other chemicals present in this mixture are present at <1% or <0.1% per OSHA 2012 HCS.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water to remove particles for 20 minutes. Seek medical attention.

SKIN: Seek medical attention immediately. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH natural soap. Burns should be treated as caustic burns. Portland 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. Remove contaminated clothes and launder before reuse.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Dust may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following unprotected exposure in excess of suggested limits. Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if any symptoms appear.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical extinguishing media or water. **D**o not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire. Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter the sewage system.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Wear respiratory protective device.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL: Do not dry sweep. Transfer collected material to a container, being careful to minimize creation of dust. Care should be taken to keep spilled products out of sewers, streams, and water systems. Wear protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation.

LAND SPILL: Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal.

WATER SPILL: No specific instruction. Care should be taken to keep spilled products out of sewers, streams, and water systems.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Good housekeeping procedures should be followed to minimize dust generation and accumulation. Any unavoidable deposit of dust must be regularly removed. Avoid spills. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Wash hands and exposed skin after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Keep dry until use. Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Store out of direct heat and light. Do not store near potential spark or flame. Store away from foodstuffs. Incompatible with strong oxidizers, strong acids, and strong bases.

Storage temperature: Ambient
Storage pressure: Atmospheric
Special sensitivity: None

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	OSHA	ACGIH
White cement	**65997-15-1**	15 mg/m^3 total dust and 5 mg/m^3 respirable dust	10 mg/m^3 total dust and 3 mg/m^3 respirable dust
Kaolin	**92704-41-1**	15 mg/m^3 total dust and 5 mg/m^3 respirable dust	2 mg/m^3 respirable dust
Diatomaceous earth	**68855-54-9**	15 mg/m^3 total dust	Not established
Talc	**14807-96-6**	2 mg/m^3 respirable dust	2 mg/m^3 (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline)
Bentonite	**1302-78-9**	Not established.	Not established.
Calcium Carbonate	**1317-65-3**	15 mg/m3	10 mg/m3

ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND VENTILATION: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust below permissible exposure limits.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH for protection.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear eye protection (e.g., safety goggles) to reduce the potential for eye contact.

SKIN PROTECTION: Prevent prolonged or repeated contact by using rubber gloves, sleeves, aprons, and other appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 8 NOTES: PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit, TLV: Threshold Limit Value, TWA: Time Weighted Average

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: White or colored powder

ODOR: Odorless

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable

pH AT AS SUPPLIED: >11.5 at 25•C

MELTING POINT/ FREEZING POINT: Not applicable

BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE: Not applicable

FLASH POINT: Not applicable

EVAPORATION RATE: Not applicable

FLAMMABILITY: Non-flammable

UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: Not applicable

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable

VAPOR DENSITY: Not applicable

RELATIVE DENSITY: 2.3-3.1 g/cm^3

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not soluble

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not applicable

PARTITION COEFFICIENT; n-octanol/water: Unknown

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable

VISCOSITY: Not applicable: solid substance

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: Not explosive

OXIDISING PROPERTIES: Not oxidizing

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture

VOC CONTENT: No VOCs

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: None known.

STABILITY: The product is stable and does not change under normal storage conditions.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: None known.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation of dust and dermal exposure are the most significant routes of exposure in occupational and other settings. Incidental ingestion of dust may occur. Personal protective equipment and good hygiene can reduce these exposures significantly.

SYMPTOMS RELATED TO THE PHYSICAL, AND CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure can irritate skin, eyes, throat, and nose. Hypersensitive individuals may develop allergic dermatitis.

DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AS WELL AS CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE: Hypersensitive individuals may develop allergic dermatitis. Quartz (crystalline silica) contamination of in excess of 2% may pose a risk for silicosis, a lung disease. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has been associated with silicosis. Symptoms of silicosis may include, but are not limited to, the following: shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure. Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Several studies of persons with silicosis also indicate an increased risk of developing lung cancer, a risk that increases with the duration of exposure. Some of these studies of silicosis do not account for lung cancer confounders, especially smoking.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS

White Cement:

- **Oral LD_{50} (rat):** >5,000 mg/kg of body weight
- **Dermal LD_{50} (rabbit):** >2,000 mg/kg of body weight
- **Inhalation LC_{50} (rat):** >5.8 mg/L
- **Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit):** Irritating (Skin Irritation, Category 1)
- **Eye irritation (rabbit):** Irreversible effects on the eye (Eye Damage, Category 1)

Kaolin:

- **Oral LD_{50} (rat):** >5,000 mg/kg of body weight
- **Percutaneous LD_{50} (rat):** >5,000 mg/kg of body weight
- **Inhalation LC_{50} (rat):** > 2.07 mg/L air
- **Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit):** Average score 0. No evidence of skin irritation
- **Eye irritation (rabbit):** Average score 0. No evidence of eye irritation

Diatomaceous earth

- **Oral LD_{50} (rat):** >2000 mg/kg of body weight
- **Percutaneous LD_{50} :** No information found
- **Inhalation LC_{50} (rat):** > 2.6 mg/L air
- **Dermal irritation/corrosivity (*in vitro*):** Not irritating
- **Eye irritation (*in vitro*):** Not irritating

Talc

Oral LD_{50} (rat): >5000 mg/kg of body weight
Percutaneous LD_{50} (rat): >2000 mg/kg of body weight
Inhalation LC_{50} (rat): >2.1 mg/L air
Dermal irritation/corrosivity: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.
Eye irritation: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Bentonite

Oral LD_{50} (rat): >5 mg/kg of body weight
Percutaneous LD_{50} (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg of body weight
Inhalation LC_{50} (rat): >200 mg/L air
Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit): Average score 0.25. Not a primary dermal irritant.
Eye irritation (rabbit): Mildly irritating at 100 mg.

Calcium Carbonate

Oral LD_{50} (mouse): 6,450 mg/kg of body weight
Percutaneous LD_{50}: No information found.
Inhalation LC_{50}: No information found.
Dermal irritation/corrosivity (rabbit): Average score 0. No evidence of skin irritation.
Eye irritation (rabbit): Minor conjunctival irritation. Effects resolved within 72 hours.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Diatomaceous earth causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Crystalline silica can cause a lung condition known as silicosis after long term exposure to dusts containing crystalline silica. Exposure of workers to crystalline silica containing dusts is specifically regulated by OSHA. The use of a correctly fitted, NIOSH approved respirator suitable for use against crystalline silica inhalation is essential for minimizing exposure to this danger. Human studies with Kaolin and Diatomaceous earth indicate that chronic (15~20 years) exposure to excessive dust levels may lead to pneumoconiosis, a lung disease. Not all individuals with pneumoconiosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. However, pneumoconiosis can be progressive and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after the esposure has ceased. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include but are not limited to the following: shorness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume. No other chronic effects were identified due to the other ingredients or the mixture.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: No reproductive effects from White Cement were found. Limited animal studies with Kaolin indicate no hazard; Kaolin is generally regarded as safe by FDA. Diatomaceous earth and talc are not classifiable as reproductive toxicants. No adverse effects were reported for calcium carbonate in rats. No information found for the other compounds.

CARCINOGENICITY: Calcium carbonate has not been classified as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA. White Cement is classified as a group A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen by ACGIH, is listed by OSHA, and is not listed as a known or suspected carcinogen by NTP or IARC. Bentonite is not listed as a known or suspected carcinogen by OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or IARC. Talc is categorized as a group 3 carcinogen by IARC, Evidence of Carcinogenicity by the NTP, and not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen by ACGIH. Kaolin, as kaolin clay, and talc are listed by ACGIH as Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen. Diatomaceous earth, as amorphous silica, is classified as a group 3 carcinogen by IARC due to inadequate evidence, and is not listed by OSHA, ACGIH, or NTP. This product contains silica which is a human carcinogen by OSHA, ACGIH, and IARC. Other ingredients present at less than 0.1% have not been reported to be carcinogenic. Respirable crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic (Group 1) by IARC. NTP lists respirable crystalline silica as a “known human carcinogen.” ACGIH lists respirable crystalline silica as a suspected human carcinogen (A2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica. (Carcinogenicity, Category 1A).

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Talc: The LC_{50} in *Brachydanio rerio* (Zebrafish) is > 100 g/l under semi-static conditions (exposure time: 96 hr).
Kaolin: Animal testing indicates no adverse effects.
Bentonite: The LC_{50} in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow Trout) is 19 g/L under static conditions (exposure time: 96 hr).
Calcium carbonate: The LC_{50} in *Gambusia affinis* (Western mosquitofish) is > 56,000 mg/L for 24 – 96 hrs under static conditions.
No information found for the other compounds.

PHYTOTOXICITY: No information found.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Diatomaceous earth is not expected to degrade. Degradation of bentonite is minimal. No information found for the other compounds.

BIOACCUMMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Kaolin and Diatomaceous earth are not expected to bioaccumulate. No information found for the other compounds.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Kaolin is insoluble in water, so negligible mobility in soil. Calcium carbonate has negligible mobility in soil. No information found for the other compounds.

OTHER EFFECTS: Kaolin may affect turbidity of water if discharged in large quantities to lakes or streams. No information found for the other compounds.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: This product must be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. Where possible, it is best to use up any excess material.

RCRA HAZARD CLASS: The product is not listed under any section of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE DESIGNATION California identifies substances with acute oral, acute dermal, or acute inhalation LD_{50}s less than 2,500, 4,300, or 10,000 mg/kg, respectively as “hazardous wastes." This product is therefore NOT a "hazardous waste" if spilled in California.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: The product is not a US Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Material or Hazardous Substance.

OTHER AGENCIES: The product has no UN Number and is not regulated under international rail, highway, water, or air transport regulations.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA NO.: All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

RCRA: Not listed as a hazardous waste under any sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or regulations (40) CFR 261 et seq.).

SUPERFUND: CERCLA/SARA. Not listed under CERCLA (the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act) or its 1986 amendments, SARA, (the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act), including substances listed under Section 313 of SARA, Toxic Chemicals, 42 USC 11023, 40 CFR 372.65; Section 302 of SARA, Extremely Hazardous Substances, 42 USC 11002, 40 CFR 355; or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances list, 42 USC 9604, 40 CFR 302.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT: Not regulated under the SDWA, 42 USC 300g-1, 40 CFR 141 et seq.
Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act): 33 USC 1251 et seq.

a.) Not a discharge covered by any water quality criteria of Section 304 of the CWA, 33USC 1314
b.) It is not on the Section 307 List of Priority Pollutants, 33 USC 1317, 40 CFR 129
c.) It is not on the Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances, 33 USC 1321, 40 CFR 116.

OSHA/CAL OSHA: This SDS document meets the requirements of both OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Cal OSHA (Title 8 CCR 5194(g)) hazard communication standards. Refer to Exposure Control/Personal Protection for regulatory exposure limits.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: The following chemicals are present in this coating product in small amounts. These chemicals are listed by the California EPA as materials known to the State of California to cause cancer, (and/or) birth defects, (and/or) other reproductive harm.

Chemical Name	CAS Number
WHITE CEMENT	65997-15-1
TALC (Containing asbestiform fibers)	14807-96-6

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION: This SDS was finalized on April 22, 2020 and is compliant with OSHA HCS/HazCom 2012 Final Rule. This replaces the previous version dated July 27, 2003.

DISCLAIMER: Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but it is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user’s responsibility to determine the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and adopt necessary safety precautions. We make no warranty as to results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions or use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to use of any material supplied by us.