Safety Data Sheet

Blended Cement

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier:	Blended Cement (CAS #65997-15-1)
Other means of identification:	Type IL Cement Type IP (binary- pozzolan/ash blend) Cement Type IT (ternary – pozzolan/ash and limestone blended) Cement Generic names: Portland Limestone Cement ; Block Cement; General Use (GU) Cement Special Purpose (SP) Cement; Manufactured Concrete Product (MCP) Cement
Chemical name:	Composed of calcium compounds, calcium and aluminum amorphous silicate compounds, crystalline silica and other compounds containing calcium, silica, aluminum and minor amounts of iron and other metals make up the majority of this product.
Relevant Uses:	Building materials, construction application, a basic ingredient in concrete.
Manufacturers Name:	CEMEX
Address	10100 Katy Freeway, Suite 300 Houston, TX 77043 T Customer Care 1-800-99-CEMEX
Emergency telephone number:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazards Identification

OSHA/HCS status:	This material, as individual components and resulting mixture, is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Category Classification(s):	EYE, SKIN, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND GASTROINTESTINAL CORROSION/IRRITATION – Category 1 EYE DAMAGE – Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION – Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION – Category 1A SINGLE TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) Lungs – Category 1 & 2

GHS label elements:

Hazard pictograms:

GHS05 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word:	Danger
Hazard statements:	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage May cause an allergic skin reaction Causes serious eye irritation/damage H3SO: May cause cancer (Inhalation, Dermal). H372: Causes damage to lungs; kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure

May cause damage to organs (eye, lung/respiratory system, Skin, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation)

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260: Do not breathe dusts or mists
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after manually handling. Wash clothing, hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P281: use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriately as needed. Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves when manually handling this product
P301+P330+P331: If product enters mouth or is swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P302 + P352: If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P303+P361+P353: If on skin (or hair) remove imediately all contaminated clothing and ; rinse skin with water or in shower
P304+P112: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P3S1+p338: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation continues, get medical advice/attention
P308+_313: If exposed or concerned, unwell or irritation of the eyes, skin, mouth, or throat/nasal passages persist: Get medical advice/attention.
Immediately call a doctor or POISON CENTER
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
Specific treatment (see Setion 4 on this label)
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national regulations
Avoid creating dust when handling, using, cleaning up or storing this product. Use with adequate ventialtiuon to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits.

Other Hazards:

Trace amounts of naturally occurring chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis. Trace constituents may include insoluble residue, some of which may be free Quartz (crystalline silica), calcium oxide (Also known as lime or quick lime), magnesium oxide, potassium sulfate, sodium sulfate, chromium compounds (including hexavalent chromium), and nickel compounds.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance/mixture: Blended Cement – mixture – IL, IP, IT Types

Chemical name: Calcium oxides and compounds; calcium and aluminum amorphous silicates and crystalline silica make up the majority of this product – amorphous silicate and calcium compounds can contain small amounts or iron and other metals as well as significant amounts of calcium and aluminum.

Ingredient Name	% Content	CAS number
Portland Cement Clinker	40 - 90	65997-15-1
Pozzolan	0 - 40	1302-93-8 1332-93-8
Fly ash, bottom ash, ponded ash, landfill ash, economizer ash, Class C and F * (contains calcium oxide)	0 - 40	68131-74-8
Expanded Shale and clay	0 - 40	68334-37-2
Gypsum	4 - 9	7778-18-9
Limestone	0 - 15	1317-65-3
Kiln Bag House Dust	0 - 5	68475-76-3
Quartz and cristobalite (crystalline silica)	<0.1 - 25	14808-60-7 14464-46-1
Hexavalent chromium**	*	18450-29-9

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process or product variation(s).
* Fly ash and other coal combustion products (CCPs) are UVCB substances (substance of unknown or variable composition or biological. Various CCPs, noted as Ashes; Ash; Ash residues; Ashes, residues, bottom; Bottom ash; Bottom ash residues; Waste solids, ashes under TSCA are defined by the US EPA as: “The residuum from the burning of a combination of carbonaceous materials. The following elements may be present as oxides: aluminum, calcium, iron, magnesium, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, sulfur, titanium, and vanadium.” Ashes including fly ash and fluidized bed combustion ash are identified by CAS number 68131-74-8. The exact composition of the ash is dependent on the fuel source and flue additives composed of a large number of

constituents. The classification of the final substance is dependent on the presence of specific identified oxides as well as other trace elements.
**Hexavalent chromium is included due to dermal sensitivity associated with the component. Hexavalent chromium is present in Portland cement in very small quantities. OSHA's Hexavalent Chromium (chromium VI) standard exempts the hexavalent chromium in Portland cement: "1910.1026(a)(1) – standard applies to occupational exposures to chromium (VI) in all forms and compounds in general industry, except: 1910.1026(a)(3) Exposures to Portland cement."

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.

Section 4. First-Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures:

General:	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
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 15 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 Blended 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 Blended 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 Blended 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.
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.

Potential symptoms and effects from acute exposures (delayed or immediate):

Direct skin and eye contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of the product are also known to cause corrosive effects to skin, eye and mucous membranes. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Inhalation of dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous members and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing. chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposed limits. Repeated excessive exposure may cause pneumoconiosis, such as silicosis and other respiratory effects.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF SILICOSIS AND SCLERODERMA: There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms. The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune **disease,** include thickening and stiffness of the skin, particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

Eye contact:	Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation:	May cause respiratory irritation in minor amounts and burns if in high concentrations.

Skin contact:	Causes severe burns. 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. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion:	Not expected to be a significant route of entry. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Potential symptoms and effects from long-term over-exposures:

Eye contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering and redness.
Inhalation:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation and coughing; if high exposure for prolonged periods: lung damage, silicosis, lung cancer and kidney disease.
Skin contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness and blistering may occur, skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may occur. Dermal sensitization and reactions can occur.
Ingestion:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains.

Recommendations for immediate medical attention / treatment:

If large quantities have been Ingested or inhaled:	Seek medical treatment and contact poison treatment specialist immediately.
Notes to physician:	Treat symptomatically.
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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Non-flammable. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	No specific fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides products:
Special protective actions for firefighters:	Evacuate area. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For personal protective clothing requirements, please see Section 8.

For non-emergency personnel:	Evacuate area, if necessary. Contact emergency personnel, if needed. Do not breathe dust. Stay upwind.
For emergency responders:	Evacuate surrounding areas if necessary. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions:	Avoid release to the environment. Contain the spill to avoid the discharge of spilled material into drains, surface waters and/or groundwater. If the spilled material enters any drainage systems, surface waters and/or groundwater, follow all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations for additional clean-up and/or reporting requirements.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small and large spills:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8 for cleaning, containing and removing the spill. Minimize generation of dust. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent recirculation of cement dust (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use control dust measures and carefully scoop or shovel into clean dry container (avoiding creation of airborne dusts) for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:	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.
Advice on general occupational hygiene:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.
Conditions for safe storage:	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (as of December 2023)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Portland Cement Clinker	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	NIOSH REL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Total
	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
Quartz and cristobalite (as respirable crystalline silica – all forms)	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 0.025 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	NIOSH REL (United States). TWA: 0.05 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	OSHA PEL 1910. (United States). TWA:0.05 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable Action Level: 0.025 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	MSHA (United States) TWA: 10mg/m^3 divided by %SiO2 + 2: as Respirable dust; or TWA: 0.1 mg/m^3 as crystalline silica; Form: respirable
Limestone	PNOR - ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Inhalable TWA: 3 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	NIOSH REL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Total Dust

	PNOR - OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust
Gypsum	PNOR - ACGIH TLV (United States) TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
	NIOSH REL (United States) TWA 5 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Respirable TWA 10 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Total
	OSHA PEL Z-1 (United States) TWA 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
Calcium oxide (lime, quicklime)	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 2 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
	NIOSH REL (United States). TWA:2 mg/m^3 10 hours. Form: Total
	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total
Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) - Total Dust Includes Pozzolan and Expanded Shale and Clay	ACGIH TLV (United States) TWA: 3 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 10 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Inhalable dust
	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Respirable TWA: 15 mg/m^3 8 hours. Form: Total dust

Controls

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.

Hygiene

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

Remove protective equipment and saturated clothing before entering eating areas.

PPE

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.

Hand protection: Use impervious, waterproof, and alkali-resistant gloves. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of impervious gloves. Do not get Blended Cement inside gloves. Recommended material: Nitrile®.

Body protection: Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant boots and protective long-sleeved and long- legged clothing to protect the skin from contact with wet Blended Cement. To reduce foot and ankle exposure, wear impervious boots that are high enough to prevent Blended Cement from getting inside them. Do not get Blended Cement inside boots, shoes, or gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with cement and immediately wash exposed areas of the body.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Footwear and other gear to protect the skin should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, NIOSH approved particulate filter respirator if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary (exposures above an applicable occupational exposure value). Respirator

selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and assigned protection factor of the selected respirator as per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Solid. [Powder.]
Color:	Gray or white.
Odor:	Odorless.
Odor threshold:	Not available.
pH (in water):	12 - 13
Melting point:	Not available.
Boiling point:	>1000°C (>1832°F)
Flash point:	Not flammable. Not combustible.
Burning time:	Not available.
Burning rate:	Not available.
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits:	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure:	Not applicable.
Vapor density:	Not applicable.
Relative density:	2.7 to 3.15
Solubility:	Slightly soluble in water.
Solubility in water:	0.1 to 1%
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature:	Not available.
SADT:	Not available.
Viscosity:	Not applicable.

Section 10. 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: The product is stable.

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

Conditions to avoid: No specific data.

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Blended Cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Effects

Acute toxicity: Blended Cement LD50/LC50 = Not available

Irritation/Corrosion: Skin: May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture.
Eyes: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.
Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

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

Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity: Not classified.

Teratogenicity: Not classified.

Aspiration hazard: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Classification:

Ingredient	OSHA	IARC	ACGIH	NTP
Portland Cement Clinker	NA	NA	A4	NA
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Carcinogen	1	A2	Known to be a human carcinogen.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Category 3	Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz (crystalline silica)	Category 2	Inhalation	Respiratory tract, lungs and kidneys

Routes of exposure - Dermal contact, Eye contact, Inhalation, and Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, skin burns, ulcerations and necrosis may occur.
Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure:

Short term exposure
Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure
Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects: See chronic health effects below.

Potential chronic health effects:

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

Carcinogenicity: Quartz (crystalline silica) is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified Quartz (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 Quartz (crystalline silica) can cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. NTP, NIOSH and ACGIH also list crystalline silica as a carcinogen.

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 are no data available - acute toxicity estimates.

Section 12. Ecological

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability: There are no data available.

Bioaccumulation potential: There are no data available.

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

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ecotoxicity: No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods: Salvage spilled cement material where possible. Uncontaminated cement material may be reused. Dispose of waste material in accordance with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information

Special precautions for user: 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 Regulated.

Transport Parameters	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	-	-	-
Transport Hazard Class	-	-	-
Packing Group	-	-	-
Environmental Hazard	None	None	None
Additional Information	-	-	-

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Status under USDOL-OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200
This product is considered a "hazardous chemical" under this regulation and should be part of any hazard communication program.

Status under CERCLA/SUPERFUND 40 CFR 117 and 302
Not listed.

Hazard Category under SARA(Title III), Sections 311 and 312
The product qualifies as a "hazardous substance" with delayed health effects.

Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313

This cement product does not contain Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA") Section 313 chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration specified in EPCRA Section 313 Section 372.38(a). Trace amounts of naturally occurring chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis.

Status under TSCA (as of May 1997)
The ingredients of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act
This product is a "hazardous substance" subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.

Status under California Proposition 65
This product contains up to 0.05 percent 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.

State Right to Know:
Portland Cement Clinker (65997-15-1)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Quartz (crystalline silica) (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Gypsum (7778-18-9)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Section 16. Other Information

Approval or Revision History

Date of issue (mm/yyyy):	July 1998
Revision:	April 2011 (Michael Tilton)
Revision:	May 2015 - Revised Section(s) per HCS-GHS
Revision:	April 2017 – related to address
Revision:	November 20, 2020 – Changed title to Blended Cement and added additional product identifiers: Type IL Cement, Portland Limestone Cement, Block Cement. Substance/mixture was changed from Block Cement to Blended Cement – mixture. Block Cement was replaced with Blended Cement throughout document.
Revision:	December 2023 () – General review and revision. Added additional product identifiers: Type IP Cement, Type IT Cement and changed composition and percentage ranges of ingredients for added product types.

Notice to reader

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

SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT OR THE MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE OR CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CEMEX, Inc. except that the product shall conform to contracted specifications. The information provided herein was believed by CEMEX to be accurate at the time of preparation or prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of product and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be for damages and no claim of any kind, whether as to product delivered or for non-

delivery of product, and whether based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence, or otherwise shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the quantity of product in respect of which damages are claimed. In no event shall Seller be liable for incidental or consequential damages, whether Buyer's claim is based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence or otherwise. In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Portland Cement Clinker to produce Blended Cement products. Users should review other relevant safety data sheets before working with Blended Cement or working on Blended Cement products, for example, Blended Cement concrete.

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 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
MSHA – Mine Safety and Health Administration
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