

Boulder Creek Stone Veneer

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Boulder Creek Stone Veneer

Synonyms: Brick Veneer, Tile, Landscaping products, Stone Veneer Accessories, Waypost Premium Stone Siding. All shapes and colors.

Additional Information: This product is a cured concrete veneer product, and is physiologically inert in its current form. If the product is altered by further processing, such as cutting, sanding, grinding, or other means and dust or particles are generated, the hazards described herein apply.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Exterior and Interior wall covering, floor covering, landscaping.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Boulder Creek Stone

8282 Arthur Street NE

Spring Lake Park, MN 55432

763-786-7138

www.bouldercreekstone.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 763-786-7138 7:00am – 5:00pm Central time

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Dam. 1 H318

Skin Sens. 1 H317

Carc. 1A H350

STOT SE 3 H335

STOT RE 2 H373

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
H373 - May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

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Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+310+313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

This product is physiologically inert in its current form. If the product is altered by processing, cutting, sanding, or other means and dust or particles are generated, the hazards described herein apply. May cause mechanical abrasion/irritation. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. This product may contain trace amounts of hexavalent chromium and nickel.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Shale, expanded, aggregates*	(CAS No) 68334-37-2	54.66	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS No) 65997-15-1	24.64	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Water	(CAS No) 7732-18-5	13.66	Not classified
Ashes, residues	(CAS No) 68131-74-8	4.319 - 5.8615	Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	< 0.617	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Calcium chloride	(CAS No) 10043-52-4	0.46	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Calcium oxide	(CAS No) 1305-78-8	< 0.1851	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Manganese oxide (MnO ₂)	(CAS No) 1313-13-9	< 0.1234	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 STOT RE 2, H373
Phosphorus oxide (P ₂ O ₅)	(CAS No) 1314-56-3	< 0.1234	Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Potassium oxide	(CAS No) 12136-45-7	< 0.1234	Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Magnesium sulfate	(CAS No) 7487-88-9	< 0.1234	Not classified

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Sodium hydroxide	(CAS No) 1310-73-2	0.00008	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
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Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

*Product is a UVCB and may contain Quartz.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: For particulates and dust: Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: For particulates and dust: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Skin sensitization. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: For particulates and dust: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: For particulates and dust: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Aggregates may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation. This product contains portland cement: Cement clinker and cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Dermatitis: Cement and clinker dust are 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 clinker dust and 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 clinker dust or cement.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: For particulates and dust: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: For particulates and dust: May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Dry sawing or grinding of concrete masonry products may result in the release of respirable crystalline quartz. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Aggregate dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

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Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Avoid raising dust.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Silica compounds. calcium oxide. Oxides of manganese. Phosphorus oxides. Oxides of magnesium. Potassium oxides. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: As supplied in its massive form, this product is inert. Cutting, crushing or grinding 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. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Products: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid. Ammonium salts. Aggregate dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Exterior and Interior wall covering, floor covering, landscaping

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

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Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	5000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 µg/m ³
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	25 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC) (Not applicable)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction 10 mg/m ³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction 15 mg/m ³ Total Dust

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eye Protection

: In case of excessive dust production, safety goggles are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: The following applies to the product if it is cut, sanded or altered in such a way that excessive and/or significant particulates and/or dusts may be generated: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State

: Solid

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Appearance	: Varied colored concrete
Odor	: No data available
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. Aggregate dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials. Avoid creating or spreading dust.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid. Ammonium salts. Aggregate dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Ashes, residues (68131-74-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2500 mg/kg
Manganese oxide (MnO₂) (1313-13-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	9000 mg/kg
ATE (Oral)	500.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Gases)	4,500.00 ppmV/4h
ATE (Vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
ATE (Dust/Mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h
Phosphorus oxide (P₂O₅) (1314-56-3)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	1217 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 1 h)
Magnesium sulfate (7487-88-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg

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Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2301 (1455 - 2781) mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)	
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	1350 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: For particulates and dust: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable (airborne) crystalline silica dust will cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: For particulates and dust: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Aggregates may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation. This product contains portland cement: Cement clinker and cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Dermatitis: Cement and clinker dust are 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 clinker dust and 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 clinker dust or cement.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: For particulates and dust: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: For particulates and dust: May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Dry sawing or grinding of concrete masonry products may result in the release of respirable crystalline quartz. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Not classified.

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	50.6 mg/l
Magnesium sulfate (7487-88-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	2610 - 3080 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	266.4 - 417.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	10650 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2400 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	45.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	40 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	Not established.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
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Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
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BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
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Manganese oxide (MnO ₂) (1313-13-9)	
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BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
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Log Pow	< 0 (at 20 °C)
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Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)	
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BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
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12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

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

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
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Shale, expanded, aggregates (68334-37-2)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Ashes, residues (68131-74-8)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Manganese oxide (MnO ₂) (1313-13-9)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Phosphorus oxide (P ₂ O ₅) (1314-56-3)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Potassium oxide (12136-45-7)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Magnesium sulfate (7487-88-9)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Water (7732-18-5)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Calcium chloride (10043-52-4)	
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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

15.2. US State Regulations

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Quartz (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Calcium oxide (1305-78-8)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Phosphorus oxide (P2O5) (1314-56-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Potassium oxide (12136-45-7)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Sodium hydroxide (1310-73-2)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date	: 03/16/2017
Other Information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Eye Irrit. 2B	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Met. Corr. 1	Corrosive to metals Category 1
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Boulder Creek Stone Veneer

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)