

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 Product and Company Identification

Product

Product Name: SureCast Color Hardener

Product Description: Concrete Surface Color Hardener

Intended Use: Coloring / strengthening freshly placed concrete

Company

Manufacturer: SureCrete Design Products, Inc.

15246 Citrus Country Drive

Dade City, FL 33523

USA

Contact: 1-352-567-7973 (telephone general)

1-800-262-8200 Chemtrec

+1 703-741-5500 Chemtrec International

info@surecretedesign.com (e-mail)

1-352-521-0973 (facsimile)

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Classification of substance or mixture:

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1	H314
Skin sensitization	Category 1	H317
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1	H318
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3	H335
respiratory irritation		
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A	H350

GHS Label Elements:

Hazard Symbol:



Signal Word: Danger

Label Hazard Statements:

- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317 May cause allergic skin reaction.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H350 May cause cancer through repeated inhalation.
- H372 Causes damage to respiratory system through prolonged and repeated exposure.



Label 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 dust.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling this product.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P280	Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P301+330+33	31 IF SWALLOWED Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call poison
	center/physician.
P303+361+3	IF ON SKIN (or hair) Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with
	water/shower. Immediately call poison center/physician. Wash contaminated
	clothing before reuse.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED Remove victim to fresh air and in a position comfortable for
	breathing.
P342 + P313	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Get medical attention.
P305 + P351 -	FP338 IF IN EYES Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if
	present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
P337 + P310	If eye irritation persists: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Hazard Ratings

P501

P333+313 P363

	health	flammability	reactivity
HMIS	1	0	0
NFPA	1	0	0

SECTION 3 Composition / Information on Ingredients This material is regulated as a mixture

Ingredient	CAS#	EC#	% (by weight)
Hazardous			
Portland Cement type 1	65997-15-1	ND	<36%
Crystalline silica quartz	14808-60-7	ND	<68%
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	ND	<2%
Non hazardous			
Black pigment	1317-61-9	ND	0 - <6%

If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical attention.

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.



Yellow pigment	51274-00-1	ND	0 - <4%
Red pigment	1309-37-1	ND	0 - <4%
Green Pigment	1328-53-6	ND	0 - <3%
Blue Pigment	147-14-8	ND	0 - <2%
Titanium Dioxide*	13463-67-7	ND	0 - <5%
	Trade secret		<6%

The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

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

Skin Contact: Get medical attention immediately. Heavy exposure to portland 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 portland 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. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure

Inhalation: Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of portland 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.

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage. **Inhalation:** May cause respiratory irritation.

^{*} Based upon all available study results, DuPont scientists conclude that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory diseases in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.



Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms:

Eye contact: Pain, watering and redness.

Inhalation: Respiratory tract irritation and coughing.

Skin contact: Pain or irritation, redness and blistering may occur, skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may

occur.

Ingestion: Stomach pains.

Potential chronic health effects:

Long-term exposure to high concentrations of crystalline silica quartz may cause cancer. Long-term exposure to high concentrations of dust containing iron oxide can cause a benign condition termed "pulmonary siderosis." This condition is not associated with any physical impairment of lung function.

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

SECTION 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, alcohol resistant foam, Dry Chemical or CO2 appropriate for surrounding materials.

Special Hazards: Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes. Oxides of carbon.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: None.

Advice for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions: Avoid dust generation. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from spill. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate protective equipment.

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff from contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for clean-up: Dry spills may be scooped up. Attempt to prevent dry product (dust) from becoming airborne. Wet product may be scraped up and placed in appropriate disposal containers. Allow wet product to dry before disposal. Do not flush down drains.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing that has become wet with the mixed product. Launder clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to product.



Conditions of safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store product in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Prevent against physical damage and moisture. Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material. Wet portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Wet portland cement can cause severe chemical burns; do not get inside clothing, boots, shoes, or gloves.

SECTION 8 Exposure Control / Personal Protection Exposure limit values:

Component	Value	/ Source		
Portland cement 65997-15-1	TLV	1mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH
Portland cement 65997-15-1	REL	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10h	10mg/m³ (total dust) 10h	NIOSH
Portland cement 65997-15-1	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Crystalline Silica, (quartz) 14808-60-7	TWA	.05mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10h	No data available	NIOSH REL
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	TWA	.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	TWA	10mg/m^3 divided by $\% \text{SiO}_2 + 2$ (respirable fraction)	30mg/m^3 divided by $\% \text{SiO}_2 + 2$ (total dust)	OSHA PEL
Calcium Oxide 1305-78-8	TWA	2 mg/m³ 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Calcium Oxide 1305-78-8	TWA	2mg/m ³ 10h	No data available	NIOSH REL
Calcium Oxide 1305-78-8	TWA	5 mg/m ³ 8h	No data available	OSHA PEL
Limestone 1317-65-3	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10h	10mg/m³ (total dust) 10h	NIOSH REL
Limestone 1317-65-3	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Magnesium Oxide 1309-48-4	TWA	10mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Magnesium Oxide 1309-48-4	TWA	No data available	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Gypsum 13397-24-5	TWA	10mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Gypsum 13397-24-5	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	10mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	NIOSH REL
Gypsum 13397-24-5	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Titanium Dioxide 13463-67-7	TWA	4mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	10mg/m³ (total dust)	JSOH OEL's
Titanium Dioxide 13463-67-7	TWA	10mg/m ³	No data available	ACGIH
Green pigment 1328-53-6	TLV	0.5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	No data available	ACGIH
Green pigment 1328-53-6	PEL	No data available	0.5 mg/m³ (total dust)	OSHA



Blue pigment 147-14-8	TLV	0.5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)	No data available	ACGIH
Blue pigment 147-14-8	PEL	No data available	0.5 mg/m³ (total dust)	OSHA

Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls: Use mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust) to control exposure within applicable limits. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Skin protection: Wear impervious clothing to eliminate skin contact. Where needed 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 dry clothing. Wear impervious gloves to eliminate skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams. Periodically wash areas contacted by wet cement or its dry ingredients with pH neutral soap and water. Wash again at the end of work.

Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use and maintenance must be accordance with regulatory requirements.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by portland cement with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. If clothing becomes saturated with portland cement, garments should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.

Control of environmental exposure: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains or waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Potential environmental effects: Not considered to be harmful to aquatic life.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General

Physical state: powder Color: varies by selection Odor: no distinct odor

Odor Threshold: Not available

Safety Data

pH in water: >11.5

Melting point: Not available Boiling point: Not available Flash point: Not available Freeze Point: Not available Evaporation rate: Not applicable



Vapor pressure (mm Hg.): Not applicable

Water solubility: 0.1 - 1%

Vapor density (air = 1): Not applicable

Relative density: 2.65

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: Stable under normal storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous reactions: None under normal conditions of storage and use.

Conditions to avoid: No specific data.

Incompatible materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Portland 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

Component Information

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Inhalation LC50
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	500 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available
Limestone 1317-65-3	6450 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available
Titanium Dioxide 13463-67-7	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available
Black pigment 1317-61-9	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available
Yellow pigment 51274-00-1	>10000 mg/kg (Rat)	>195 g/m³ 2 weeks (Rat)
Red pigment 1309-37-1	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	>210 g/m³ 2 weeks (Rat)



Green pigment 1328-53-6	>10 g/kg (Rat)	No data available
Blue pigment 147-14-8	>10 g/kg (Rat)	No data available

Acute Toxicity

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	Contains > 0.1% crystalline silica which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and may have effects on the lungs, resulting in fibrosis (silicosis).
Ingestion	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin	Dries skin and mucous membranes.
Eye	Slightly irritating, not classified.

Sensitization: Does not cause sensitization.

Mutagenicity: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: This product contains greater than 0.1% crystalline silica which is listed as a Group 1 carcinogen by IARC, a known carcinogen by NTP, OSHA and as A2 suspected human carcinogen by ACGIH. Based upon all

available study results, DuPont scientists conclude that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory diseases in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

Reproductive toxicity: No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure: None.

Specific target organ toxicity- repeated exposure: Crystalline silica, quartz targets respiratory tract and kidneys (Category 1).

Aspiration Hazard: No data available.

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Chemical Name	CAS No	Fish LC50	Algae/aquatic plants EC50	Crustacea EC50
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	Oreochromis niloticus 100 mg/L (chronic NOEC)	No data available	No data available
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	Pimephales promelas	Pseudokirchneriella subapitata	Daphnia magna



		1000 mg/L 96 h	61 mg/L 72 h	1000 mg/L 48 h
Black pigment	1317-61-9	Danieo rerio 100000 mg/L 96 h	No data available	Daphnia magna 10000 mg/L 48 h
Yellow pigment	51274-00-1	Danieo rerio 100000 mg/L 96 h	No data available	Daphnia magna 100 mg/L 48 h
Red pigment	1309-37-1	Danieo rerio 50000 mg/L 96 h	No data available	Daphnia magna 100 mg/L 48 h
Green Pigment	1328-53-6	Danieo rerio 10000 mg/L 96 h	No data available	No data available
Blue Pigment	147-14-8	Danieo rerio 10000 mg/L 96 h	No data available	No data available

Persistence and degradability: No data available.

Bio accumulative potential: No data available.

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Other adverse effects: No data available.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14 Transport Information

DOT: This product is not regulated for transport. **ARD/RID:** This product is not regulated for transport. **IMDG:** This product is not regulated for transport. **IATA:** This product is not regulated for transport.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US federal regulations: This product is hazardous according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200. All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D): Not regulated.



OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):

Crystalline Silica, quartz (impurity) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4): Not listed

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard Categories: None

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance: Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical:

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

SARA 313 (TRI reporting):

Chromium, ion (Cr6+) CAS 8540-29-9 <0.1% Lead (organic and inorganic) <0.1% Nickel Compounds <0.1%

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List: Not regulated. Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130): Not regulated.

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 112(r) (40 CFR68.130): Not regulated. Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Chromium, ion (Cr6+) Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): Not regulated.

US state regulations

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List:

Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1) Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Black pigment (CAS 1317-61-9) Yellow pigment (CAS 51274-00-1) Red pigment (CAS 1309-37-1)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act:

Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1) Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Gypsum (CAS 13397-24-5) Black pigment (CAS 1317-61-9)

Yellow pigment (CAS 51274-00-1)

Red pigment (CAS 1309-37-1)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law:

Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1)

Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3)

Gypsum (CAS 13397-24-5)

Black pigment (CAS 1317-61-9)

Yellow pigment (CAS 51274-00-1)

Red pigment (CAS 1309-37-1)



US. California Proposition 65: This product contains a component currently on the California list of Known Carcinogens and Reproductive Toxins. Respirable crystalline silica is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

International lists:

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): Portland cement is included on the DSL. Mexico Inventory (INSQ): All components are listed or exempted.

SECTION 16 Other Information

Recommended restriction: for use by trained professionals, having read the complete SDS

To the best of our knowledge the information contained here is accurate. However, neither the above named manufacturer nor any of its distributors assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or the completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of the suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.