

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Lafarge Conphalt

**Synonyms:** Conphalt, Crushed Concrete and Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Mix, 50/50 Crushed Concrete and Asphalt

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Conphalt is used as an aggregate in concrete or asphalt bases, concrete or asphalt mixes, flowable fill, as bulk fill material and other construction applications.

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

**Company**

Lafarge US

8700 West Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 300

Chicago, IL 60631

Information: 773-372-1000 (9am to 5pm CST)

Email: [SDSinfo@Lafarge.com](mailto:SDSinfo@Lafarge.com)

Website: [www.lafargeholcim.us](http://www.lafargeholcim.us)

**Company**

Lafarge Canada

Eastern Canada

6509 Airport Road

Mississauga, ON L4V 1S7

Phone: (905) 738-7070

Western Canada

#300 115 Quarry Park Road SE

Calgary, AB T2C 5G9

Phone: (403) 271-9110

Website: [www.lafarge.ca](http://www.lafarge.ca)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (24 hours)

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

**GHS-US/CA Classification**

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Dam. 1 H318

Skin Sens. 1 H317

Carc. 1A H350

STOT SE 3 H335

STOT RE 1 H372

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

### 2.2. Label Elements

**GHS-US/CA Labeling**

**Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)**

:



GHS05



GHS07



GHS08

**Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)**

: Danger

**Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)**

: 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).

H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

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**Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) :** P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, dust, mist, gas or spray.  
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should 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 comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P310 - 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, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure. Asphalt may contain trace quantities of benzene (< 0.1%). Elevated temperature conditions may emit hydrogen sulfide, an asphalt decomposition product. Material may be heated. If heated, caution must be taken to avoid injury from thermal burns. Heating may also release toxic hydrogen sulfide gas.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Limestone	(CAS-No.) 1317-65-3	90 - 95	Not classified
Calcium hydroxide	(CAS-No.) 1305-62-0	5 - 15	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Cement, portland, chemicals	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	<= 5	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Asphalt	(CAS-No.) 8052-42-4	< 5	Carc. 2, H351
Quartz	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	> 1	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

Full text of H-phrases: see Section 16.

\*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

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

**Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Gently wash with plenty of soap and water followed by rinsing with water for at least 60 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**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.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Risk of thermal burns on contact with molten product.

**Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. **WARNING:** irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20 ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

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

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

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### 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:** 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.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

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

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

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

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen. Hydrogen sulfide and other sulfur-containing gases can evolve from this product at elevated temperatures.

### **Reference to Other Sections**

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures**

**General Measures:** 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:** 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. Ventilate area.

### **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. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant.

### **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:** Cutting, crushing, sanding or grinding of 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. Heavy material - proper lifting methods or equipment. If stored under heat for extended periods or significantly agitated, this material might evolve or release hydrogen sulfide, a flammable gas, which can raise and widen this material's actual flammability limits and significantly lower its auto-ignition temperature. Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic gas that can be fatal. It also has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and should not be used as an indicator for the presence of gas.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Obtain special instructions before use.

**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 cool, dry area away from moisture, excessive heat, and sources of ignition.

**Incompatible Materials:** Acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

### **7.3. Specific End Use(s)**

Conphalt is used as an aggregate in concrete or asphalt bases, concrete or asphalt mixes, flowable fill, as bulk fill material and other construction applications.

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### 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), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

<b>Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonquantitative)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Petroleum-fume)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fume)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (petroleum fumes)
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Bitumen-fume)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume and inhalable fraction)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume and inhalable fraction)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (fume)
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable)
<b>Manitoba</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)

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<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (designated substances regulation-respirable)
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate matter)
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	300 particle/mL
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>		
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mexico</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Nunavut</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Yukon</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	30 mppcf 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Hydrogen sulfide (7783-06-4) *May be formed during processing.</b>		
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
<b>USA ACGIH</b>	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	5 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	20 ppm
<b>USA OSHA</b>	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes once, only if no other measurable exposure occurs)
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>USA NIOSH</b>	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>USA IDLH</b>	US IDLH (ppm)	100 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	15 ppm
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Alberta</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>British Columbia</b>	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
<b>Ontario</b>	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
<b>Québec</b>	VECD (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Québec</b>	VECD (ppm)	15 ppm

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Québec	VEMP (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	14 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	10 ppm

### 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. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.

**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 and Face Protection:** Chemical safety goggles.

**Skin and Body Protection:** Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:** 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.

**Thermal Hazard Protection:** If material is hot, wear thermally resistant protective gloves and clothing. Protect skin and eyes from contact with molten material.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Various Colors and Shapes
Odor	: Slight Petroleum Odor
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: > 200 °C (> 392 °F) (Asphalt Cement)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Water: Not Soluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

**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.



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- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None expected under normal conditions of use.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified

**LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation.

**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).

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

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

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. The three types of silicosis include: 1) Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. **WARNING:** irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be present. Greater than 15-20 ppm continuous exposure can cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation. 50-500 ppm can cause headache, nausea, and dizziness. Continued exposure at these levels can lead to loss of reasoning and balance, difficulty in breathing, fluid in the lungs, and possible loss of consciousness. Greater than 500 ppm can cause rapid unconsciousness and death if not promptly revived.

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva. Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

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

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

**LD50 and LC50 Data:**

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<b>Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	7340 mg/kg
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 94.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
IARC Group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

<b>Lafarge Conphalt</b>	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

<b>Lafarge Conphalt</b>	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

<b>Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)</b>	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation expected)
Log Pow	> 6

### 12.4. Mobility in Soil

Not 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 waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial 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
- 14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

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## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

<b>Lafarge Conphalt</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization
<b>Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

### 15.2. US State Regulations

<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
<b>Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)</b>	
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	
<b>Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)</b>	
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	
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
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	
<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>	
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	
<b>Limestone (1317-65-3)</b>	
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	

### 15.3. Canadian Regulations

<b>Calcium hydroxide (1305-62-0)</b>	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
<b>Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)</b>	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
<b>Asphalt (8052-42-4)</b>	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	

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### Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Limestone (1317-65-3)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

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

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 05/08/2018

### Revision

**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
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 SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
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
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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