SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name: Plycem Fiber Cement Reversible Trim
Other means of identification: Plycem Trim, Allura Trim

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Recommended use: Exterior Fiber Cement moulding for corners, windows, columns, doors.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer and Address:
Plycem Construsistemas Costa Rica S.A.
5 km al este de la Basílica de Los Angeles
Carretera a Paraíso, Paraíso
Cartago, Costa Rica
Plycem Construsistemas El Salvador S.A. de C.V.
Km 12.5 Carretera Panamericana,
Frente a desvío de Apulo
Ilopango, San Salvador, El Salvador
Plycem Construsistemas Honduras S.A. de C.V.
Km 23 Carretera a Tegucigalpa,
Frente a Zip Buena Vista
Villanueva, Cortés, Honduras.

Address URL: www.plycemtrim.com; www.plycem.com
Email: rthamez@elementia.com
mabarca@elementia.com

Telephones:
Costa Rica (506) 2575-4300
El Salvador (503) 2251-9300
Honduras (504) 2670-0456

Emergency Telephone Number

Manufacturer
Costa Rica (506) 2575-4300 ext: 6227
El Salvador (503) 2251-9300
Honduras (504) 2670-0456
SECCIÓN II: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

a. DANGER
   i. May cause cancer by inhalation.
   ii. Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

b. Response
   i. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

c. Disposal
   i. Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulation.

c. Prevention
   ii. Obtain special instructions before use.
   iii. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
   iv. Do not breathe dust.
   v. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
   vi. Wear protective gloves and safety glasses or goggles.
   vii. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

SGA classification of the substance:
Not subject to classification. It is not dangerous to transport by road.

Label SGA

OTHER HAZARDS:

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation
The dust produced in the sanding process may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory airways. The prolonged exposure can cause silicosis (scarring of the lung) and increase the risk of tuberculosis, bronchitis, lung cancer, kidney disease and scleroderma. Furthermore, smoking along with repeated exposition to dust can increase the risk of developing lung diseases.

Acute effects. People exposed to large amounts of this powder will be forced to leave the area due to discomfort such as coughing, sneezing, and nasal irritation. After excessive inhalation, shortness of breath may occur. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult a physician.

Chronic effects.
Breathable mineral powder (including calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, aluminate and calcium silicate minerals): the exhibition by long-term to the respirable dust in the workplace is associated with the development of Pneumoconiosis (scarring of the lungs), increased risk of bronchitis and reduced life expectancy.
Cellulose fiber: the results of animal experiments suggest that repeated exposure to large amounts of respirable cellulose can cause inflammation and scarring of the lungs.

Ingestion
It is unlikely to occur, however, it may cause irritation of the mouth, digestive system, vomit and diarrhea, abdominal pain and intestinal obstruction.

Eye Contact
It may cause irritation, tearing and redness.
Skin Contact

**Acute effects.** Powder can cause irritation on the skin as a result of abrasion mechanical and alkaline (if there are hydroxide or calcium oxide present).

**Chronic effects.** Very prolonged contact may cause dermatitis and dryness of the skin.

Carcinogenicity

Crystalline Silica (Quartz)

IARC: Carcinogenic Group 1.

NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen

ACGIH A1 Known to be a human carcinogen

CAL-65 Chemicals known to the State of California to cause human cancer.

The weight percent of crystalline silica given represents total quartz and not the respirable fraction. The weight percent of respirable silica has not been measured in this product.

Mutagenicity ND

Teratogenicity ND

Neurotoxicity ND

Reproductive System ND

Other ND

Target Organs ND

**SECTION III. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

Material does not meet the criteria of a substances.

**Mixtures**

Some presentations of the product can be impregnated on the surface with silicone non-hazardous materials. Some presentations of the product can have water base, acrylic type, coatings or paints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>% (m/m)</th>
<th>N° CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement</td>
<td>45-65</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone (Calcium Carbonate)</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose fiber (See note 1)</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA (Polyvinyl Alcohol) fiber (See note 2)</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>9002-89-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP (Polypropylene) fiber (See note 2)</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>9003-07-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Sulfate</td>
<td>&lt;1.5</td>
<td>10043-01-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-Silica</td>
<td>&lt;1.5</td>
<td>69012-64-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline silica (quartz) (See note 3)</td>
<td>&lt;0.5%</td>
<td>99439-28-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-Hazardous Ingredients (fillers and pigments) (See note 4)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

1) Cellulose fiber in the product can be virgin cellulose (without or with bleaching), recycled Kraft cardboard or recycled newsprint or several of combinations of these materials.

2) The product may contain fibers of polyvinyl alcohol or fibers of polypropylene or both or none of these.

3) This product has no formulated crystalline silica. However, small amounts of crystalline silica (quartz) may be present as contaminants in Portland cement, limestone and micro silica.

4) This product may be coated with a silane-siloxane based admixture for water repellency. Also, it may be coated with an acrylic based admixture or with an acrylic/silane-siloxane based admixture for water repellency, sealing or priming. Final solids from any of these admixtures will constitute less than 1% of the total product weight.
SECCIÓN IV: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation
Remove to fresh air, apply artificial respiration and/or oxygen if necessary and get medical attention.

Ingestion
It is unlikely to occur; however, if swallowed drink lots of water. Do not induce vomiting.

Eye contact
If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.

Skin contact
Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Recommended Antidote
ND

Information to doctor
MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing diseases of the lung and upper respiratory tract, such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, among others. Pre-existing skin diseases such as rashes and dermatitis, among others.

SECCIÓN V: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

General Risk
The product is non-flammable neither presents an explosion hazard and no special precautions are required.

Flash Point
ND

Flammability Limits
ND

Extinguishing Agents
CO₂, foam and water

Protective equipment for fire fighting
Use adequate personal protection equipment

Unusual Fire and Explosion Risks
ND

Hazardous combustion products
ND

SECCIÓN VI: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Containment
When handling this waste wear gloves and respiratory mask.

Individual precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
The areas that have been contaminated with dust by cutting, drilling, sawing, crushing or grinding of the product should be cleaned with an industrial vacuum cleaner equipped with high efficiency pads for removal of volatile particles. If there is no appropriate vacuum cleaner, MOP using water to prevent volatilization of particles or dust should sweep.

Disposal
Disposal according local regulations. Never allow the product to go into bodies of water or the municipal sewage.

SECCIÓN VII: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Conditions of safe storage, including any of the incompatibilities.
Avoid wet conditions. Avoid the generation of volatile powder.

Precautions for safe handling
ND.

Effects by sun light, heat and humidity
ND
Control parameters

The product does not present health hazards. The dust created by cutting, drilling, sawing, crushing or grinding of the product may be harmful to the health. Any volatile dust exposure is potentially hazardous to the health, and measures should be taken to minimize exposure.

Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH REL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Respirable fraction</td>
<td>Total Dust</td>
<td>Respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose Fiber</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA Fiber</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP Fiber</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Sulfate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-silica</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>80% SiO₂</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-specified Dust</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls

Operations with the product that might create dust should be in well ventilated areas, ideally outdoors.

The tools used to work with the product should be equipped with dust suppression systems. Vacuum extraction lines can be used to remove and collect any dust when working with high power tools, but these are less effective in controlling the dust than the water dust-suppression systems.

MEASURES OF INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection

In the absence of appropriate dust suppression measures, adequate systems of personal respiratory protection must be used. This may be an appropriate disposable mask (dust mask) or a respirator, depending on the duration and intensity of exposure.

Care must be taken to ensure that respirators meet the appropriate local standards (standards of the United States or the EU are recommended) to provide protection with regard to the respirable dust (information about the selection of respirators can be found on the network of the NIOSH website: www.cdc.gov/niosh).

Respirators must fit correctly according to the manufacturer's instructions. Individuals with beard may have difficulty in achieving a satisfactory seal.

Proper cleaning habits must be performed to keep work areas free of dust deposits. Dust or powder should be removed using an industrial vacuum cleaner with high efficiency filtration. If you need to remove dust by sweeping, water should be added to prevent volatilization of dust.

Exposure to the dust adhered to the working clothing should be avoided while changing or removing the clothing. Work clothing should be washed regularly to prevent the accumulation of loose powder.

If the exposure while sanding or cutting material is prolonged or if it is greater than the recommended exposure limits (REL) in accordance with NIOSH in a weighted time of 10 hours, masks must be used and maintained in accordance with the ANSI Z88.2 standard masks.
**Eye Protection**  
Wear safety glasses resistant to dust, recommended by OSHA and/or NIOSH, when cutting according to codes and applicable laws. To determine protective equipment more suitable to be used refer to local regulations.

### SECCIÓN IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odor and appearance</td>
<td>Solid panel – pale gray color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>0.9 – 1.30 g/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECCIÓN X: ESTABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Stability</td>
<td>Stable under normal environment and anticipated conditions of use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>NA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymerization Risk</td>
<td>Does not occur under normal conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECCIÓN XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- **Calcium carbonate, calcium silicate, calcium sulfate, calcium aluminate**  
  Workers on epidemiological studies have shown that repeated exposure to high concentrations of respirable dust is associated with the development of pneumoconiosis (scarring of the lungs), decreased lung function and respiratory illnesses such as bronchitis and emphysema. No specific effects associated with some of these minerals of calcium have been reported. Experiments in animals have shown that exposure to high concentrations to a broad scope of powders of low-toxicity is associated with inflammation of the lung, and the final development of fibrosis (pneumoconiosis). The effects are not observed in humans for respirable dust concentrations equivalent to 3 mg/m³ exposure concentrations.
  The adverse effects of the fraction coarser dust inhalation include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat properly and use OSHA and/or NIOSH-approved dust mask. To determine the protective equipment more suitable to be used refer to current local standard.

- **Calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide**  
  These caustic materials are irritating the eyes, nose, respiratory system and skin having calcium oxide one effect greater than the hydroxide. The level reported with no irritant effect in workers exposed to calcium hydroxide is 9-10 mg/m³. Prolonged exposure can cause inflammation of the airways and ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.

- **Cellulose fiber**  
  Animal studies have shown that exposure to high concentrations of respirable Cellulose fiber can cause pulmonary inflammation that can lead to scarring of the lungs (in a similar way to the associated mineral powders).
SECCIÓN XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This mixture contains material that is not toxic to the environment. Releases to the environment should be avoided.

SECCIÓN XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

It construction/demolition non-hazardous inert which can be recycled or disposed of in a landfill. It must be disposed of according to local regulations.

SECCIÓN XIV: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

It does not require special labeling.

Dangerous product classification: NA
HazChem code: NA
Category of poison: NA
Packing group: NA
Tag: NA
No. a: NA
RID/ADR: Not subject to classification. It is not dangerous to transport by road.
IMDG / RID: Not subject to classification. It is not dangerous to transport by sea.
IATA / ICAO: Not subject to classification. It is not dangerous to transport by air.

SECCIÓN XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Dangerous product classification: No
Poster requirement: No, but there may be local regulations on visible notices.
Condition according to CERCLA as hazardous substances (40 CFR part 302)
  Substance list and not listed: No
  Features: NA
  Reportable quantity: NA
  Extremely hazardous substances: NA
Condition in accordance with SARA title III section 302 and 303 (40 CFR part 355 - planning and notification of emergencies)
  Extremely hazardous substances: No
SECCIÓN XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

Condition in accordance with SARA title III section 311 and 312 (40 CFR part 370 - information on hazardous chemicals (right of the community to know).)

Acute: Yes
Chronic: Yes
Fire: No
Pressure: No
Reactivity: No

Condition in accordance with SARA title III section 313 (40 CFR part 372 - information on emission of hazardous chemicals (right of the community to know).)

RCRA Waste number NA

Toxic substances control Act (TSCA)

Inventory list: Yes
Section 12 (B) and 8 (d): No

SECCIÓN XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

Definition of abbreviations:
ACGIH: American Conference of government industrial hygienists
SARA: Amendment and special 1986 funds reauthorization
OSHA: Occupational health and Safety Administration
NIOSH: National occupational health and Safety Institute
CAS No: Chemical abstract services number
UN No.: United Nations number for the transportation of dangerous chemical substances.
EINECS No.: Inventory of existing commercial chemical substances-European
PEL: Limits of exposure
IDLH: Immediately dangerous to life and health
LD₅₀: Median lethal dose 50
LC₅₀: Median lethal concentration 50
ADR: European Agreement concerning hazardous road materials charge
RID: European Agreement concerning the burden of HAZMAT rail
IMO: International Maritime Organization
IATA: International air transport association
ICAO: International civil aviation organization
NA: Does not apply
ND: Not available
NE: Not specified
LEL: Lower explosive limit
UEL: Upper explosive limit
IARC: International Agency for research on Cancer
SECCIÓN XVI: OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

NTP: National Toxicology Program
EPA: Protection of the Environment Agency
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Definition of abbreviations:
ACGIH: American Conference of government industrial hygienists
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OSHA: Occupational health and Safety Administration
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LC₅₀: Median lethal concentration 50
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RID: European Agreement concerning the burden of HAZMAT rail
IMO: International Maritime Organization
IATA: International air transport association
ICAO: International civil aviation organization
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ND: Not available
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IARC: International Agency for research on Cancer

Last Revision: May 23rd 2017

Revised by: Fernando González Chacón
Chemical Regent, N.I. 1924

Approved by: Randall Garcia Gomez
Chief of Industrial Safety and Occupational Health