



LEHIGH CEMENT COMPANY
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT

REVISED DATE: OCTOBER, 2002

1. PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier:
Lehigh Cement Company
7660 Imperial Way
Allentown, PA 18195
610 / 366 - 4600
Contact Number: 1-800-462-9071

Chemical Family: Calcium Compounds

Chemical Name and Synonyms:
Portland Cement (CAS # 65997-15-1), Hydraulic
Cement Types I, II, III, V
Trade Name and Synonyms:
Lehigh Portland Cement

2. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID

EMERGENCY INFORMATION:

Portland cement is a light gray or white powder. When in contact with moisture in eyes or on skin, or when mixed with water, portland cement becomes highly caustic (pH > 12) and will damage or burn (as severely as third-degree) the eyes or skin. Inhalation may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat and upper respiratory system or may cause or may aggravate certain lung diseases or conditions. Use exposure controls or personal protection methods described in Section 10.

EYES:

Immediately flush eye thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Call physician immediately.

SKIN:

Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent. Seek medical treatment if irritation or inflammation develops or persists. Seek immediate medical treatment in the event of burns.

INHALATION:

Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. Inhalation of large amounts of portland cement require immediate medical attention.

INGESTION:

Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean up spilled material without causing it to become airborne or mixed with water to limit potential harm. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Dispose of waste material according to local, state or federal regulations.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION:

This product consists of finely ground portland cement clinker mixed with a small amount of gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate). The portland cement clinker is made by heating to a high temperature a mixture of substances such as limestone, sand, clay and shale. Portland cement is essentially hydraulic calcium silicates contained in a crystalline mass, not separable into individual components. Major compounds are:

$3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$	Tricalcium Silicate	CAS #12168-85-3
$2\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$	Dicalcium Silicate	CAS #10034-77-2
$3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	Tricalcium Aluminate	CAS #12042-78-3
$4\text{CaO}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	Tetracalcium aluminoferrite	CAS #12068-35-8
$\text{CaSO}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium Sulfate dihydrate (Gypsum)	CAS #7778-18-9 (CAS #13397-24-5)

4. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL (8-Hour TWA)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (1995-1996)	NIOSH REL. (8-Hour TWA)
Portland Cement (CAS #65997-15-1) 50 to 95% by weight	5 mg respirable dust/m ³ 15 mg total dust/m ³	10 mg total dust/m ³	
Calcium sulfate (CAS #7778-18-9) [Gypsum (CAS #13397-24-5)] 0 to 10% by weight	5 mg respirable dust/m ³ 15 mg total dust/m ³	10 mg total dust/m ³	
Iron oxide (CAS #1309-37-1) 0 to 15% by weight	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	
Calcium carbonate (CAS #1317-65-3) 0 to 5% by weight	5 mg respirable dust/m ³ 15 mg total dust/m ³	10 mg total dust/m ³	
Magnesium oxide (CAS #1309-48-4) 0 to 5% by weight	15 mg total dust/m ³	10 mg total dust/m ³	
Calcium oxide (CAS #1305-78-8) 0 to 5% by weight	5 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	
Crystalline silica (CAS #14808-60-7) 0 to 5% by weight	10 mg of respirable dust/m ³ % SiO ₂ = 2 30 mg of total dust/m ³ % SiO ₂ = 2 250 million particles/ft ³ % SiO ₂ = 5	0.05 mg respirable quartz/m ³	0.05 mg respirable quartz dust/m ³

TRACE INGREDIENTS:

Due to the use of substances mined from the earth's crust, trace amounts of naturally occurring, potentially harmful constituents may be detected during chemical analysis. Portland cement may contain up to 0.75% insoluble residue. A small amount of this residue includes free crystalline silica. Portland cement also may contain trace (<0.05%) amounts of chromium salts or compounds (including hexavalent chromium) or other metals (including nickel compounds) found to be hazardous or toxic in some chemical forms. These metals are present mostly as trace substitutions within the principal minerals. Other trace constituents may include potassium and sodium sulfate compounds.

¹ If Portland/Lime blended product "0 to 25%" values.

5. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

NOTE: Potential health effects may vary depending upon the duration and degree of exposure. To reduce or eliminate health hazards associated with this product, use exposure controls or personal protection methods as described in Section 10.

EYE CONTACT:

(Acute/Chronic) Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation of the cornea. Eye contact by larger amounts of dry powder or splashes of wet portland cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness.

SKIN CONTACT:

(Acute) Exposure to dry portland cement may cause drying of the skin with consequent mild irritation or more significant effects attributable to aggravation of other conditions. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a hazardous skin exposure.

(Chronic) Dry portland cement coming in contact with wet skin or exposure to wet portland cement may cause more severe skin effects, including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure can cause severe skin damage in the form of chemical (caustic) burns.

(Acute/Chronic) Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to portland cement. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers.

INHALATION:

(Acute) Exposure to portland cement may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat and upper respiratory system. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases may be aggravated by inhalation of portland cement.

(Chronic) Inhalation exposure to free crystalline silica may cause delayed lung injury including silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease, and/or cause or aggravate other lung diseases or conditions.

INGESTION:

(Acute/Chronic) Internal discomfort or ill effects are possible if large quantities are swallowed.

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL:

Portland cement is not recognized as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC. However, it may contain trace amounts of heavy metals recognized as carcinogens by these organizations. In addition, IARC classifies crystalline silica, a trace constituent, as a known human carcinogen (Group 1). NTP has characterized respirable silica as "reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen" (See also Section 13.)

6. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL DATA

APPEARANCE/ODOR:	Gray, white or colored powder, odorless	PHYSICAL STATE:	Solid (Powder)
BOILING POINT:	> 1000°C	MELTING POINT:	Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE:	Not applicable	VAPOR DENSITY:	Not applicable
pH (IN WATER) (ASTM D 1293-95)	12 to 13	SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Slightly soluble (0.1% to 1.0%)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1.0):	3.15	EVAPORATION RATE:	Not applicable

7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION

FLASH POINT:	None	LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	None
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not combustible	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	None
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:	Not applicable	SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	None
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Not combustible	UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	None		

8. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:	Product is stable. Keep dry until used.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Unintentional contact with water. Contact with water will result in hydration and produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.
INCOMPATIBILITY:	Wet portland cement is alkaline. As such, it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:	Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur.

9. PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

HANDLING AND STORAGE	Keep dry until used. Handle and store in a manner so that airborne dust does not exceed applicable exposure limits. Use adequate ventilation and dust collection. Use exposure control and personal protection methods as described in Section 10.
SPILL:	Use dry clean-up methods that do not disperse dust into the air or entry into surface water. Material can be used if not contaminated. Place in an appropriate container for disposal or use. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Use exposure control and personal protection methods as described in Section 10.
DISPOSAL:	Comply with all applicable local, state and federal regulations for disposal of unusable or contaminated materials. Dispose of packaging/containers according to local, state and federal regulations.

10. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control dust levels below applicable exposure limits. Minimize dispersal of dust into the air.

If local or general ventilation is not adequate to control dust levels below applicable exposure limits or when dust causes irritation or discomfort, use MSHA/NIOSH approved respirators.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles to avoid contact with the eyes. In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments, wear tight-fitting unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling cement or cement containing products.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Wear impervious abrasion- and alkali-resistant gloves, boots, long-sleeved shirt, long pants or other protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Promptly remove clothing dusty with dry portland cement or clothing dampened with moisture mixed with portland cement, and launder before re-use. If contact occurs, wash areas contacted by material with pH neutral soap and water.

11. TRANSPORTATION DATA

Portland cement is not hazardous under U.S. DOT regulations.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For a description of available, more detailed toxicological and ecological information, contact Lehigh Cement Company.

13. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

Status under US OSHA Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR 1910.1200:

Portland cement is considered a hazardous chemical under this regulation and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

Status under CERCLA/Superfund, 40 CFR 117 and 302:

Not listed.

Hazard Category under SARA (Title III), Sections 311 and 312:

Portland cement qualifies as a hazardous substance with delayed health effects.

Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313:

Maybe subject to reporting requirements under Section 313. Contact sales office for further information.

Status under TSCA (as of May 1997):

Some substances in portland cement are on the TSCA inventory list.

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act:

Portland cement is a hazardous substance subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.

Status under California Proposition 65:

This product contains crystalline silica, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. This product also may contain trace amounts of heavy metals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

14. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS provides information on various types of portland cement products. A particular product's composition may vary from sample to sample. The information provided herein is believed by Lehigh Cement Company to be accurate at the time of preparation or prepared from sources believed to be reliable. Health and safety precautions in this data sheet may not be adequate for all individuals or situations. Users have the responsibility to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of the product, to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use, and to understand possible hazards associated with mixing portland cement with other materials. This product neither contains nor is directly manufactured with any controlled ozone depleting substances, Class I and II. SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT OR THE MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE OR CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY LEHIGH CEMENT COMPANY.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ft ³	Cubic foot
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
m ³	Cubic meter
mg	Milligram
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average



**MATERIAL SAFETY
DATA SHEET**
for
*Class F Fly Ash from
Bituminous Coal*

*This document has been prepared to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Revision Date: June 2010*

SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

The SEFA Group
217 Cedar Road
Lexington, SC 29073

Emergency Information (803) 520-9000
General Information (803) 520-9000

SECTION II PRODUCT COMPOSITION AND MAJOR CONSTITUENTS

Components	Formula/CAS	Typical Percentage	OSHA PEL (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TVL (mg/m ³)
Silica, Amorphous	SiO ₂ 7631-86-9	41.0 - 58.0%	6	10
Silica, Crystalline	SiO ₂ + 2 14808-60-7	3.0 - 7.0%	.1	.1
Aluminum Oxide	Al ₂ O ₃ 1344-28-1	18.1 - 28.6%	15	10
Iron Oxide	Fe ₂ O ₃ 1309-37-1	3.9 - 26.0%	10	5
Calcium Oxide	CaO 1305-78-8	0.8 - 6.0%	5	2
Magnesium Oxide	MgO 1309-48-4	0.7 - 1.4%	10	10
Titanium Oxide	TiO ₂ 13463-67-7	1.0 - 1.9%	10	10

SECTION III PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Appearance & Odor	Fine gray dust with no apparent odor	Evaporation Rate	N/A
Boiling Point	N/A	Melting Point	>2500° F
Vapor Pressure	N/A	Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Vapor Density	N/A		
Specific Gravity	2.0 - 3.0		

SECTION IV FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point	Non-flammable & non-explosive
Extinguishing Method	N/A
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards	N/A

SECTION V REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Stable	Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products	None
Incompatibility	None	Conditions to Avoid	None

MSDS for Class F Fly Ash from Bituminous Coal

SECTION VI HEALTH HAZARDS

Exposure Routes	Inhalation, Skin Contact, Eye Contact
Acute Health Hazards	Possible irritation of eyes, skin & respiratory system.
Chronic Health Hazards	Prolonged or repeated exposure to excessive levels of crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a fibrosis of the lungs.
Signs & Symptoms of Exposure	Irritation of eyes, skin & mucous membranes of the respiratory system.
Note	Respirable crystalline silica has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a probable human carcinogen.
Emergency & First Aid Procedures	
Skin	Brush away ash particles. Flush effected area, preferably using soap & water.
Eyes	Do not rub. Flush effected area with water for at least 15 minutes.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Seek medical attention if necessary.
Inhalation	Remove person to fresh air. Clear nasal passages. If effected person is not breathing, contact emergency medical services and begin standard life support techniques.

SECTION VII PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE

In Case of Spill	Wet ash with water mist to help reduce airborne concentrations before removal. Remove spilled material with shovel or vacuum, or wash down with water. Do not use compressed air. Fly ash is not considered a hazardous waste under EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Coal fly ash may be disposed of by adding the material to cement mixtures, asphalt additives and as agricultural soil modifiers.
Waste Disposal	Cover material to prevent airborne dust and dispose of in a landfill according to federal, state and local regulations for non-hazardous waste.
Storage & Handling Precautions	Avoid conditions which result in dusting and in uncontrolled runoff of rainwater from storage areas. Avoid inhalation of dust.

SECTION VIII CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection	NIOSH approved respirator if exposures approach TLV/PEL.
Protective Gloves	Work or chemical gloves should be used to reduce skin irritation of dust when workers must directly handle the material.
Eye Protection	Goggles or safety glasses should be worn. Eye station should be readily accessible.
Other Protective Equipment	Protective clothing should be worn as necessary for individuals with sensitive skin to prevent direct skin contact.
Work/Hygienic Practices	Wash hands and face after handling fly ash and before smoking or consuming food or beverages, apply cosmetics or using toilet facilities. Local exhaust systems should be employed in confined spaces.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Handling & Storage	Store in a dry place.
Other	Avoid creating dust. Practice good hand-washing techniques, washing prior to eating and drinking.