AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES

Dear Customer

Enclosed please find the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) for the products that you purchase from Aggregate Industries. The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard requires all manufactures and distributors to supply MSDS's to their customers for all products containing hazardous materials and provide updates when new and significant material changes occur.

The OSHA Standard further states that the **EMPOLYER** must make this information available to their employees and contractors and periodically review with them the safety information contained within. Please direct this correspondence to the appropriate individual at the site or facility handling the products.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact our Department of Safety and Environment at (301) 982-1400.

Sincerely,

AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES
Department of Safety and Environment

AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES-MID ATLANTIC

6401 Golden Triangle Drive
Suite 400
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

Tel: 301 - 982 - 1400
Fax: 301 - 513 - 0014
An AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES PLC Company

www.aggregate-us.com

ST.LAWRENCE CEMENT MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Material: Portland Cement

Approved by	W. Galloway	Senior Vice President	Date of revision	01. January 2008	Page 1 of 5

Control Number: XA.11.101

Section I - Identification

Supplier Name: St. Lawrence Cement Inc.

Address 2300 Steeles Ave. W. 4th floor
Concord, Ontario, L4K 5X6

Telephone: 905-761-7100

Emergency Information

Contact: (CANUTEC)
Telephone: (613) 996-6666

Note: The CANUTEC number is to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

WHMIS Classification: D2A, E

Material Uses: The Portland cement is the binding ingredient in most concrete mixes. Concrete is widely used as a building material for structures and pavements.

Product Codes: Portland Cement: CSA A 3000 Type GU, MS, MH, HE, LH, HS. ASTM C 150 Type I, II, III, IV, V. Portland White Cement. This MSDS covers many products. Individual constituents will vary.

Formula: This product consists of finely ground Portland cement clinker mixed with a small amount of calcium sulfate (gypsum).

Chemical Family: Calcium compounds. Calcium silicate components and other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum make up the majority of this product.

Chemical Name and Synonyms: Portland cement. Portland cement is also known as hydraulic cement.

Section II - Components

Hazardous Ingredients

Component	CAS #	% by Weight	OSHA PEL (mg/m^3)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m^3)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	100	15 (T) ; 5 (R)	10 (R) (E)
Calcium Sulphate	7778-18-9	3 – 7	15 (T) ; 5 (R)	10 (I)
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	0 – 2	5	2
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	0 – 5	15 (T) ; 5 (R)	10(T)
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	< 0.2	[(10) / (% SiO_2 + 2)] (R) [(30) / (% SiO_2 + 2)] (T)	0.025 (R)

(T) = Total Dust ; (I) = Inhalable Fraction; (R) = Respirable Fraction; (E) = Particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica

Trace constituents: Portland Cement has a variable composition depending upon the cementitious products produced in the cement kiln. Small amounts of naturally occurring, but potentially harmful, chemical compounds might be detected during chemical analysis. These trace compounds might include free crystalline silica, potassium and sodium compounds; heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, nickel and lead; and organic compounds. Other trace constituents may include calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime) .

Section III – Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Portland cement is a light gray powder that poses little immediate hazard. A single short-term exposure to the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. However, exposure to wet portland cement can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin or eye) destruction in the form of chemical (caustic) burns or an allegoric reaction. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to dry portland cement.

Potential Health Effects

- *Relevant Routes of Exposure:* Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion
- *Effects resulting from eye contact:* Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation.

Eye contact with larger amounts of dry powder or splashes of wet Portland cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness. Such exposures require immediate first aid (see section IV) and medical attention to prevent

significant damage to the eye.

• *Effects resulting from skin contact:* Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a hazardous skin exposure. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly contact with wet cement. Exposed persons may not feel discomfort until hours after the exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred. 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. Dry portland cement contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or 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 (caustic) chemical burns. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response (e.g., allergic contact dermatitis) upon exposure to portland cement, possibly due to trace amounts of chromium. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with the product. Other persons may experience this effect after years of contact with portland cement products.

• *Effects resulting from inhalation:* Portland cement contains small amounts of free crystalline silica. Prolonged exposure to respirable free crystalline silica can aggravate other lung conditions and cause silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease and/or other diseases. Risk of injury or disease depends on duration and degree of exposure. (Also see "Carcinogenic potential" below.) Exposure to Portland cement may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory system. It may also leave unpleasant deposits in the nose.

• *Effects resulting from ingestion:* Although small quantities of dust are not known to be harmful, ill effects are possible if larger quantities are consumed. Portland cement should not be eaten.

• *Carcinogenic potential: NTP, OSHA, or IARC has not listed Portland cement as a carcinogen.* It may, however, contain trace amounts of substances listed as carcinogens by these organizations. Crystalline silica, which is present in Portland cement in small amounts, has been listed by IARC and NTP as a known human carcinogen (Group I) through inhalation. Hexavelant chromium is listed by IARC, EPA, NTP and OSHA as Group I known carcinogen by inhalation.

• *Medical conditions which may be aggravated by inhalation or dermal exposure*:

Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases

Unusual (hyper) sensitivity to hexavalent chromium (chromium^{+6}) salts.

Section IV – First Aid

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes 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 in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet cement, wet cement mixtures, wet concrete liquids from fresh cement products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to dry cement.

Inhalation of Airborne Dust: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms do not subside. (Inhalation of gross amounts of portland cement requires immediate medical attention.)

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

Section V – Fire & Explosion Data

Flash Point:	*Not Combustible*	Auto Ignition Temperature:	*Not Combustible*
Lower Explosive Limit:	*None*	Upper Explosive Limit	*None*
Extinguishing Media:	*Not Combustible*	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	*None*
Hazardous Combustion Products:	*None*		
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	*None*. (Although portland cement poses no fire-related hazards, a self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended to limit exposure to combustion products when fighting any fire.)		

Section VI – Accidental Release Measures

Collect dry material using a scoop. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section VIII.

Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container. Allow the material to "dry" before disposal. Do not attempt to wash Portland cement down drains.

Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section VII – Handling & Storage

Keep portland cement dry until used. Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material. Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing which is wet with cement fluids and launder before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet cement mixtures or fluids.

Section VIII – Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Skin Protection: Prevention is essential to avoiding potentially severe skin injury. Avoid contact with unhardened wet portland cement products. If contact occurs, promptly wash affected area with soap and water. Where prolonged exposure to unhardened portland cement products might occur, wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent skin contact. Where required, wear sturdy boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure. Do not rely on barrier creams; barrier creams should not be used in place of impervious gloves and clothing. Periodically wash areas contacted by dry portland cement or wet cement or concrete with a pH neutral soap. Wash again at the end of the work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.

Respiratory protection: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH-approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation. (Advisory: Respirators and filters purchased after July 10, 1998, must be certified under 42 CFR 84.)

Ventilation: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure within applicable limits.

Eye Protection: In conditions where user may be exposed to splashes or puffs of cement, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely dusty or unpredictable environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with portland cement or fresh cement products.

Section IX – Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance:	*Grey or White Powder*	Vapor Pressure:	*Not Applicable*
Odor:	*No Distinct Odor*	Vapor Density:	*Not Applicable*
Physical State:	*Solid (Powder)*	Boiling Point:	*Not Applicable*
pH (in water):	*12 - 13*	Melting Point:	*Not Applicable (i.e. >1000 °C)*
Solubility in Water:	*Slightly Soluble (0.1 to 1.0%)*	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	3.15
Evaporation Rate:	*Not Applicable*		

Section X – Stability & Reactivity

Stability:	*Stable*
Incompatibility:	*Wet portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, and aluminum metal.*
Conditions to Avoid:	*Unintentional contact with water.*
Hazardous Decomposition:	*Will not spontaneously occur. Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide as a result of hydration.*
Hazardous Polymerisation:	*Will not occur.*

Section XI – Toxicological Information

For a description of available, more detailed toxicological information, contact St. Lawrence Cement Inc. (Contact Details in Section I).

Section XII – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	*No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals*
Relevant Physical & Chemical Properties:	*See Sections IX & X*

Section XIII – Disposal

Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal regulations. (Since portland cement is stable, uncontaminated material may be saved for future use.) Dispose of bags in an approved landfill or incinerator.

Section XIV – Transportation Data

Hazardous Materials Description/Proper Shipping Name:	*Portland cement is not hazardous under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations and Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulation*
Hazard class:	*Not applicable*
Identification class:	*Not applicable*
Required label text:	*Not applicable*
Hazardous substances/reportable quantities (RQ):	*Not applicable*

Section XV – Other Regulatory Information

Status under USDOL-OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200:	*Portland cement is considered a hazardous chemical under this regulation, and should be part of any hazard communication program.*
Status under CERCLA/Superfund, 40 CRF 117 and 302:	*Not listed.*
Hazard Category under SARA (Title III), Sections 311 and 312:	*Portland cement qualifies as hazardous substance with delayed health effects under Sections 311 and 312.*
Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313:	*Not subject to reporting requirements under Section 313.*
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 chemicals (trace metals) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.*
Status under Canadian Environmental Protection Act:	*Not listed.*
Status under Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS):	*Portland cement is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class D2A – Chronic Toxic Effect and Class E – Corrosive Material) and is therefore subject to the labelling and MSDS requirements of WHMIS.* *This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR*

Section XVI – Other Information

Portland cement should only be used by knowledgeable persons. A key to using the product safely requires the user to recognize that Portland cement chemically reacts with water, and that some of the intermediate products of this reaction (that is, those present while a Portland cement product is setting) pose a far more severe hazard than does Portland cement itself.

While the information provided in this material safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of Portland cement as it is commonly used, this sheet cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product.

In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Portland cement to produce Portland cement products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this Portland cement or working on Portland cement products, for example, Portland cement concrete.

SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT OF THE MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE OR CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ST. LAWRENCE CEMENT, EXCEPT THAT THE PRODUCT SHALL CONFORM TO CONTRACTED SPECIFICATIONS.

The information provided herein was believed by St. Lawrence Cement Inc. to be accurate at the time of preparation or prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of product and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be for damages and no claim of any kind, whether as for product delivered or for non-delivery of product, and whether based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence, or otherwise, shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the quantity of product in respect of which damages are claimed. In no event shall Seller be liable for incidental or consequential damages, whether Buyer's claim is based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence or otherwise.

LEHIGH
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

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.

ACCIDENTIAL 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:

$3CaO \cdot SiO_2$	Tricalcium Silicate	CAS #12168-85-3
$2CaO \cdot SiO_2$	Dicalcium Silicate	CAS #10034-77-2
$3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$	Tricalcium Aluminate	CAS #12042-78-3
$4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$	Tetracalcium aluminoferrite	CAS #12068-35-8
$CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	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%[1] by weight	5 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3	
Crystalline silica (CAS #14808-60-7) 0 to 5% by weight	$\frac{\text{10 mg of respirable dust/m}^3}{\%\ SiO_2 + 2}$ $\frac{\text{30 mg of total dust/m}^3}{\%\ SiO_2 + 2}$ $\frac{\text{250 million particles/ft}^3}{\%\ SiO_2 + 5}$	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 I). 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_2O = 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

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Lafarge Portland Cement (cement)

Product Identifiers: Cement, Portland Cement, Hydraulic Cement, Oil Well Cement, Trinity® White Cement, Antique White Cement, Portland Cement Type I, IA, IE, II, I/II, IIA, II L.A., III, IIIA, IV, IVA, V, VA, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, GU, MS, MH, HE, LH, HS, OWH, OWG Cement, OW Class G HSR

Manufacturer:
Lafarge North America Inc.
12950 Worldgate Drive, Suite 500
Herndon, VA 20170

Information Telephone Number:
703-480-3600 (9am to 5pm EST)
Emergency Telephone Number:
1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)

Product Use: Cement is used as a binder in concrete and mortars that are widely used in construction. Cement is distributed in bags, totes and bulk shipment.

Note: This MSDS covers many types of Portland cement. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of Portland cement.

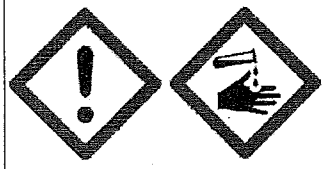
Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL -TWA (mg/m^3)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m^3)	LD_{50} (mouse, intraperitoneal)	LC_{50}
Portland Cement*	100	65997-15-1	15 (T); 5 (R)	10 (R)	NA	NA
Calcium Sulfate*	2-10	13397-24-5	15 (T); 5 (R)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Calcium Carbonate*	0-5	1317-65-3	15 (T); 5 (R)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Calcium Oxide	0-5	1305-78-8	5 (T)	2 (T)	3059 mg/kg	NA
Magnesium Oxide	0-4	1309-48-4	15 (T)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Crystalline Silica	0-0.2	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO_2+2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO_2+2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA

Note: Exposure limits for components noted with an * contain no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

Cement is made from materials mined from the earth and is processed using energy provided by fuels. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, cement may contain trace amounts of calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime), free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, nickel compounds, and other trace compounds.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



WARNING

Corrosive - Causes severe burns.
Toxic - Harmful by inhalation.
(Contains crystalline silica)

Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.

Read MSDS for details.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview: Cement is a solid, grey, off white, or white odorless powder. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to the dry powder presents little or no hazard. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin, eye, respiratory tract) damage due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact: 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.

Skin Contact: Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis.

Burns: Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, 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.

Dermatitis: Cement 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 cement including alkalinity and abrasion.

Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Inhalation (acute): Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure. Inhalation of high levels of dust can cause chemical burns to the nose, throat and lungs.

Inhalation (chronic): Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.

Silicosis: This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. See Note to Physicians in Section 4 for further information.

Carcinogenicity: Cement is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, cement contains trace amounts of crystalline silica and hexavalent chromium which are classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogens.

Autoimmune Disease: Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.

Tuberculosis: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

Renal Disease: Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Ingestion: Do not ingest cement. Although ingestion of small quantities of cement is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause chemical burns in the mouth, throat, stomach, and digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions and burns.

Skin Contact: Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, burns, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

Note to Physician: The three types of silicosis include:

- 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).
- Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.
- 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.

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.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method: Non-combustible

General Hazard: Avoid breathing dust. Wet cement is caustic.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Firefighting Equipment: Cement poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.

Combustion Products: None.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the cement to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet cement and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Do not wash cement down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of cement according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Keep bulk and bagged cement dry until used. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged cement is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.

Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement. Cement can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving cement powders through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers.

Usage: Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other 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.

Housekeeping: Avoid actions that cause the cement to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited. **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited.

Clothing: Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with cement. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust or wet cement.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using cement, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with wet cement and immediately wash exposed areas.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid (powder).	**Evaporation Rate:**	NA.
Appearance:	Gray, off white or white powder.	**pH (in water):**	12 – 13
Odor:	None.	**Boiling Point:**	>1000° C
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	**Freezing Point:**	None, solid.
Vapor Density:	NA.	**Viscosity:**	None, solid.
Specific Gravity:	3.15	**Solubility in Water:**	Slightly (0.1 - 1.0%)

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Keep dry until use. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with 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.

Hazardous Polymerization: None. **Hazardous Decomposition:** None.

Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication: This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.

EPRCA SARA Section 313: This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

RCRA:	If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.
TSCA:	Portland cement and crystalline silica are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.
California Proposition 65:	Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) and Chromium (hexavalent compounds) are substances known by the State of California to cause cancer.
WHMIS/DSL: 	Products containing crystalline silica and calcium carbonate are classified as D2A, E and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

>	Greater than	NA	Not Applicable
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NTP	National Toxicology Program
		OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CL	Ceiling Limit	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EST	Eastern Standard Time	R	Respirable Particulate
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	T	Total Particulate
		TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic meter	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		

This MSDS (Sections 1-16) was revised on March 1, 2008.

An electronic version of this MSDS is available at: www.lafarge-na.com under the Products section.

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Essroc
Italcementi Group

3251 Bath Pike
Nazareth, Pa. 18064

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Portland Cements

CAS Reg. No.: 65997-15-1

Chemical Name and Synonyms: Portland Cement, Cement, Hydraulic Cement

Trade Names: Portland Cement – Types I, IA, II, III, IIIA; SAYLOR'S® Portland Types: I, IA, II, III; PRONTO®, Flamingo Brixment® White Portland Cement

MSDS Information: This MSDS supersedes prior MSDS's for the products noted above. This MSDS covers a number of products with similar applications and occupational exposure hazards. Specific constituents and methods of preparation for these products will vary. The term "Portland Cement", used in the text of this MSDS, refers to the above named products collectively.

Chemical Family: Calcium silicate compounds; calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum; and gypsum are the primary constituents of these products.

Informational Phone Numbers:
(800) 437-7762 Customer Service - Nazareth, PA
(800) 336-0366 Customer Service - Speed, IN
(800) 624-8986 Customer Service - Martinsburg, WV
(800) 386-2111 Customer Service - Mississauga, ONT

Emergency Contact Information: (800)-424-9300 Chemtrec

MSDS Prepared by: Essroc MSDS Development Committee - (610) 837-6725 – April 2006

Section 2 - COMPONENTS

Hazardous Ingredients:

Component	CAS No.	OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA)	ACGIH TLV	Other Information
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	15 mg total dust/m^3 5 mg respirable dust/m^3	10 mg/m^3	IDLH: 5000 mg/m^3 LD_{50}: No Data
Gypsum	13397-24-5	15 mg total dust/m^3 5 mg respirable dust/m^3	10 mg/m^3	IDLH: Not Determined LD_{50}: No Data
Limestone	1317-65-3	15 mg total dust/m^3 5 mg respirable dust/m^3	10 mg/m^3	IDLH: Not Determined LD_{50}: No Data
Crystalline Silica (< 0.3%)	14808-60-7	For mineral dusts containing crystalline silica: (10 mg respirable dust/m^3)/(%SiO_2 +2) (30 mg total dust/m^3) /(%SiO_2 + 2)	0.025 mg/m^3	IDLH: 50 mg/m^3 (twa) LD_{50}: ipr rat LD Lo 400 mg/kg
Notes:				

Trace Elements: Portland cement is made from materials mined from the earth and processed using energy provided by fuels. Trace amounts of naturally occurring, potentially harmful chemicals might be detected during chemical analysis. Trace constituents may include calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime), free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, and nickel compounds.

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Portland Cement is a powder that poses little immediate hazard. A single short-term exposure to the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. However, exposure of sufficient duration to wet Portland Cement can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin or eye) destruction in the form of chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to dry Portland Cement.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Relevant Routes of Exposure: Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation and ingestion.

Effects resulting from eye contact: Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation.

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. Such exposures require immediate first aid (see Section 4) and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Effects resulting from skin contact: Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to hazardous skin exposure. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly contact with wet Portland Cement. Exposed persons may not feel discomfort until hours after the exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred.

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. Dry Portland Cement contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or 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 (caustic) chemical burns.

Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to Portland Cement, possibly due to trace amounts of chromium. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to their first contact with the product. Other persons may first experience this effect after years of contact with Portland Cement products.

Effects resulting from inhalation: Portland Cement may contain free crystalline silica. Prolonged exposure to airborne free crystalline silica may cause delayed lung injury including silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease, and/or other diseases. (also see "Carcinogenic potential" below.)

Inhalation may also aggravate other lung conditions. Exposure to Portland Cement may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory system. It may also leave unpleasant deposits in the nose.

Effects resulting from ingestion: Although ingestion of small quantities of Portland Cement is not known to be harmful, ill effects are possible especially if larger quantities are consumed. Portland Cement should not be eaten.

Carcinogenic potential: Portland Cement is not listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research (IARC) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). It may, however, contain trace amounts of substances listed as carcinogens by these organizations.

Portland Cement may contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica is classified by the IARC as a known human carcinogen. Some human studies indicate potential for lung cancer from crystalline silica exposure. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by inhalation or dermal exposure:

Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases.

Unusual (hyper) sensitivity to hexavalent chromium (chromium^{+6}) salts.

Section 4 - FIRST AID

Eyes: Immediate flush eyes 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 intended for use on skin. Seek medical treatment in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet cement, cement mixtures, liquids from fresh cement products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to dry cement.

Inhalation of Airborne Dust: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. ("Inhalation" of gross amounts of Portland Cement requires immediate medical attention.)

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

Section 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Portland Cement is not combustible.

Flash Point:	Not applicable	Upper Explosive Limit:	Not applicable
Auto ignition temperature:	Not applicable	Lower Explosive Limit:	Not applicable
Auto ignition temperature:	Not applicable	Extinguishing media:	Not applicable
Hazardous combustion products:	Not applicable	Unusual fire and explosion hazards:	None
Special fire fighting procedures:	Portland Cement poses no fire-related hazards. Self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended to limit exposure to combustion products when fighting any fire.		

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Collect dry material using a scoop. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8.

Scrape up wet material and place in appropriate container. Allow the material to "dry" before disposal. Do not attempt to wash Portland Cement down drains.

Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep Portland Cement dry until used. Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material. Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing which is wet with cement fluids and launder before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet cement mixtures or fluids.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Skin protection: Prevention is essential to avoid potentially severe skin injury. Avoid contact with unhardened (wet) Portland Cement products. If contact occurs, promptly wash affected area with soap and water. Where prolonged exposure to unhardened Portland Cement products might occur, wear impervious clothing and gloves to eliminate skin contact. Where required, wear boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure.

Do not rely on barrier creams. Barrier creams should not be used in place of gloves.

Periodically wash areas contacted by dry Portland Cement or by wet cement or fluids with a pH neutral soap. Wash again at the end of the work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment. If clothing becomes saturated with wet cement, it should be removed and replaced with clean dry clothing.

Respiratory protection: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits.

Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH-approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation.

Ventilation: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure within applicable limits.

Eye protection: When engaged in activities where cement dust or wet cement could contact the eye, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with Portland Cement or fresh cement products.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Grey, white powder	Odor:	No distinct odor
Physical state:	Solid (powder)	pH (in water):	12 to 13
Solubility in water:	Slightly soluble (0.1 to 1.0%)	Vapor pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor density:	Not applicable	Boiling point:	Not applicable (>1000^{o} C)
Melting point:	Not applicable	Specific gravity (H_2O=1.0):	2.80 - 3.00
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable	Coefficient of oil to water distribution:	Not applicable

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Conditions to avoid: Unintentional contact with water.

Incompatibility: Wet Portland Cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal.

Hazardous decomposition: Will not spontaneously occur. Adding water results in hydration and produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Entry.....Section 3
Effects of acute exposure to product.....Section 3
Effects of chronic exposure to product.....Section 3
Exposure Limits.....Section 2
Irritancy of product.....Section 3
Sensitization to product .....Section 3
Carcinogenicity.....Section 3
Reproductive Toxicity.....Not Applicable
Teratogenicity.....Not Applicable
Mutagenicity.....Not Applicable
Toxicologically synergistic products.....Section 3, Section 16

For a description of available, more detailed toxicological information, call one of the informational phone numbers listed at the end of Section 1.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals.

Relevant physical and chemical properties: See sections 9 and 10.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL

Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal regulations. (Since Portland Cement is stable, uncontaminated material may be saved for future use.)

Dispose of bags in an approved landfill or incinerator.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION DATA

Hazardous materials description/proper shipping name: Portland Cement is not hazardous under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

Hazard class: Not applicable.

Identification number: Not applicable

Required label text: Not applicable.

Hazardous substances/reportable quantities (RQ): Not applicable

Section 15 - OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

Status under USDOL-OSHA & MSHA Hazard Communication Standards (29CFR 1910.1200 & 30CFR Part 47): Portland Cement is considered a "hazardous chemical" under these regulations, and should be part of any hazard communication program.

Status under CERCLA/Superfund, 40 CFR 117 and 302: Not Listed

Hazard Category under SARA TITLE III, Sections 311- 312: Portland Cement qualifies as a "hazardous substance" with delayed health effects.

Status under SARA Title III, Section 313: This product contains NONE of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372 in concentrations above deminimis levels.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): 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 Canadian Environmental Protection Act: Not listed.

Status under WHMIS: Portland Cement is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class D2A – Materials causing other toxic effects and Class E - Corrosive material) and is therefore subject to the labeling and MSDS requirements of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
ASTM	American Society of Testing Materials
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	Department of Transportation
IARC	International Agency for Research
IDLH	Immediately dangerous to live and health (NIOSH).
m^3	cubic meter
mg	Milligram
mm	millimeter
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicity Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RQ	Reportable Quantities
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average
URT	Upper Respiratory Tract
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

Other important information:

Portland Cement should only be used by knowledgeable persons. A key to using the product safely requires the user to recognize that Portland Cement chemically reacts with water, and that some of the intermediate products of this reaction (that is, those present while Portland Cement is "setting") pose a far more severe hazard than does Portland Cement itself.

While the information provided in this material safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of Portland Cement as it is commonly used, the sheet cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product.

In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with Portland Cement to produce Portland Cement products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this Portland Cement or working on Portland Cement products, for example, Portland Cement concrete.

SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT OR THE MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE OR CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ESSROC CEMENT CORP., except that the product shall conform to contracted specifications. The information provided herein was believed by Essroc Cement Corp. to be accurate at the time of preparation or prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of the product and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be for damages and no claim of any kind, whether as to product delivered or for non-delivery of product, and whether based on contract, breach or warranty, negligence, or otherwise shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the quantity of product in respect of which damages are claimed. In no event Seller be liable for incidental or consequential damages, whether Buyer's claim is based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence or otherwise.

ST.LAWRENCE CEMENT

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Material: Ground Granulated Blastfurnace Slag (GGBFS)
Granulated Blastfurnace Slag (GBFS)

Approved by	W. Galloway	Senior Vice President	Date of revision	01. January 2008	Page 1 of 5

Control Number: XA.11.103

Section I - Identification

Supplier Name: St. Lawrence Cement Inc.

Address 2300 Steeles Ave. W. 4th floor
Concord, Ontario, L4K 5X6

Telephone: 905-761-7100

Emergency Information
Contact: (CANUTEC)
Telephone: (613) 996-6666

Note: The CANUTEC number is to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

WHMIS Classification: D2A, E

Material Uses: GranCem is used as a partial replacement for Portland Cement (binding ingredient in most ordinary concrete mixes).

Product Codes: Granulated blast-furnace slag. This MSDS covers many products, ground and not ground. Individual constituents will vary.

Formula: This product consists of a glassy granular material formed when molten blast-furnace slag is rapidly chilled, as by immersion in water. It may then be finely pulverized.

Chemical Family: Amorphous silica; fused mineral composite

Chemical Name and Synonyms: Ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBFS), GranCem™, slag, granulated blast-furnace slag (GBFS)

Section II - Components

Hazardous Ingredients

Component	CAS #	% by Weight	OSHA PEL (mg/m^3)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m^3)
Slag	65996-69-2	100		
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	< 1	[(10) / (% SiO_2 + 2)] (R) [(30) / (% SiO_2 + 2)] (T)	0.025 (R)

(T) = Total Dust ; (I) = Inhalable Fraction; (R) = Respirable Fraction

Trace constituents: GBFS or granulated blast-furnace slag is a co-product of the steel industry produced by adding a limestone flux to the ore to remove non-ferrous contaminants. As such, it may contain small quantities of hazardous heavy metals, including trace amounts of chromium, usually in solution in the glass.
The ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBFS) is a vitreous material containing silica, alumina, magnesia and calcium oxides. It also contains a small quantity of iron, sodium, titanium and manganese oxides. The oxides do not actually occur in free form but as complexed silica-based glasses.

Section III – Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
GGBFS is a light gray, tan, or white powder that poses little immediate hazard. GBFS is sand-sized granules. A single short-term exposure to the dry material is not likely to cause serious harm. However, exposure to wet material can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin or eye) destruction in the form of chemical (caustic) burns. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to these materials by chemical (caustic) burns or an allegoric reaction.

Potential Health Effects
• *Relevant Routes of Exposure:* Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion.
• *Effects resulting from eye contact:* Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation.
Eye contact with larger amounts of dry powder or splashes of these wet materials may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness. Such exposures require immediate first aid (See section IV.) and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

• *Effects resulting from skin contact:* Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a hazardous skin exposure. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly contact with wet GBFS or GGBFS. Exposed persons may not feel discomfort until hours after the exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred. Exposure to dry GBFS or GGBFS may cause drying of the skin with consequent mild irritation or more significant effects attributable to aggravation of other conditions. Dry GBFS or GGBFS contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or wet GBFS or GGBFS 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 (caustic) chemical burns.
Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response (e.g., allergic contact dermatitis) upon exposure to GBFS or GGBFS, possibly due to trace amounts of chromium. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with the product. Other persons may experience this effect after years of contact with GBFS or GGBFS products.
• *Effects resulting from inhalation:* GBFS or GGBFS contains small amounts of free crystalline silica. Prolonged exposure to respirable free crystalline silica can aggravate other lung conditions and cause silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease and/or other diseases. Risk of injury or disease depends on duration and degree of exposure. (Also see "Carcinogenic potential" below.)
Exposure to GBFS or GGBFS may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory system. It may also leave unpleasant deposits in the nose.
• *Effects resulting from ingestion:* Although small quantities of dust are not known to be harmful, ill effects are possible if larger quantities are consumed. GBFS or GGBFS should not be eaten.
• *Carcinogenic potential:* NTP, OSHA, or IARC has not listed GBFS or GGBFS as a carcinogen. It may, however, contain trace amounts of substances listed as carcinogens by these organizations. Crystalline silica, which is present in GBFS or GGBFS in small amounts, has been listed by IARC and NTP as a known human carcinogen (Group I) through inhalation. Hexavelant chromium is listed by IARC, EPA, NTP and OSHA as Group I known carcinogen by inhalation.
• Medical conditions which may be aggravated by inhalation or dermal exposure:
Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases
Unusual (hyper) sensitivity to hexavalent chromium (chromium+6) salts.

Section IV – First Aid

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes 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 in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet GBFS or GGBFS, wet cement mixtures, wet concrete liquids from fresh GBFS or GGBFS products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to dry GBFS or GGBFS.
Inhalation of Airborne Dust: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms do not subside. (Inhalation of gross amounts of GBFS or GGBFS requires immediate medical attention.)
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately.

Section V – Fire & Explosion Data

Flash Point:	*Not Combustible*	Auto Ignition Temperature:	*Not Combustible*
Lower Explosive Limit:	*None*	Upper Explosive Limit	*None*
Extinguishing Media:	*Not Combustible*	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	*None*
Hazardous Combustion Products:	*None*		
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	*None.* (Although GGBFS or GBFS poses no fire-related hazards, a self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended to limit exposure to combustion products when fighting any fire.)		

Section VI – Accidental Release Measures

Collect dry material using a scoop. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section VIII.
Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container. Allow the material to "dry" before disposal. Do not attempt to wash GBFS or GGBFS down drains.
Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section VII – Handling & Storage

Keep GBFS or GGBFS dry until used. Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material. Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing that is wet with GBFS or GGBFS fluids, and launder before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust, wet GBFS or GGBFS mixtures or fluids.

Section VIII – Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Skin Protection: Prevention is essential to avoid potentially severe skin injury. Avoid contact with unhardened wet GBFS or GGBFS products. If contact occurs, promptly wash affected area with soap and water. Where prolonged exposure to unhardened GBFS or GGBFS products might occur, wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent skin contact. Where required, wear sturdy boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure. Do not rely on barrier creams; barrier creams should not be used in place of impervious gloves and clothing. Periodically wash areas contacted by dry GBFS or GGBFS or wet GBFS or GGBFS or concrete containing GBFS or GGBFS with a pH-neutral soap. Wash again at the end of the work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete containing GBFS or GGBFS, it should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.

Respiratory protection: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH-approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation. (Advisory: Respirators and filters purchased after July 10, 1998, must be certified under 42 CFR 84.)

Ventilation: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure within applicable limits.

Eye Protection: In conditions where user may be exposed to splashes or puffs of GBFS or GGBFS wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. In extremely or unpredictable environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with GBFS or GGBFS or fresh cement products.

Section IX – Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance:	*GGBFS is Gray, tan, or white powder, GBFS is sand-like in appearance*	Vapor Pressure:	*Not Applicable*
Odor:	*No Distinct Odor*	Vapor Density:	*Not Applicable*
Physical State:	*Solid (Powder)*	Boiling Point:	*Not Applicable*
pH (in water):	*8 – 11*	Melting Point:	*Not Applicable (i.e. >1000 °C)*
Solubility in Water:	*Negligible (0.1 to 1.0%)*	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	2.7 – 3.1
Evaporation Rate:	*Not Applicable*		

Section X – Stability & Reactivity

Stability:	*Stable*
Incompatibility:	*Wet GBFS or GGBFS is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, and aluminum metal.*
Conditions to Avoid:	*Unintentional contact with water.*
Hazardous Decomposition:	*Will not spontaneously occur. Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide as a result of hydration.*
Hazardous Polymerisation:	*Will not occur.*

Section XI – Toxicological Information

For a description of available, more detailed toxicological information, contact St. Lawrence Cement Inc. (Contact Details in Section I).

Section XII – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	*No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals*
Relevant Physical & Chemical Properties:	*See Sections IX & X*

Section XIII – Disposal

Dispose of waste material according to local, state, and federal regulations. (Since GBFS or GGBFS is stable, uncontaminated material may be saved for future use.) Dispose of bags in an approved landfill or incinerator.

Section XIV – Transportation Data

Hazardous Materials Description/Proper Shipping Name:	*GBFS or GGBFS is not hazardous under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations and Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulation*
Hazard class:	*Not applicable*
Identification class:	*Not applicable*
Required label text:	*Not applicable*
Hazardous substances/reportable quantities (RQ):	*Not applicable*

Section XV – Other Regulatory Information

Status under USDOL-OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200:	*GBFS or GGBFS is considered a hazardous chemical under this regulation, and should be part of any hazard communication program.*
Status under CERCLA/Superfund, 40 CRF 117 and 302:	*Not listed.*
Hazard Category under SARA (Title III), Sections 311 and 312:	*GBFS or GGBFS qualifies as hazardous substance with delayed health effects under Sections 311 and 312.*
Status under SARA (Title III), Section 313:	*Not subject to reporting requirements under Section 313.*
Status under TSCA (as of May 1997):	*Some substances in GBFS or GGBFS are on the TSCA inventory list.*
Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act:	*GBFS or GGBFS is a hazardous substance subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.*
Status under California Proposition 65:	*This product contains chemicals (trace metals) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the manufacturer to give the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist.*
Status under Canadian Environmental Protection Act:	*Not listed.*
Status under Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS):	*GBFS or GGBFS is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class D2A – Chronic Toxic Effect and Class E – Corrosive Material) and is therefore subject to the labelling and MSDS requirements of WHMIS.* *This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR*

Section XVI – Other Information

GBFS or GGBFS should only be used by knowledgeable persons. A key to using the product safely requires the user to recognize that GBFS or GGBFS chemically reacts with water, and that some of the intermediate products of this reaction (that is, those present while a GBFS or GGBFS product is setting) pose a far more severe hazard than does GBFS or GGBFS itself.

While the information provided in this material safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of GBFS or GGBFS as it is commonly used, this sheet cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product.

In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with GBFS or GGBFS to produce Portland cement products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this GBFS or GGBFS or working on Portland cement products, for example, Portland cement concrete.

SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT OF THE MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE OR CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ST. LAWRENCE CEMENT, EXCEPT THAT THE PRODUCT SHALL CONFORM TO CONTRACTED SPECIFICATIONS.

The information provided herein was believed by St. Lawrence Cement Inc. to be accurate at the time of preparation or prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws and procedures applicable to the safe handling and use of product and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use. Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be for damages and no claim of any kind, whether as for product delivered or for non-delivery of product, and whether based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence, or otherwise, shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the quantity of product in respect of which damages are claimed. In no event shall Seller be liable for incidental or consequential damages, whether Buyer's claim is based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence or otherwise.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Slag

Product Identifiers: NewCem®, Litex™ Lightweight Aggregate, True Light Lightweight Aggregate™, Vitrex™ Pelletized Slag, Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBFS), Blast Furnace Slag, Steel Slag, Granulated Slag, Pelletized Slag, Metallic Slag, Air Cooled Slag, Non-metallic Slag, Slag Cement, Hydraulic Slag Cement, Slag

Manufacturer:
Lafarge North America Inc.
12950 Worldgate Drive, Suite 500
Herndon, VA 20170

Information Telephone Number:
703-480-3600 (9am to 5pm EST)

Emergency Telephone Number:
1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)

Product Use: Slag is used as a supplementary cementitious material for cement, concrete and concrete products. It is also used in soil stabilization and as filler in asphalt and other products that are widely used in construction.

Note: This MSDS covers many types of slag. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between slag types.

Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL -TWA (mg/m^3)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m^3)	LD_{50} (mouse, intraperitoneal)	LC_{50}
Slag	100	65996-69-2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium Oxide	30-50	1305-78-8	5 (T)	2 (T)	3059 mg/kg	NA
Magnesium Oxide	0-20	1309-48-4	15 (T)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Crystalline Silica	< 1	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO_2+2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO_2+2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA
Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated	-	NA	5 (R) 15 (T)	3 (R) 10 (T)	NA	NA

Note: Exposure limits for components noted with an * contain no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

Slag is a nonmetallic byproduct from the production of iron. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, slag may contain trace amounts of manganese oxide, titanium oxide, chromium compounds, sulfur compounds, and other trace compounds.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WARNING

Irritant: Causes eye, skin and inhalation irritation
Toxic - Harmful by inhalation.
(Contains crystalline silica)

Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.

Read MSDS for details.


Respiratory Protection


Eye Protection


Waterproof Gloves


Waterproof Boots

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview: Slag is a solid, grey/black or brown/tan, odorless powder. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to the dry powder presents little or no hazard.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet slag can cause moderate eye irritation. Eye exposures require immediate first aid to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Skin Contact: Slag may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, and dermatitis.

Dermatitis: Slag 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 slag including moisture and abrasion.

Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in slag. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with slag. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with slag.

Inhalation (acute): Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.

Inhalation (chronic): Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.

Silicosis: This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. See Note to Physicians in Section 4 for further information.

Carcinogenicity: Slag is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, slag contains trace amounts of crystalline silica and hexavalent chromium which are classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogens.

Autoimmune Disease: Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.

Tuberculosis: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

Renal Disease: Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Ingestion: Do not ingest slag. Ingestion of small quantities of slag is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause distress to the digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.

Skin Contact: Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet slag, cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

Note to Physician: The three types of silicosis include:

- 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).
- Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.
- 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.

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.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method: Non-combustible

General Hazard: Avoid breathing dust.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Firefighting Equipment: Slag poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.

Combustion Products: None.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the slag to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of slag and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet slag and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Do not wash slag down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of slag according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Keep bulk slag and cement dry until used. When slag is kept wet for long periods of time, the leachate may be discolored and have a sulfurous odor. When this liquid is exposed to oxygen elemental sulfur may precipitate out leaving a solution of calcium thiosulfate.

Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains slag or cement. Slag and cement can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The slag or cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving powders through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers.

Usage: Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other 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.

Housekeeping: Avoid actions that cause the slag to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited. **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited.

Clothing: Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with slag or cement. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust or wet slag or cement.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust or wet slag to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using slag, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with wet slag or cement and immediately wash exposed areas.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid (powder).	**Evaporation Rate:**	NA.
Appearance:	Gray/black or brown/tan powder.	**pH (in water):**	8-11
Odor:	None.	**Boiling Point:**	>1000° C
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	**Freezing Point:**	None, solid.
Vapor Density:	NA.	**Viscosity:**	None, solid.
Specific Gravity:	2-3	**Solubility in Water:**	Negligible

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Keep dry until use. Slag may react with water resulting in a slight release of heat, depending on the amount of lime (calcium oxide) present. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Slag is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Slag and cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Slag and 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.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

Hazardous Decomposition: Hydrogen sulfide gas may be released from moist or wet slag when it is heated.

Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication: This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.

EPRCA SARA Section 313: This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

RCRA: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

TSCA: Slag and crystalline silica are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) and Chromium (hexavalent compounds) are substances known by the State of California to cause cancer.

WHMIS/DSL: Products containing crystalline silica and calcium oxide are classified as D2A, E and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

>	Greater than	NA	Not Applicable
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NTP	National Toxicology Program
		OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CL	Ceiling Limit	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EST	Eastern Standard Time	R	Respirable Particulate
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	T	Total Particulate
		TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic meter	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		

This MSDS (Sections 1-16) was revised on March 1, 2008.

An electronic version of this MSDS is available at: www.lafarge-na.com under the Products section.

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