



LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR

MASONRY CEMENT

MSDS NUMBER:

EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 1997

1. PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Name & Address:

Lehigh Portland Cement Company
7660 Imperial Way
Allentown, PA 18195

Chemical Family:

Calcium Compounds

Chemical Name and Synonyms:

Masonry Cement (CAS # 65997-15-1), Hydraulic Cement

Telephone Number for Information:
800-523-5488

Trade Name and Synonyms:

Lehigh Gray Masonry Cements Types N, S, M

Lehigh White Masonry Cements, Types N, S, M

Lehigh Custom Color Masonry Cements, Types N, S, M

2. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID

EMERGENCY INFORMATION:

Masonry cement is a light gray or white powder. When in contact with moisture in eyes or on skin, or when mixed with water, masonry 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 masonry cement requires immediate medical attention.

INGESTION:

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

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION:

This product consists of finely ground portland cement clinker/limestone (calcium carbonate) mixed with a medium 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. Masonry cement is essentially hydraulic calcium silicates contained in a crystalline mass, not separable into individual components. Major compounds are:

3CaO•SiO ₂	Tricalcium Silicate	CAS #12168-85-3
2CaO•SiO ₂	Dicalcium Silicate	CAS #10034-77-2
3CaO•Al ₂ O ₃	Tricalcium Aluminate	CAS #12042-78-3
4CaO•Al ₂ O ₃ •Fe ₂ O ₃	Tetracalcium aluminoferrite	CAS #12068-35-8
CaSO ₄ •2H ₂ O	Calcium Sulfate dihydrate (Gypsum)	CAS #7778-18-9 (CAS #13397-24-5)
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate	CAS #1317-65-3

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	----- 10 mg total dust/m ³	-----

	15 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	10 mg total dust/m ³	
	15 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 70% by weight	5 mg respirable dust/m ³	10 mg total dust/m ³	
	15 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 #1306-78-8) 0 to 5% by weight	5 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	
Crystalline silica (CAS #14808-60-7) less than 0.75% by weight	$\frac{10 \text{ mg of}}{\text{respirable dust/m}^3}$	0.10 mg respirable quartz/m ³	0.05 mg respirable quartz dust/m ³
	% SiO ₂ + 2		
	$\frac{30 \text{ mg of total}}{\text{dust/m}^3}$		
	% SiO ₂ + 2		
	$\frac{250 \text{ million}}{\text{particles/ft}^3}$		
	% SiO ₂ + 5		

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. Masonry cement may contain up to 0.75% insoluble residue. A medium amount of this residue includes free crystalline silica. Masonry 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.

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 masonry cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness.

SKIN CONTACT:

(Acute) Exposure to dry masonry 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 masonry cement coming in contact with wet skin or exposure to wet masonry 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 masonry cement. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers.

INHALATION:

(Acute) Exposure to masonry 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 masonry 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:

Masonry 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 ₂ O = 1.0):	2.9	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 masonry 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 and protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Promptly remove clothing dusty with dry masonry cement or clothing dampened with moisture mixed with masonry cement, and launder before re-use. If contact occurs, wash areas contacted by material with pH neutral soap and water.

11. TRANSPORTATION DATA

Masonry cement is not hazardous under U.S. DOT or TDG regulations.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

13. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

Status under US OSHA Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR 1910.1200:	Masonry 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:	Masonry cement qualifies as a hazardous substance with delayed health effects.
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 masonry cement are on the TSCA inventory list.
Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act:	Masonry 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.
Status under Canadian Environmental Protection Act:	Not listed.
Status under Canadian WHMIS:	Masonry cement is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class D2A, E - Corrosive Material) and subject to the requirements of WHMIS.

14. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS provides information on various types of masonry cement products. A particular product's composition may vary from sample to sample. The information provided herein is believed by Lehigh Portland 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 masonry cement with other materials. 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 PORTLAND 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
ft³ Cubic foot
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
m³ 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
TDG Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA Time Weighted Average
WHMIS Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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