

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

MASONRY CEMENT

Section I – Identity

Manufacturer's name & address: National Cement Company of Alabama, Inc.
80 National Cement Drive
P.O. Box 460
Ragland, Alabama 35131

Telephone number: 205-472-2191

Emergency telephone number: 205-472-2787

Chemical name & synonyms: Masonry cement.

Trade name & synonyms: Coosa Light Masonry Cement Type N, Coosa Buff Masonry Cement, Coosa Custom Color Masonry Cement Type N and/or Type S, Coosa Gray Masonry Cement Type S, Coosa High Strength Masonry Cement Type S.

MSDS Information: This MSDS was produced in January, 2008, and replaces any prior versions.

Section II – Chemical Data

Chemical family: Calcium salts – Limestone

Major compounds:

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 # 13397-24-5
	Limestone	CAS# 13117-65-3

Small amounts of CaO, MgO, Na₂SO₄, K₂SO₄ may also be present.

Formula:

Masonry cements are composed of a mixture of portland cement clinker and limestone. The final product may also contain small amounts of liquid or solid grinding aids or masonry additives which contribute to setting and workability characteristics. Portland cement clinker is a sintered material produced by heating to high temperature (greater than 1200° Celsius) a mixture of substances such as limestone and shale or clays mined from the earth’s crust. The substances manufactured are essentially hydraulic calcium silicates contained in a crystalline mass, not separable into the individual components.

Limestone is mined from a quarry, dried, and interground with the cement clinker in the finish mill.

Hazardous Ingredients:

Portland cements are listed by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1-A, and require material safety data sheets (FR, January 19, 1989), MSHA (30 CFR 55.5. -1, Ref.2, ACGIH TLV’s for 1973, Appendix E) and ACGIH (TLV’s for 1984-85, Appendix D) list portland cements as nuisance dusts. NTP, IARC, or OSHA does NOT list Portland cements as carcinogens. It may, however, contain trace amounts of substances listed as carcinogens by these organizations. NTP, IARC, and OSHA do not list the grinding aids used in the manufacturing of Portland cement at this facility as carcinogens.

Section III – Physical Data

Boiling point:	Not applicable – masonry cement is a powdered solid
Vapor pressure:	Not applicable – masonry cement is a powdered solid
Vapor density:	Not applicable – masonry cement is a powdered solid
Solubility:	Slight (0.1 – 1.0%)
Specific gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	2.8 – 3.15
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable – masonry cement is a powdered solid
Appearance and odor:	Gray to white powder, no odor
Melting point:	Not applicable

Section IV – Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview:

Masonry cement is a white to light gray powder that poses little immediate hazard. A single short-term contact with the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. However, contact of sufficient duration with wet masonry 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 destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body come in contact with dry masonry cement.

Potential Health Effects:

Relevant routes of exposure:

Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Effects resulting from eye contact:

Contact with airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation.

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

Effects resulting from skin contact:

Exposed persons may not feel discomfort until hours after a hazardous risk exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly with wet cement.

Contact with dry masonry cement may cause drying of the skin with consequent mild irritation or more significant effects attributable to aggravation of other conditions. Dry masonry cement contacting wet skin or contact with moist or wet masonry cement may cause more severe effects including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact can cause severe skin damage in the form of caustic chemical burns. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon skin contact with masonry 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 masonry cement products.

Effects resulting from inhalation:

Contact with masonry 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.

Masonry cement may contain trace amounts of free crystalline silica. Prolonged contact with respirable free crystalline silica may aggravate other lung conditions. It also may cause delayed lung injury including silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease, and/or other diseases. Crystalline silica is now classified by IARC as a known human carcinogen (Group 1). NTP has characterized respirable silica as “reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen”.

Effects resulting from ingestion:

Although small amounts of dust are not known to be harmful, ill effects are possible if larger quantities are consumed. Masonry cement should not be eaten.

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 V – First Aid

Eyes:

Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Consult 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 contact with wet cement, cement mixtures, liquids from fresh cement products, or prolonged wet skin contact with dry cement.

Inhalation of airborne dust:

Remove person to fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside. Inhalation of large amounts of masonry cement requires immediate medical treatment.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and seek medical attention immediately.

Section VI - Fire and Explosion Data

Flash point	Masonry cement is non-combustible and non-explosive
Flammable and explosive limits:	Not applicable
Auto ignition temperature:	Not applicable
Extinguishing media:	Not combustible
Special firefighting procedures:	Not applicable
Hazardous combustion products:	Not combustible
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:	None

Section VII – Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable. Keep dry until used.
Conditions to avoid:	Unintentional contact with water
Incompatibility:	Wet masonry cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Reaction with these substances liberates hydrogen gas.
Hazardous decomposition:	Will not spontaneously occur. Addition of water results in hydration and produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.
Hazardous polymerization:	Will not occur.

Section VIII – Toxicological and Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No recognized unusual toxicity to plant and animals.

Section IX – Handling & Storage/Spill Procedures

Handling and storage:

Keep masonry cement dry until use. 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 contact with dust or wet cement mixtures or fluids.

Spill procedure:

Collect dry material using a scoop. Avoid cleanup methods that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid breathing the dust. Scrape up wet material and place in appropriate container. Allow the material to dry before disposal. Do not attempt to wash masonry cement down drains. Emergency procedures are not required. Small amounts of material can be disposed of as common waste or returned to the original container for later use. Large volumes may require special handling. Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

Section X – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Skin protection:

Avoid contact with unhardened masonry cement products. If contact occurs, wash affected area with soap and water. Where prolonged exposure to unhardened masonry cement may occur, wear impervious, abrasion, and alkali-resistant gloves and boots, and protective clothing to eliminate skin contact. Where required, wear boots that are impervious to water to avoid foot and ankle contact.

The use of barrier creams is advised. However, barrier creams should not be a substitute for gloves. After working with cement, workers should wash with a pH neutral soap. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.

Respiratory protection:

Avoid actions that can cause the cement dust to become airborne. Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. Use NIOSH/MSHA (under 30 CFR 11) approved respirators in poorly ventilated areas. Note: 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 acceptable limits.

Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields or tight fitting goggles. In extremely dusty environments, wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with masonry cement or fresh cement products.

Section XI – Transportation Data

Hazardous materials description/proper shipping name

Masonry 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 XII – 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 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

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 act.

Status under California Proposition 65

This product contains chemicals (trace metals), including free crystalline silica, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. California law requires giving the above warning.

Status under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

Portland cement is considered a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulation (Class E – Corrosive Material) and is therefore subject to the labeling and MSDS requirements of the WHMIS

Section XIII – Abbreviations and Acronyms

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
DOT	Department of Transportation
FR	Federal Register
ft ³	Cubic foot (cubic feet)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
m ³	Cubic meter(s)
MSDS	Materials Safety Data Sheet
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
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TLV	Threshold Limit Volume
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
USDOL	United States Department of Labor

Section XIV – Other Information

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

While the information provided in this MSDS is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of masonry and/or portland cement as it is commonly used, the MSDS 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.

The data furnished in the MSDS does not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with masonry and/or portland cement to produce masonry and/or portland cement products. Users should review other relevant MSDSs before working with masonry and/or portland cement or its products (i.e. portland cement concrete or masonry cement mortar).

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National Cement Company of Alabama, Inc.
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