

P.O. Box 191, U.S. Route 1 • Thomaston, Maine 04861 • 207-594-5555

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

SECTION 1. BENTH TON		
Product Identifier:	Dragon Portland Cements	
Other means of	Hydraulic cement, Portland Cement (Types I/II & III),	
identification:	Masonry Cement (including pigmented, types N,S). This	
	SDS covers many cement products, individual	
	constituents will vary.	
Recommended use and	Used in the production of concrete.	
restrictions on use:	For restrictions, see Section 10 for incompatibility	
	information.	
Manufacturer or distributor	Dragon Products Company	
name, address, phone	US Route 1	
number:	P.O. Box 191	
	Thomaston, Maine 04861	
	207-594-5555	
<b>Emergency phone number:</b>	207-593-0120	

## **SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

	I A to IC	
Classification:	Skin Corrosion <sup>1A to 1C</sup>	
	Ingestion <sup>4</sup>	
	Inhalation <sup>4</sup>	
Signal Word:	DANGER	
Hazard statement:	May cause severe burns and eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. May cause inhalation irritation.	
Symbol(s):		
<b>Precautionary Statement(s):</b>		
Prevention	Use proper engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to product.	
Response	If on skin, take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water, shower. If swallowed rinse mouth, do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention. If in eyes, rinse	

	cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention. If inhaled, remove person to fresh air.	
Storage	Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatible materials.	
Disposal	Dispose of waste material in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.	

#### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Components $(\%)^2$	CAS No.	% by Weight
Portland & Masonry	65997-15-1	100 (components listed below)
Cement		
Tricalcium Silicate	12168-85-3	45 - 60
3 CaO - SiO <sub>2</sub>		
Dicalcium Silicate	10034-77-2	10 - 30
2 CaO - SiO <sub>2</sub>		
Tricalcium Aluminate	12042-78-3	4 - 13
$3 \text{ CaO} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$		
Tetra-calcium	12068-35-8	8 - 16
aluminoferrite4 CaO -		
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
Gypsum	7778-18-9	4 - 7
CaSO <sub>4</sub> - 2 H <sub>2</sub> O		

*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, magnesium nickel and lead; and organic compounds. Other trace constituents may include calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Small amounts of chloride, crystalline silica, potassium and sodium compounds, cadmium, chromium, nickel, lead and organic compounds may also be present.

Formula: This product largely consists of		
finely ground Portland Cement clinker		
mixed with a small amount of calcium		
sulfate (gypsum). In addition, cement may		
contain minor amounts of various		
additives, e.g. grinding aids and air		
entrainers.		

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Portland Cement is classified as silicates or particulate matter (less than 1% crystalline silica) by OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-3), MSHA (30 CFR 56.5001, ACGIH TLV s Guide to Occupational Exposure Values, 2011. Portland Cement is not listed by NTP, IARC, or OSHA as containing carcinogens.

#### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

Eyes:	Irrigate eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, including
	under the lid, to remove all particles. Contact physician
	immediately.
Skin:	Flush the exposed skin with cool water and a pH neutral
	soap or mild detergent for at least 15 minutes depending
	on the amount and duration of exposure. Immediately
	remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. If
	irritation persists, consult physician.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention for
	discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms persist.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention or
	contact poison control center immediately.

## **SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable (and unsuitable)	The presence of this material in a fire does not hinder the	
extinguishing media:	use of any standard extinguishing medium. Use	
	extinguishing medium for surrounding fire.	
Specific Hazards:	Flash Point (Method Used): Not applicable	
	Flammable Limits: LEL and UEL - Not applicable	
Special protective	Although Portland Cement poses no fire-related hazards,	
equipment and	a self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended to	
precautions:	limit exposure to combustion products when fighting any	
	fire.	

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions,		
protective equipment, and	Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.	
emergency procedures:	Wear appropriate PPE as described in Section 8.	
Methods and materials for	Use dry clean-up methods that do not disperse the dust	
containment and clean up:	into the air. Avoid breathing the dust. Product can be	
	disposed of as non-hazardous waste in accordance with	
	local, state and federal regulations.	

#### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

SECTION 7. HANDEING AND STORAGE	
Precautions for safe	Prevent dust from being emitted. Wear respiratory
handling:	protection as needed. Stack bagged material in a secure
	manner to prevent falling. Bagged Portland 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.
	Wear hard hats and steel-toes shoes to reduce potential
	injury because bags could be dropped during handling.
	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. Avoid actions that cause the Portland
	Cement to become airborne during clean-up such as dry
	1
	sweeping or using compressed air. Use PPE as described
	in Section 8. Promptly remove and launder clothing that
	is dusty or wet with Portland Cement. Thoroughly wash
	skin after exposure to dust or wet kiln dust.
	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
	Portland Cement. Portland Cement can build-up or
	adhere to the walls of a confined space. The Portland
	Cement can release, collapse, or fall unexpectedly.
Conditions for safe storage,	Keep bulk and bagged Portland Cement dry until used.
including any	Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources
incompatibilities:	of heat, moisture and incompatible materials.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

# **Respiratory Protection** (Specify Type):

In dusty environment, use a NIOSH approved particulate filter respirators in the context of a respiratory protection program meeting the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134) to control exposures when ventilation or other controls are inadequate or discomfort or irritation is experienced. Respirator and/or filter cartridge selection should be based on ANSI Standard Z88.2 Practices for Respiratory Protection.

Component	OSHA/MSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Portland Cement	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Total) /	$1 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ (Resp)}$
	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Resp)	
	50 mppcf	See Table Z-3
Tricalcium Silicate	Nuisance Dust - See Section	$1 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ (Resp)}$
Dicalcium Silicate	Nuisance Dust - See Section	3 See Section 3
Tricalcium Aluminate	Nuisance Dust - See Section	3 See Section 3
Tetra-calcium	Nuisance Dust - See Section	3 See Section 3
aluminoferrite		
Gypsum	Nuisance Dust - See Section	3 See Section 3
Nuisance Dusts	Nuisance Dust - See Section	$\mathcal{U}$
		5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Resp)
Appropriate Engineering Controls/Personal Protective Equipment		
Local Exhaust	Protective Gloves	Eye Protection
Use to control exposure	Impervious gloves	Tight fitting vented or
within applicable limits		unvented goggles. Contact
		lenses should not be worn
		when working with Portland
		Cement.

Other Protective Clothing and	Work/Hygienic Practices
Equipment	
Wear impervious gloves, boots and	Shower with water and a pH neutral soap
clothing. Do not rely on barrier creams.	immediately after working with cement.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: Not	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): Not	Vapor Density (AIR = 1):
Applicable	Applicable	Not Applicable
Solubility in Water: Slight	Specific Gravity ( $H_2O = 1$ ):	Melting Point: Not
(0.0 - 1.0%)	2.8 - 3.15	Applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl	pH as a solid: Not Applicable	pH in water: 12 - 13
Acetate = 1): Not		
Applicable		
Appearance and Odor: Gray Power - Odorless		

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

	DECITOT TO DITIBILITY THE RESIDENT	
Chemical Stability:	Stability: Keep dry. Avoid contact with incompatible	
	materials. Portland Cement reacts with water, resulting in a	
	slight release of heat, depending on the amount of lime	
	(calcium oxide) present. Portland Cement should be kept dry	
	until utilized.	
Possibility of	Incompatibility: Wet Portland Cement is alkaline (pH 12 -13).	
Hazardous Reactions:	As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, and	
	aluminum metal. Portland Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric	
	acid, producing corrosive silicon tetra fluoride gas. Silicates	
	react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron	
	trifluoride, chlorine, trifluoride, magnesium trifluoride and	
	oxygen difluoride.	
	Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: None	
	Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur	
	Conditions to Avoid: Unintentional contact with water.	

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects:	Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Acute: Wet
	cement, especially as an ingredient in plastic (unhardened)
	concrete, can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. Cement
	dust will irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system and
	can cause alkali burns.
	Chronic: Hypersensitive people may develop allergic
	dermatitis.
	Carcinogenicity: N/A
	Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Reddened eyes, drying
	of skin, irritation of upper respiratory tract and throat,
	alkali burns to skin.
	Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:
	Dermatitis, pre-existing upper respiratory and lung

diseases.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Irrigate eyes with water. Wash affected areas of the skin with pH neutral soap and water.

Effects of Over Exposure: 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 emergency and first aid procedures) 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. Hexavalent 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: 1) Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases 2) Unusual (hyper) sensitivity to hexavalent chromium (chromium+6) salts.

#### **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Non-Mandatory)**

5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -		
Ecological:	<b>l:</b> Prevent spilled materials from entering streams, drains, or	
	sewers. A large release of pH material may result in	
	toxicity to aquatic organisms and systems. There is no	
	recognized or unusual toxicity to plants or animals.	

#### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Non-Mandatory)**

Safe handling and	Dispose of waste material according to local, state and
methods of disposal:	federal regulations. Since Portland Cement is stable,
	uncontaminated material may be saved for future use.
	Dispose of bags in a approved landfill or incinerator.

#### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Non-Mandatory)**

UN Number:	Not applicable
UN Proper Shipping	
Name:	Not applicable
Packing group, If	
applicable:	Not applicable
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	
(e.g., Marine Pollutant:	Not applicable
Other - Labeling	This product is not classified as a hazardous material
Requirements:	under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
	regulations.

#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (Non-Mandatory)**

# Specific safety, health and environmental regulations:

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200: Portland Cement is considered a "hazardous chemical" under this regulation, and should be part of any hazard communication program.

CERCLA/Superfund: Not listed

Hazard Category Under SARA (Title III) Section 313: Not subject to reporting requirements under Section 313. Status under TSCA: Some substances in Portland Cement are on the TSCA inventory list.

Status under the Federal Hazardous Substance Act:
Portland Cement is a "hazardous substance: subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.

Status under California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and 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

Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (Canada): Portland Cement is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Product Act as defined by the Controlled Products Regulations (Class E - Corrosive Material) and is therefore subject to the labeling and SDS requirements of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION (Non-Mandatory)

SECTION 10. OTHER INFORMATION (Non-Manuatory)		
Date of Preparation:	March 17, 2015	
Disclaimer of Liability:	Dragon Products Company LLC believes the information	
	contained herein is accurate; however, Dragon Products	
	Company LLC makes no guarantees with respect to such	
	accuracy and assumes no liability in connection with the	
	use of the information contained herein by any party. The	
	provision of the information contained herein is not	
	intended to be and should not be construed as legal advice	
	or as ensuring compliance with any federal, state, or local	
	laws and regulations. Any party using this product should	
	review all such laws, rules or regulations prior to use.	
	NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED,	
	OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A	
	PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE.	