

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Cement Kiln Dust

Product Identifiers: New Lime™, Cement Kiln Dust (CKD), Kiln Dust, Cement Lime.

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: Kiln dust used in the manufacture of bricks, mortar, cement, concrete, plasters, paving materials, and other construction applications.

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



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 Kiln Dust	100	68475-76-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium Carbonate*	10-80	1317-65-3	15 (T); 5 (R)	10 (T)	NA	NA
Calcium Oxide	5-50	1305-78-8	5 (T)	2 (T)	3059 mg/kg	NA
Crystalline Silica	0-10	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO ₂ +2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA
Magnesium Oxide	0-2	1309-48-4	15 (T)	10 (T)	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 of cement and cement kiln dust. For example, cement kiln dust may contain trace amounts of potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, nickel compounds, and other trace compounds.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

	WARNING	
<p>Corrosive - Causes severe burns. Toxic - Harmful by inhalation. (Contains crystalline silica)</p> <p>Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.</p> <p>Read MSDS for details.</p>		

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview: Kiln dust is a solid, grey or tan, 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 kiln dust, or to dry kiln dust 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 kiln dust 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: Kiln dust may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis.

Burns: Exposure of sufficient duration to wet kiln dust, or to dry kiln dust 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.

Kiln dust may be shipped or stored hot and can cause thermal burns to unprotected skin.

Dermatitis: Kiln dust 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 kiln dust including alkalinity and abrasion.

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

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: Kiln dust is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, kiln dust 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.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

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 kiln dust. Although ingestion of small quantities of kiln dust 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 or kiln dust, 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	Firefighting Equipment:	Kiln dust poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.
General Hazard:	Avoid breathing dust. Wet kiln dust and cement is caustic.		
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.	Combustion Products:	None.

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 kiln dust or cement and immediately wash exposed areas.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid (powder).	Evaporation Rate:	NA.
Appearance:	Gray, tan, or white powder.	pH (in water):	10 – 13
Odor:	None.	Boiling Point:	>1000° C
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	Freezing Point:	None, solid.
Vapor Density:	NA.	Viscosity:	None, solid.
Specific Gravity:	2.6-2.8	Solubility in Water:	2-20%

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Keep dry until use. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Kiln dust reacts with water, resulting in a slight release of heat, depending on the amount of lime (Calcium oxide) present.

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

EPCRA 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:** Kiln dust 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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