

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## SECTION 1. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

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<b>Materials Name:</b>	Blast Furnace Cement CEM III/B High Slag Blast Furnace Cement (HSBFC)
<b>Trade Name:</b>	Premium 4246S (P4246S)
<b>Description:</b>	Blended cement from CEM I Portland cement and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS)
<b>CAS Reg. No.:</b>	NA (Mixture)
<b>DOT Classification:</b>	Not Hazardous
<b>Supplier:</b>	EnGro Corporation Limited

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## SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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<b>Ingredient:</b>	Portland Cement (CEM I)
<b>Ingredient Sequence Number:</b>	01
<b>Percent:</b>	20-34
<b>NIOSH (RTECS) Number:</b>	VV8770000
<b>CAS Number:</b>	65997-15-1
<b>OSHA PEL:</b>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TDUST
<b>ACGIH TLV:</b>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TDUST

<b>Ingredient:</b>	Iron Blastfurnace Slag Powder
<b>Ingredient Sequence Number:</b>	02
<b>Percent:</b>	66-80
<b>NIOSH (RTECS) Number:</b>	1003369SL
<b>CAS Number:</b>	65996-69-2
<b>OSHA PEL:</b>	N/K (FPN)
<b>ACGIH TLV:</b>	N/K (FPN)

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### SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**LD50-LC50 Mixture:** None Specified by manufacturer.

**Route of Entry:** Inhalation, Skin and Ingestion

**Health Hazard (Acute and chronic):** Portland cement is a nuisance dust and an irritant to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Its principle health hazard occurs from the formation of alkaline calcium hydroxide (forming from the addition of water to Portland cement), and this material is abrasive and can burn the skin. Dry cement will not cause alkaline burns. Some individuals appear to tolerate brief contact with wet cement but others develop extensive skin burns. Repeated or prolong skin exposure can cause dermatitis, including skin dryness, fissures, eczematous rashes and dystrophy of the nails. Extensive burns with dermal necrosis can occur. Allergic dermatitis may result from the presence of heavy metal such as chromium in the mixture.

Splashes into the eyes can cause corneal edema. Ingestion of the powder may cause burns in the esophagus and stomach. Chronic bronchitis may result from long term exposure. There are reports of x-ray changes without symptoms in cement workers exposed to Portland cement. Other studies showing x-rays changes with pulmonary symptoms are noted in workers exposed primarily to the silica-containing products in Portland cement.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Inhalation symptoms include eye, nose and upper respiratory tract irritation, cough, expectoration, shortness of breath and wheezing. Within 12 to 48 hours after 1 to 6 hours exposures, first second and third degree burns may occur. There may be no obvious pain at the time of exposure. Allergic reactions and changes in x-rays are also sign of exposure.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:** Individuals with a sensitivity to hexachromium salts should avoid exposure. Individuals with chronic respiratory disorder or skin diseases should minimize exposure.

**Listed as a Carcinogen/Potential Carcinogen**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens	_____	_____x
In the International Agency for Research (IARC) Monographs	_____	_____x
By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	_____	_____x

**Explanation Carcinogenicity:** **Not relevant**

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**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES**

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Rinse affected area with large amounts of water followed by washing the area with soap and water. Contact medical assistance if necessary.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes, including under eye lids, with copious amounts of water until victim is transported to an emergency medical facility. **Contact the physician immediately! This material can cause corneal edema!**

**Inhalation:** Move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen; if victim is not breathing, give artificial breathing. Contact medical assistance if necessary.

**Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If ingested, have the conscious victim drink 4 to 8 oz. of milk or water. Contact the physician immediately.

**Note to Physician:** Ingestion of large amounts of cement is unlikely. However, to prevent re-exposing the esophagus and the stomach, do not induce emesis or perform gastric lavage. Immediate dilution may prevent esophageal burns. For severe esophageal burns, consider esophagocopy within the first 24 hours. Neutralization with acidic agents is not advised because of the increased risk of exothermic burns. Water-mineral oil soaks may aid in the removal of hardened cement from the skin. Dried on cement is extremely difficult to remove; surgical debridement and possibly even skin grafting may be necessary. Consult an ophthalmologist for ocular burns. Consider topical mydriatic-cycloplegics to guard against development for posterior synechiae and ciliary spasm.

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**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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<b>Flash Point:</b>	Non-combustible
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Media suitable for surrounding fire (FPN)
<b>Special Fire Fighting Procedures:</b>	Use NIOSH / MSHA approved SCBA and full protective (FPN)
<b>Unusual Fire &amp; Explosion Hazards:</b>	None
<b>Flammable Limits:</b>	N/A
<b>Lower Explosive Limit:</b>	N/A
<b>Upper Explosive Limit:</b>	N/A

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**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled:** Use dry clean-up methods that do not disperse dust into the air. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container. Allow the material to "dry" before disposal.

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**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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<b>Neutralizing Agent:</b>	None specified by manufacturer
<b>Precautions – Handling and Storing:</b>	None
<b>Housekeeping:</b>	Avoid actions 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

**Do not** store or handle near food and beverages or smoking materials

**Respirable dust** may be generated during processing, handling and storage. The personal protection and controls identified in Section 8 of MSDS should be applied as appropriate

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**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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<b>Respiratory Protection:</b>	The use of a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is recommended, based on airborne concentrations
<b>Ventilation:</b>	Local exhaust can be used to control airborne dust levels
<b>Protective Gloves:</b>	Impervious gloves (FPN)
<b>Eye Protection:</b>	ANSI approved chemical work goggles (FPN)
<b>Other Protective Equipment:</b>	EMER eyewash & DLUGE SHWR meeting ANSI design criteria (FPN). Use BARR creams, boots & clothing to protect skin (SUPDAT)
<b>Work Hygienic Practices:</b>	Immediately after working with cement, shower with soap & water, Precaution must be observed because cement burns with little warning.

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**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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<b>Boiling Point:</b>	N/A
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):</b>	2.90-2.95
<b>Vapor Pressure (mmHg / 70°F):</b>	N/A
<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1):</b>	N/A
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	N/A
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight (0.1-1.0%)
<b>Percent Volatiles by Volume:</b>	0%
<b>Appearance &amp; Odor:</b>	Grey or light grey powder; no odor

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**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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<b>Stability:</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to Avoid (Stability):</b>	Keep dry until used
<b>Materials to Avoid:</b>	None
<b>Conditions to Avoid (Poly):</b>	Not relevant
<b>Hazardous Decomposition/By-products:</b>	None
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	No

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**SECTION 11. & 12. TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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For questions regarding Toxicological and Ecological information refer to contact EnGro

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**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal Method:** Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations (FPN). Material can be returned to container for later use, or it can be disposed of as a common non hazardous material.

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**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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The product is not covered by the international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID) and therefore no classification is required.

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**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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For Regulatory information refer to contact EnGro Corporation Limited

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**SECTION 16. SOURCE DATA / OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Reference Sources:**

1. Genium Publishing Corporation, MSDS No. 718, August, 1990 Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, 1987.
2. MSDS Serial Number: BTXYJ, 09 Nov' 90 California Portland Cement Co. US. COLTON.
3. In-house test reports of EnGro Central Laboratory

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**Note:** Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided for use in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references. However, EnGro Corporation Limited does not certify the data on the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given only on the EnGro Corporation Certificate of Analysis.