Gypsum

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 04/15/15 Date of issue: 04/15/15 Supersedes Date: 12/16/2014 Version: 1.1

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name: Gypsum

Synonyms: Gypsum, Alabaster, Gypsum Stone, Land Plaster, Terra Alba, Native Calcium Sulfate, Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate

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

Intended Use of the Product

Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of drywall, drywall compounds, and cement, concrete and concrete products.

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Lafarge North America Inc.
8700 West Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60631
Information: 773-372-1000 (9am to 5pm CST)
email: SDSinfo@Lafarge.com
Website: www.lafarge-na.com

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-451-8346 (3E Hotline)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350
STOT RE 1 H372
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P280 - Wear respiratory protection, eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Other Hazards

Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure. Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
Gypsum ($Ca(SO_4).2H2O$)*	(CAS No) 13397-24-5	90 - 99	Not classified
Limestone	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	> 0.1; 0.1 - 1; 1 - 5; 5 - 10	Not classified
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	> 0.1; 0.1 -1; 1 - 5	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

More than one of the ranges of concentration prescribed by Controlled Products Regulations has been used where necessary, due to varying composition

*Gypsum is a naturally occurring, mined rock. Trace amounts of chemical compounds may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, gypsum may contain trace amounts of naturally occurring metals, and other silicates.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact: Do not rub. Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes damage to organs. May cause cancer.

Inhalation: The three types of silicosis include: 1) 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); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) 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. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. 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. 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. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Irritating to mouth, nose, throat, and lungs, may cause difficulty in breathing.

Skin Contact: Aggregates may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation.

Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of gypsum can cause moderate eye irritation, redness, and abrasions. Eye exposures require immediate first aid.

Ingestion: Ingestion of large quantities can cause an obstruction causing pain and distress in the digestive tract.

Chronic Symptoms: If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Causes damage to organs.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Product is not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Not available

Firefighting Instructions: Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Decomposes to sulfur oxide and calcium oxide above 1450 °C.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid generating and breathing dust.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not wash gypsum down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Methods for Cleaning Up: Avoid actions that cause dust 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. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Concerning disposal elimination after cleaning, see item 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding gypsum or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.;Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Keep bulk gypsum dry until used.

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 gypsum. Gypsum can build up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The gypsum can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Do not stand on stockpiles of gypsum, they may be unstable. Use engineering controls (e.g. wetting stockpiles) to prevent windblown dust from stockpiles, which may cause the hazards described in Section 3.

Incompatible Materials: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Specific End Use(s): Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of drywall, drywall compounds, and cement, concrete and concrete products

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m³)	250 mppcf/%SiO_2+5, 10mg/m^3/%SiO_2+2
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m³)	50 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.10 mg/m³ (designated substances regulation-respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	300 particle/mL

Limestone (1317-65-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (total dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (Limestone, containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf

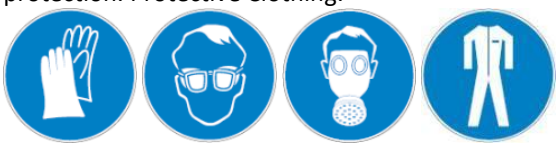
Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O) (13397-24-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust) 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)

Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³ (total dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	5 mg/m³ (respirable mass)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m³)	20 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m³)	30 mppcf

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. In case of dust production: protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Protective Clothing.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Impermeable protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling gypsum to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using gypsum, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers, and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory Protection: Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Solid
Appearance	:	White or off-white
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor Threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	5 - 8
Evaporation Rate	:	Not available
Melting Point	:	Not available
Freezing Point	:	Not available
Boiling Point	:	> 1000 °C (1832 °F)
Flash Point	:	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	:	Not available

Upper Flammable Limit	:	Not available
Vapor Pressure	:	Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	:	Not available
Relative Density	:	Not available
Specific Gravity	:	2.3 g/cm³
Solubility	:	Negligible
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	Not available
Viscosity	:	Not available
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	:	Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact.
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	:	Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to static discharge.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Gypsum is incompatible with acids. Gypsum contains silicates which may react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers. Acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition generates : Oxides of carbon. Oxides of calcium. Sulfur oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 5 - 8

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 5 - 8

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not available

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: The three types of silicosis include: 1) 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); 2) Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years); 3) 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. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. 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. 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. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Irritating to mouth, nose, throat, and lungs, may cause difficulty in breathing.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Aggregates may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of gypsum can cause moderate eye irritation, redness, and abrasions. Eye exposures require immediate first aid.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion of large quantities can cause an obstruction causing pain and distress in the digestive tract.
Chronic Symptoms: If dust is generated, repeated exposure through inhalation may cause cancer or lung disease. Causes damage to organs.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No additional information available

Persistence and Degradability Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential Not available

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects Not available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, state, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.
Additional Information: 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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport
In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport
In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport
In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Gypsum	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Quartz (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Limestone (1317-65-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

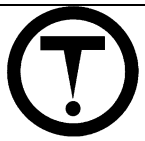
Quartz (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Limestone (1317-65-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O) (13397-24-5)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Canadian Regulations

Gypsum	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects



Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Limestone (1317-65-3)	
Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 04/15/15

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

Lafarge North America Inc.
+1 773-372-1000 (9am to 5pm CST)

An electronic version of this SDS is available at: www.lafarge-na.com under the Sustainability and Products sections. Please direct any inquiries regarding the content of this SDS to SDSinfo@Lafarge.com.
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