SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	**Cement Kiln Dust (CKD)**
Other means of identification	
Synonyms	Kiln Dust, Cement Lime, Raw Mix, Kiln Feed, Baghouse Dust, New Lime.
Recommended use	Construction.
Recommended restrictions	Uses other than the recommended use.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company name	Amrize Inc.
Address	6509 Airport Road Mississauga, Ontario L4V 157
Telephone	Eastern Canada: (905) 738-7070 Western Canada: (403) 225-5400
Website	www.amrize.com
E-mail	sdsinfo@amrize.com
Emergency telephone number	CHEMTREC within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC outside USA and Canada: +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

2. Hazard identification

Physical hazards Not classified.

Health hazards		
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity (inhalation)	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (inhalation)	Category 2 (Lungs)
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 3

Label elements

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer by inhalation. May cause damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement

Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
Response	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Supplemental information	None.
Other hazards	None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Flue dust, portland cement		68475-76-3	80 - 100
Calcium oxide		1305-78-8	30 - 60
Quartz		14808-60-7	5 - 10

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight. Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation. Components not listed are either non-hazardous or are below reportable limits.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a poison centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye contact Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Coughing. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Combustion products may include: Silicon oxides.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

Specific methods Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

General fire hazards No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe dust. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Collect dust using a vacuum cleaner equipped with HEPA filter. Prevent product from entering drains. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.

Large Spills: Wet down with water and dike for later disposal. Shovel the material into waste container. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labelled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Do not breathe dust. Do not get this material in contact with eyes. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2), as amended

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable particles.

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act), as amended

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

Canada. New Brunswick OELs: Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) Based on the 1991 and 1997 ACGIH TLVs and BEIs Publication (New Brunswick Regulation 91-191)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents), as amended

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	TWA	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21), as amended

Components	Type	Value	Form
Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8)	15 minute	4 mg/m3	
	8 hour	2 mg/m3	
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)	8 hour	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.

Biological limit values No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Exposure guidelines Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

Appropriate engineering controls Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. If engineering measures are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of dust particulates below the OEL (occupational exposure limit), suitable respiratory protection must be worn. If material is ground, cut, or used in any operation which may generate dusts, use appropriate local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below the recommended exposure limits. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield.

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Respirator type: Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge, full facepiece, dust and mist filter. Selection and use of respiratory protective equipment should be in accordance with CSA Standard Z94.4.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations Observe any medical surveillance requirements. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid.

Form Powder.

Colour Grey. Tan. White powder.

Odour Odourless.

Odour threshold Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point Property has not been measured.

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range > 1000 °C (> 1832 °F)

Flammability The product is non-combustible.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Explosive limit – upper (%)	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Flash point	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable, material is a solid.
pH	10 - 13 (In Water)
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Solubility	
Solubility (water)	10 - 99 %
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) (log value)	Not applicable, material is inorganic.
Vapour pressure	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Density and/or relative density	
Relative density	2.6 - 2.8
Vapour density	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Particle characteristics	Property has not been measured.
Other information	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable, material is a solid.
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.
Viscosity	Property has not been measured.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Acids. Powerful oxidizers. Chlorine. Fluorine. Ammonium salts. Aluminum metal. Hydrofluoric acid. silicon tetrafluoride gas. calcium hydroxide. manganese trifluoride. Boron trifluoride. Chlorine trifluoride. Oxygen difluoride.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known. In the event of fire: See Section 5.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause cancer by inhalation. Dust may irritate respiratory system. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. Dusts may irritate the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Coughing. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not expected to be acutely toxic.

Components	Species	Test Results
Flue dust, portland cement (CAS 68475-76-3)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rat	> 2000 mg/kg, 24 Hours
Inhalation		
Dust		
LC50	Rat	> 6.04 mg/l, 4 Hours
Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)		
Chronic		
Inhalation		
LOEC	Human	0.0563 mg/m3

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Canada - Alberta OELs: Irritant

Calcium oxide (CAS 1305-78-8) Irritant

Respiratory sensitisation Not a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin sensitisation May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. May cause cancer by inhalation. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

ACGIH Carcinogens

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) A2 Suspected human carcinogen.

Canada - Alberta OELs: Carcinogen category

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) Suspected human carcinogen.

Canada - Manitoba OELs: carcinogenicity

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) Suspected human carcinogen.

Canada - Quebec OELs: Carcinogen category

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) Suspected carcinogenic effect in humans.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure May cause damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Aspiration hazard Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life.

Components		Species	Test Results
Flue dust, portland cement (CAS 68475-76-3)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EL50	Daphnia magna	> 100 mg/l, 48 Hours
Fish	NOEC	Danio rerio	11.1 mg/l, 96 Hours
Chronic			
Crustacea	NOELR	Daphnia magna	50 mg/l

Persistence and degradability The product contains inorganic compounds which are not biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential No data available.

Mobility in soil The product is insoluble in water. Not expected to be mobile in soil.

Other adverse effects No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner.

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

TDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

Canadian regulations This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Not regulated.

Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)

Not listed.

Greenhouse Gases

Not listed.

Precursor Control Regulations

Not regulated.

International regulations

Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

Kyoto Protocol

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Not applicable.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS)	No
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information

Issue date 15-May-2025

Revision date -

Version No. 01

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