



Mayse Construction Company

MSDS: Crushed Concrete

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Mayse Crushed Concrete

Product Identifiers: Crushed Concrete, Recycled Concrete, Crushed Concrete Base Course, Recycled Concrete Base Course, Reclaimed Concrete Material (RCM), Recycled Concrete Pavement (RCP).

Manufacturer:
Mayse Construction Company
4659B Shallowford Road
Chattanooga, TN 37422

Information Telephone Number:
423-892-0016 (9am to 5pm EST)
Emergency Telephone Number:
911

Product Use: Crushed concrete is used as an aggregate in concrete or asphalt bases, concrete or asphalt mixes, flowable fill, as bulk fill material and other construction applications.

Notes: This MSDS covers many concrete products. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of crushed concrete.

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, oral)	LD ₅₀
Crystalline Silica	0-90	14808-60-7	[(10)/(%SiO ₂ +2)] (R) [(30)/(%SiO ₂ +2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA
Calcium Hydroxide	15-25	1305-62-0	15 (T); 5 (R)	5 (R)	7300 mg/kg	NA
Portland Cement*	0-10	65997-15-1	15 (T); 5 (R)	10 (R)	NA	NA
Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated	-	NA	15 (T); 5 (R)	10(T); 3 (R)	NA	NA

Note: Exposure limits for components noted with an * contain no asbestos and <1 % crystalline silica

Concrete is a mixture of gravel or rock, sand, Portland cement and water. It may also contain fly ash, slag, silica fume, calcined clay, fibers (metallic or organic) and color pigment. Properties and composition of crushed concrete can vary depending on the original properties and composition of the recovered concrete.

Concrete contains cement which 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. For example, cement may contain trace amounts of calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime), free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, nickel compounds, and other trace compounds.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

	WARNING	 Respiratory Protection Eye Protection Gloves
	<p>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>	



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Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview: Crushed concrete varies in size, shape and color, depending on final use. They are not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to concrete dust presents little or no hazard.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of concrete dust can cause moderate eye irritation and abrasion. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Skin Contact: Concrete dust may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation and dermatitis.

Dermatitis: Concrete dust, in association with sweat and friction, can lead to skin irritation and dermatitis. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of concrete dust such as abrasion.

Inhalation (acute): Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.

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: Concrete is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, concrete contains trace amounts of crystalline silica which is classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogens.

Autoimmune Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease

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.

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 concrete. Although ingestion of small quantities of concrete is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause distress to the digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.



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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, irritation, dermatitis.
- 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

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| Flashpoint & Method: | Non-combustible | Firefighting Equipment: | Crushed concrete does not Pose a fire-related hazard. |
| General Hazard: | Avoid breathing dust | | A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire. |
| Extinguishing Media: | Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. | Combustion Products: | None. |
| : | | | |

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- General:** Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the concrete dust to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of concrete dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8.
- Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose of crushed concrete according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.



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Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviation:

>	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.mayseconstruction.com under the Green section.

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