

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

**Product Name(s):** Lafarge Ready Mix Concrete (Concrete)

**Product Identifiers:** Ready Mix Concrete, Concrete Ready Mix, Portland Cement Concrete, Ready Mix Stucco, Ready Mix Grout, Ready Mix, Concrete, Freshly Mixed Concrete, Colloidal Concrete, Permeable Concrete, Shotcrete, Gunitite, Polymer-Portland Cement Concrete, Colored Concrete, Flowable Fill, Roller-Compacted Concrete, Fiber Reinforced Concrete, Weathermix, UltraCurb™, UltraDrive™, UltraFlo-Fil™, UltraHorizontal™, UltraFooting™, UltraPatio™, UltraStamp™, UltraTilt™, UltraVertical™, Agrifarge™ Plus, Agrifarge™ RP, Agrifarge™ 20, 25, 30, 32, ArteviaColor™, Chronolia™, Extensia™, Agilia® Screed C.

**Manufacturer:**  
Lafarge North America Inc.  
12018 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 500  
Reston, VA 20191

**Information Telephone Number:**  
703-480-3600 (9am to 5pm EST)

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

**Product Use:** Concrete is widely used as a structural component in construction applications.

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

## Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL -TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	LD <sub>50</sub> (mouse)	LC <sub>50</sub>
Crystalline Silica	0-90	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA
Calcium Carbonate*	25-65	1317-65-3	15 (T); 5 (R)	3 (R); 10 (T)	NA	NA
Portland Cement*	10-30	65997-15-1	15 (T); 5 (R)	1 (R)	NA	NA
Calcium Hydroxide	15-25	1305-62-0	15 (T); 5 (R)	5 (T)	7300 mg/kg (oral)	NA
Fly Ash	0-20	68131-74-8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium Oxide	0-5	1305-78-8	5 (T)	2 (T)	3059 mg/kg (intraperitoneal)	NA
Magnesium Oxide	0-4	1309-48-4	15 (T)	10 (I)	NA	NA
Calcium Sulfate*	0-2	13397-24-5	15 (T); 5 (R)	10 (I)	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 contains cement which is manufactured from materials mined from the earth and is processed using energy provided by fuels. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis such as: potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, nickel compounds, and other trace compounds.

## Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

	<b>WARNING</b>	
	<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)

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**Emergency Overview:** Unhardened concrete is an odorless semi-fluid, flowable, granular paste of varying color and texture. It is not combustible or explosive. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet concrete 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 (acute):** Concrete may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with wet concrete 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 (acute):** Concrete may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis.

Burns: Exposure of sufficient duration to wet concrete 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.

Dermatitis: Unhardened concrete 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 concrete including alkalinity and abrasion.

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

**Inhalation (acute):** Breathing dust may cause nose, throat lung or mucous membrane 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: Concrete is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, concrete 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.

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.

### Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

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**Ingestion:** Do not ingest concrete. Although ingestion of small quantities of concrete 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

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**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 concrete.

**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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<b>Flashpoint &amp; Method:</b>	Non-combustible	<b>Firefighting Equipment:</b>	Concrete poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.
<b>General Hazard:</b>	Avoid breathing dust. Wet concrete is caustic.	<b>Combustion Products:</b>	None.
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.		





**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 <sub>50</sub>	Lethal Concentration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal Dose	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per cubic meter	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		

This MSDS (Section 1) was revised on March 1, 2011.

An electronic version of this MSDS is available at: [www.lafarge-na.com](http://www.lafarge-na.com) under the Sustainability section.

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