



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Identity: **HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE MIXES 60#, 80# & 60# (PLASTIC BAG)**
 LIGHT WEIGHT CONCRETE MIX 2/3 CU.FT.
 CRACK RESIST 5000 CONCRETE MIX 80#
 FAST SETTING CONCRETE MIX 50#
 FENCE POST MIX LIGHT WEIGHT 3/4 CU. FT.
 FENCE POST MIX 50#

Manufacturer's Name & Emergency Telephone Numbers:

BASALITE Concrete Products, LLC

605 Industrial Way
Dixon, CA 95620
(707) 678-1901

11888 West Linne Road
Tracy, CA 95376
(209) 833-3670

2600 Boeing Way
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 882-9336

MSDS Information Telephone Number: (916) 631-6574

SECTION II - PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA

<u>Composition</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Formula: Mixture of Portland Cements and Concrete Aggregates Portland and blended Cements:		
3CaO·SiO ₂	12168-85-3	50-60%
2CaO·SiO ₂	10034-77-2	10-20%
4CaO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·Fe ₂ O ₃	12068-35-8	1-10%
4CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	7778-18-9	1-10%

Plus traces of CaO, MgO, K₂SO₄, and Na₂SO₄.

Other Ingredients: Concrete Aggregates, Inert gravel, sand and rocks. Admixtures may include fly ash, granulated slag and very small amounts of organic materials, which have no hazardous effects. 0.05% fibers per pound of polypropylene in the Crack Resist 5000 Concrete mix.

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

<u>Composition</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>IDLH</u>
*Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	*See Below	*See Below	5000 mg/m ³
**Cement	65997-15-1	10 mg/m ³ (tot.) 5 mg/m ³ (resp.)	15 mg/m ³ (tot.) 5 mg/m ³ (resp.)	

* OSHA PEL for crystalline silica in the form of quartz is = 10 mg/m³ (% SiO₂+2) , and 50% of this value for cristobalite and tridymite.

** Portland cements are listed by OSHA in 29 CFR 1010.1000, Table Z-1-A and require material safety data sheets (FR, January 19, 1989). MSHA (30 CFR 55.5.-1, Ref. 2), ACGIH (TLV's for 1973, Appendix E) and ACGIH (TLV's for 1984-5, Appendix D) list Portland cements as nuisance dusts. Portland cements are NOT listed by NTP, IARC, or OSHA as carcinogens. However, since Portland cement is manufactured from raw material mined from the earth (limestone, marl, sand, shale, clay, etc.) and process heat is provided by burning fossil fuels, trace, but detectable, amounts of naturally occurring, and possible harmful, elements may be found during chemical analysis. Under ASTM standards, Portland cement may contain .75 percent insoluble residue. A fraction of these residues may be free crystalline silica.

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD and FIRST AID INFORMATION

CHRONIC HAZARDS:

Primary Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Exposure Limits: (Acceptable exposure levels for this product must be defined in the workplace due to the combination of silica and other constituents and condition of use.) Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as eight-hour Time-weighted averages (TWA). Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half of the limits for quartz.

Particulates or Dust: TLV - 10mg/m³ (total particulate) or 3mg/m³ (respirable particulate), not otherwise classified; OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m³ (total particulate, not otherwise regulated). OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m³ (respirable particulate, not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz): TLV = 0.1 mg/m³; OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³ (%SiO₂ +2); OSHA Proposed PEL 0.1 mg/m³

Respirable Dust containing silica: OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³ (%SiO₂ + 2)

Total Dust containing silica: OSHA PEL = 30 mg/m³ (%SiO₂ + 2)

ACGIH and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate TLVs/PELs. However, because of the wide variation in individual susceptibility, lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals, including persons with pre-existing medical conditions such as those described below.

Abbreviations: TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); OSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); mg/m³ = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.

SUBCHRONIC AND CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Pulmonary Diseases: Excessive exposure to particulates (dust) over an extended period of time may result in the development of silicosis and other pulmonary diseases.

Carcinogenicity: IARC has classified respirable crystalline silica (quartz) a known carcinogen in humans.

California Proposition 65 Warning: This product will expose you to respirable crystalline silica which is "known in the State of California to cause cancer and to other substances which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm."

See also: American Society for testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard practice E1132-86, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Quartz Dust."

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Excessive dust exposure may aggravate any existing respiratory disorders or diseases. Possible complications of allergies resulting in irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory passage may occur from excessive exposure to dusts.

ACUTE HAZARDS:

Eye Contact: Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact by larger amount of dry powder or splashes of wet masonry cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness. Such exposure needs immediate medical attention

Skin Contact: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Dry masonry cement contacting wet skin or exposure to mist or wet masonry cement may cause more severe skin effects including thickening, cracking, or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure to wet masonry can cause severe skin damage in the form of caustic chemical burn

Skin Absorption: Not expected to be a significant exposure route.

Ingestion: Expected to be practically non-toxic. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

Inhalation: Dusts may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Use of natural sand and gravel for construction purposes is not believed to cause additional acute toxic effects. However, repeated overexposure to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite) for periods as short as six months have caused acute silicosis. Acute silicosis is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease that is typically fatal. Symptoms include (but are not limited to); shortness of breath, cough, fever, weight loss, and chest pain.

FIRST AID:

Eyes: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

Skin: Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

Ingestion: If person is conscious, give large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

SECTION IV - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	NA	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1):	2.6
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NA	Melting Point:	NA
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	NA	Evaporation Rate:	
Solubility in Water:	0	(Butyl Acetate = 1)	NA
Appearance and Odor:	Vitrified solid, essentially odorless, wide range of colors		

SECTION V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): NA	Flammable Limits: NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Extinguishing Media: NA	Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None	

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Unstable: Stable: X Conditions to Avoid: None
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): None known
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: None known
Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur: Will Not Occur: X Conditions to Avoid: None

SECTION VII - PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators in accordance with a respiratory protection program which meets OSHA requirements as set forth at 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 "Practices for Respiratory Protection."

SKIN PROTECTION: Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

