



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

### SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Ready Mix Concrete (Concrete)  
Product Identifier: Freshly Mixed Cement, Mortar, Concrete, or Grout

Manufacturer's Name: Metrix Ready Mix  
Address: 92 Kenhar Rd., Toronto, ON. M9L 1N2  
Information Telephone Number: 1-(416) 746-4600  
Emergency Telephone Number: Canutec: 1-(613) 996-6666

Product Use: Concrete is used as a building material in most types of construction. Concrete is plastic, until it becomes solid upon setting.

### SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Concrete is a mixture of inert rock, sand, Portland Cement and water. It may also contain chemical admixtures and/or pigments and/or flyash and/or granulated slag and/or silica fume. The chemical admixtures are present in quantities comprising less than 1% of the material.

Component	Percent (Weight/Weight)	CAS Number	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)	LC <sub>50</sub>
Coarse Aggregate	30 to 60	NA	NA	NA
Fine Aggregate	20 to 50	NA	NA	NA
Limestone	≤ 5	1317-65-3	NA	NA
Portland Cement	5 to 30	65997-15-1	NA	NA
Granulated Slag	≤ 20	65996-69-2	NA	NA
Fly Ash	≤ 15	68131-74-8	NA	NA
Silica Fume	≤ 3	7631-86-9	3160 (rat)	NA
Water	5 to 15	7732-18-5	> 90000 (rat)	NA
Iron Oxide Pigments	≤ 3	1309-37-1, 20344-49-4	NA	NA
Carbon Pigments	≤ 3	1333-86-4	> 15400 (rat)	
Admixtures	≤ 1	NA	NA	NA
Calcium Hydroxide	2 to 4	1305-62-0	7300 (mouse)	NA
Quartz	3 to 7	14808-60-7	NA	NA

Table 1: Information on Ingredients

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### SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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Emergency Overview: The hazardous ingredients in plastic (wet) concrete cannot become airborne. However, water added to the materials reacts with some of the ingredients to form calcium hydroxide, a corrosive chemical that will irritate the eyes and skin upon contact. Dust from hardened concrete may also contain hazardous ingredients in sufficient concentrations to cause skin, eye, or respiratory irritation.

Plastic Concrete: Toxicological Properties: Plastic concrete has an alkalinity level of pH12 to pH13 that can cause skin and eye irritation.

Route of Entry: Skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure: Plastic concrete can cause alkali burns, eye irritations and burns. Ingestion may cause irritations of the throat, and burns in the mouth, throat, stomach, and digestive tract.

Effects of Chronic Exposure: Damage to the epidermis and dermis (outer layers of skin).

Hardened Concrete: Dust from sawing or other demolition techniques may result in exposure to hazardous ingredients of the constituent products as follow:

Portland Cement Toxicological Properties: The hazardous ingredients when in contact with water produce calcium hydroxide, with an alkalinity level of pH12 to pH13. this level of alkalinity can cause skin and eye irritation.

Route of Entry: Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure: Cement and wet cement mixtures can dry skin, cause alkali burns and irritate the eyes and the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion can cause inflammation of the throat.

Effects of Chronic Exposure: Cement dust can cause inflammation of the tissue lining the interior of the nose and the cornea of the eye. Hypersensitive people may develop allergic dermatitis.

Quartz Route of Entry: Skin contact, eye contact, and inhalation.

Effects of Acute Exposure: Exposure to dust may irritate respiratory system, eyes and skin.

Effects of Chronic Exposure: Chronic exposure to respirable dust at levels exceeding exposure limits has caused pneumoconiosis. Chronic exposure to respirable sand and gravel dust containing quartz at levels exceeding exposure limits has caused silicosis, a serious and progressive pneumoconiosis which can be disabling, and in extreme instances, lead to death. Symptoms may appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include shortness of breath, difficulty in breathing, coughing, diminished work capacity, diminished chest expansion, reduction of lung volume and right heart enlargement and/or failure. The only reliable method of detecting silicosis is through a chest X-ray. Silicosis may aggravate other chronic pulmonary conditions and may increase the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Smoking aggravates the effects of silica exposure.

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#### **SECTION 4 - FIRST AID**

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Skin Contact: Wash exposed areas of the body promptly with soap and water. Get medical attention in cases of severe exposure.

Eye Contact: Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water, including under lids. Get prompt medical attention.

Ingestion: In case of accidental ingestion, drink plenty of water, call a physician and do not induce vomiting.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing and other symptoms do not subside.

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## SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Conditions of Flammability	Not Flammable
Means of Extinction	NA
Flash Point	NA
Upper Flammable Limit	NA
Lower Flammable Limit	NA
Auto-Ignition Temperature	NA
Hazardous Combustion Products	NA
Explosion Data	NA

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## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Wear appropriate PPE (Section 8).

Place concrete into waste disposal container, or capture concrete in a designated area. When environmental restrictions allow, flush contaminated area with water hose for final cleanup

Allow concrete to harden before disposing according to local, provincial and federal regulations.

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## SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Handling: Wear appropriate PPE (Section 8).

Storage: Concrete is delivered to the end user in a semi-fluid state ready to be placed to set in final position.

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## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Component	CAS Number	OSHA-PEL mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	ACGIH-TLV mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	Ontario mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	15 T; 5 R	1 (R)*	1 (R)* O.Reg. 833/90
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	15 T; 5 R	5 (T)	5(T)* O.Reg. 833-90
Quartz	14808-60-7	10/[%Quartz+2]R 30/[%Quartz+2](T)	0.25 R	0.1 R O.Reg. 490/09

\*Exposure limits with [quartz] <1%

Table 2: Exposure Limits

PPE: Use waterproof gloves and CSA approved boots to prevent skin contact. Long sleeve shirts and pants should be worn to further avoid skin contact. Wear ANSI or CSA approved safety glasses or goggles to prevent contact with eyes. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator (N95 rating or greater), that has been properly fitted and is in good condition, if exposed to dust from hardened concrete when sawing or using other demolition methods.

Engineering Controls: Provide ventilation when sawing or using other demolition techniques to maintain dust concentrations below exposure limits listed in Table 2.

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## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Physical State: Plastic until it becomes solid upon setting  
Odour and Appearance: Odourless, grey, plastic, flowable and granular  
Odour Threshold: None  
Specific Gravity: Normal range 1.5 to 2.9  
Vapour Pressure: NA  
Vapour Density: NA  
Evaporation Rate: NA  
Boiling Point: NA  
Freezing Point: (0 °C)  
Solubility in Water: 0.10%  
pH: pH12 - pH13

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## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Stability: Stable  
Incompatibility: Portland cement concrete is alkaline and therefore incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminium metal.  
Hazardous Decomposition: NA  
Hazardous Polymerization: NA

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**SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Irritancy:	Wet concrete mixtures can dry the skin, cause alkali burns, and irritate the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Ingestion can cause irritation of the mouth, throat, stomach, and digestive tract.
Sensitization:	Sawing or other demolition techniques may create exposure to hazardous dust ingredients.
Carcinogenicity:	Concrete is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC. It may, however, contain trace amounts of substances listed as carcinogens by those organizations.
Reproductive Toxicity:	NA
Teratogenicity:	NA
Mutagenicity:	NA
Effects of Acute Exposure:	(Section 3)
Effects of Chronic Exposure:	(Section 3)

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**SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Ecotoxicity: No recognized unusual toxicity to plants or animals

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**SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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Dispose of waste concrete in a designated area or landfill in compliance with local, provincial and federal regulations.

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**SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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Concrete is not hazardous under Canadian TDG regulations.

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## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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USDOL/OSHA Status:	Concrete is Considered a hazardous chemical under this regulation and should be part of any hazard communication program.
CERCLA/Superfund Status:	Not listed
SARA(Title III) Category:	Concrete is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard under Sections 311 and 312. Concrete is not subject to reporting requirements under Section 313.
TSCA Status:	Portland Cement and quartz are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.
Federal Hazardous Substances Act Status:	Concrete is considered a hazardous chemical subject to statutes promulgated under the subject act.
California Proposition 65 Status:	Concrete contains chemicals (trace metals) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Canadian EPA Status:	Not listed
WHIMIS Status:	WHIMIS classification D2A, E Concrete is considered to be a hazardous material under the Hazardous Products Act as defined by the CPR. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

**SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

ANSI	American National Standards Institute	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
TDG	Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	O.Reg.	Ontario Regulation
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	R	Respirable Dust
CPR	Controlled Products Regulation	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Act	(T)	Total Dust
LC50	Lethal Concentration	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
LD50	Lethal Dose	USDOL	United States Department of Labor

Table 3: Abbreviations

MSDS Prepared By: Metrix Ready Mix Technical Services  
 Telephone Number: 1-(416) 746-4600

Revision Date: November 2015  
 Previous Version: November 2014

The information contained on this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on hazard information from sources considered technically reliable and has been prepared in good faith in accordance with available information. As such, this information is not a substitute for the independent investigation or sound judgement of the end user. Metrix attempts to provide information that is accurate and practical; however, Metrix is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of this information. This information is shared without warranty of any kind, expressly or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. The end user accepts full responsibility for the use or application of this information and results obtained from its use.