



Perma Grind

PermaGrind ground face masonry units are manufactured with an array of beautiful, natural aggregates and are then ground to a smooth durable finish. Your architect or designer may consider using PermaGrind units alone, or in combination with other architectural units to give your project distinctive color and texture.

A wide variety of shapes and sizes are available, including line block, end grinds, bullnose units, chamfers and sills. Unless you specify otherwise, a water-base clear acrylic sealer is applied at the plant to ensure jobsite protection and simplify cleanup.



Over Size Units and Shapes



Custom Sill



4" x 16" x 24"



4" x 12" x 16"



24" Column Block



4" x 8" x 24"



4" x 12" x 24"

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Consumers Concrete Masonry Products

Product Identifiers: Block, Lintels, Pavers, Segmental Retaining Wall Units, Articulated Block, Landscape Units, Precast Concrete Tanks

Manufacture:
Consumers Concrete Corporation
3506 Lovers Lane
Kalamazoo, MI 49001-2229

Information Telephone Number:
269-342-0136 (M-F 8am to 5PM EST)
Emergency Telephone Number:
1-269-491-5150

Product Use: Concrete Products are used in a wide variety of applications in buildings and civil engineering projects.

Note: This Safety Data Sheet covers many concrete products. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of concrete products.

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)	LC 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 (T)	7300 mg/kg	NA
Portland Cement*	0-10	65997-15-1	15 (T); 5 (R)	1 (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.

Concrete contains cement which is manufactured from materials mined from the earth and is processed using energy from various fuels. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis such as calcium oxide, free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, nickel compounds and other trace compounds.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WARNING	
	<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>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Respiratory Protection </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Eye Protection </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  Gloves </div>

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview:	Concrete products vary in size, shape and color, depending on use. They are not combustible or explosive. Concrete products in their intact state will not release airborne dust, but dust can be released during cutting drilling, grinding, chasing and other machining of the product. A single short term exposure to concrete dust present little or no hazard.
Potential Health Effects:	
Eye Contact (Acute):	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 (Acute):	Concrete dust may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation and dermatitis.
<u>Dermatitis:</u>	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, ling irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.
Inhalation (Chronic):	Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.
<u>Silicosis:</u>	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.
<u>Carcinogenicity:</u>	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.
<u>Autoimmune Disease:</u>	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.
<u>Tuberculosis:</u>	Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.
<u>Renal Disease:</u>	Some studies show an increase 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) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

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 the 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 twenty years) to low amounts of respirable 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 (five to fifteen 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 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

- Flashpoint & Method:** Non-combustible
- Firefighting Equipment:** Concrete poses no fire related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.
- General Hazard:** Avoid breathing dust.
- 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 concrete according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Store concrete products in a secure manner to prevent falling. Ensure adequate load bearing capacity of ground, floors or platforms when placing or storing concrete products. Concrete products are heavy and pose risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures. Use appropriately rated equipment (such as cranes) and rigging when moving and placing concrete products. Some precast concrete products are manufactured with protruding steel reinforcing rods. Additional care is required during handling of such products to prevent injury.

Usage: Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited

Clothing: Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling concrete products and when involved with activities that generate dust to prevent contact with the eyes. Wearing of contact lenses when using concrete products under dusty conditions is not recommended.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves when handling concrete products. Remove clothing and protective equipment that become dusty and launder before reusing.

Foot Protection: Wear ANSI approved hard-toed safety boots when handling concrete products.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid	Evaporation Rate:	NA
Appearance:	Variety of colors (usually grey)	ph (in water):	7
Odor:	None	Boiling Point:	None, solid
Vapor Pressure:	NA	Freezing Point:	None, solid
Vapor Density:	NA	Viscosity:	None, solid
Specific Gravity:	2.5	Solubility in water:	Not Soluble

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
		T	Total Particulate
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	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 Safety Data Sheet was revised on August 31, 2012

An electronic version of this Safety Data Sheet is available at www.consumersconcrete.com under the Lab & Tech section.

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