

FILE NO.: Recycle Product MSDS DATE: January 1, 2010

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Recycle Product
SYNONYMS:	Recycled Concrete
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:	Granular mixed sized mineral with less than 5 % bituminous
MANUFACTURER: ADDRESS:	Chaney Enterprises 12475 Acton Lane Waldorf, MD. 20604
EMERGENCY PHONE: POISON CONTROL:	(301) 932-5000 (800) 222-1222
PRODUCT USE:	Recycled Concrete is used as an aggregate in concrete and asphalt bases, concrete or asphalt mixes, flowable fill, as bulk fill material and other construction applications.

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS: Recycled concrete products are solid mixtures of gravel or rock, sand, Portland cement and may also contain fly ash, slag, pumice mixtures and other materials.

CASNO.		<u>%WT</u>	OSHA PEL-TWA: <u>mg/m3</u>	ACGIH TLV-TWA: <u>mg/m3</u>
14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica	> 1	[(10) / (%SiO ₂ + 2)] Respirable (R) [(30) / (%SiO ₂ + 2)] Total (T)	0.05 R
1305-62-0	Calcium Hydroxide	> 1	15 T; 5 R	10 R
65997-15-1	Portland Cement	> 1	15 T; 5 R	10 R
Particulate Not C	Otherwise Regulated	> 1	15 T; 5 R	15 T; 3 R
SECTION 3: HAZ	ARDS IDENTIFICATION			

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) is the primary hazard in the product. Crystalline silica is bound in the concrete matrix. Recycled concrete in its intact state will not release airborne dust. Dust can be generated during cutting, drilling, grinding, chiseling, crushing or other machining of the product. The generated dust will contain respirable crystalline silica. When exposed to airborne dusts, use appropriate ventilation controls, and/or dust suppression measures (e.g., water streams or mists) and personal protective equipment (PPE) as described in Section 8.

Recycled concrete products may be heavy and pose hazards such as sprains and strains to the back, legs, arms and shoulders during lifting. Make sure product is securely stored to prevent falling. Ensure ground, floors, or platforms have adequate load bearing capacity before placing product on them.

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Skin, Eye Contact, and Ingestion

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Airborne dust contacting the eyes may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Exposure to large amounts of concrete dust can cause moderate eye irritation from abrasion. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent serious damage to eyes.



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- SKIN: Concrete dust, especially combined with sweat and friction, can cause dry, irritated skin and dermatitis. Dermatitis symptoms include symptoms like redness, itching, rash, scaling and cracking.
- INGESTION: Ingesting small amounts of concrete are not known to be harmful, but ingestion of large amounts can cause digestive tract distress and discomfort.
- INHALATION: Acute: Depending on the airborne concentration, breathing concrete dust can cause nose, throat, or respiratory tract irritation.
 - Chronic: Prolonged and repeated exposures to airborne dust containing respirable crystalline silica can cause chronic diseases such as silicosis, a lung disease which can be disabling and fatal, and lung cancer. Concrete is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or the National Toxicology Program (NTP). However, crystalline silica is classified as a known human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and California Proposition 65.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Persons with lung disease such as bronchitis, emphysema, COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), and other pulmonary diseases can be aggravated by exposure to airborne dusts containing concrete.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- EYES: Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with lots of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Flush under eyelids to remove all particles. Seek medical attention. An eye exam is recommended. It may take 2 to 3 days after the exposure to assess condition of eyes.
- SKIN: Wash with clean water and a pH neutral soap or a mild soap detergent for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention for irritation and rashes.
- INGESTION: Concrete is not meant to be eaten. Seek medical attention if gastric irritation occurs. Contact the Poison Control Center (800) 222-1222.
- INHALATION: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing and other symptoms do not stop.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% BY VOLUME):	Not flammable or combustible
FLASH POINT:	Not Applicable
METHOD USED:	Not Applicable

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Applicable



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NFPA HAZARD CLASSI	ICATION			
HEALTH:	1	FLAMMABILITY: 0	REACTIVITY: 0	0 = Minimal Hazard 1 = Slight Hazard
HMIS HAZARD CLASSIF	ICATION			2 = Moderate Hazard
HEALTH:	*1	FLAMMABILITY: 0	REACTIVITY: 0	3 = Serious Hazard 4 = Severe Hazard
Respirable cryst	alline silica can o	cause lung disease and/or	lung cancer	
PROTECTION:	E – Safety glasse	es, gloves and dust respira	ator	

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Recycled concrete does not pose a fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when extinguishing any fire.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	None

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:	Place broken pieces in suitable containers for disposal. Avoid procedures which generate dust. If dust is generated, wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8.	
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:	Dispose of waste concrete according to Local, State, Provincial and Federal regulations.	

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

 HANDLING AND STORAGE:
 Recycled concrete products may be and pose hazards such as sprains and strains to the back, legs, arms and shoulders during lifting. Make sure product is securely stored to prevent falling. Ensure ground, floors, or platforms have adequate load bearing capacity before placing concrete products on them.

 OTHER RECONTIONS:
 Avoid actions which cause concrete dust to become airborne during clean.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid actions which cause concrete dust to become airborne during clean – up, such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean – up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:	To minimize exposure to dust or respirable crystalline silica, cutting or grinding concrete products should be conducted with a wet saw/grinder or with sufficient ventilation if possible.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Under normal conditions no respiratory protection is required. In dusty conditions and where engineering controls are not feasible, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators must be worn 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."



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EYE PROTECTION:	Wear ANSI – approved glasses or safety goggles when handling this product and where dust is generated. Do not wear contact lenses when involved with activities which generate dust.
SKIN PROTECTION:	Wear gloves when handling concrete products. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes dusty and launder and clean before re-using.
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:	Wear ANSI – approved hazard – toed safety boots when handling concrete products.
WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:	Avoid creating and breathing dust.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Granular matrix
ODOR:	None
PHYSICAL STATE:	Solid
pH:	7
BOILING POINT:	None, Solid
MELTING POINT:	None, Solid
FREEZING POINT:	None, Solid
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	Not applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1):	2.5
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Negligible
PERCENT SOLIDS BY WEIGHT:	100 %
PERCENT VOLATILE:	0 %

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY		
STABILITY:	Stable	
CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):	None	
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID):	Reactive to strong oxidizing agents. Hydrofluoric acid dissolves silica to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride	



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		gas. Acids react to produce heat. Nitro-organic compounds may react to form explosive salts.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-I	PRODUCTS:	None
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:		Will not occur
SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORM	ATION	
TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:	Repeated, prolestic silicosis and lu	onged exposure to respirable crystalline silica can cause ng cancer. Silicosis is a disabling, nonreversible and
	Sometimes fata the risk of addi	al lung disease. The development of silicosis may increase tional diseases.
SECTION 11 NOTES:	Release of resp products are sa Actual levels m	pirable crystalline silica will occur if recycled concrete awed. drilled, ground, chiseled, crushed or pulverized. hust be determined by workplace industrial hygiene testing.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: This product may be toxic to fish because of its high alkalinity.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: This product is classified as a non-hazardous solid waste for disposal. Dispose of waste in compliance with applicable Local, State, Provincial and Federal regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Same as product name
HAZARD CLASS:	Not classified as hazardous
ID NUMBER:	None
PACKING GROUP:	None
SECTION 14 NOTES:	These products are not classified as hazardous under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT): Not listed.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT): Not listed.

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT): Not listed under Sections 302, 304 and 313.



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OSHA: Dust and respirable crystalline silica generated during product use may be hazardous.

RCRA: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the product end user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

STATE REGULATIONS:	Pennsylvania HSSF List – Components are listed.	
	Massachusetts Substance List – Components are listed.	
	Minnesota Substance List – Components are listed	
	New Jersey Right -to-Know Hazardous Substance List - Components are	
	listed.	
	California Proposition 65 – Components are listed.	

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

These products have been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. All components of this product are included in the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).



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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:				
v	Greater than	NA	Not Applicable	
>	Less than			
<u>></u>	Equal to or greater than			
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association	
	Industrial Hygienists			
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Number	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response,	NTP	National Toxicology Program	
	Compensation and Liability Act			
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	
CL	Ceiling Limit	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit	
DOT	US Department of Transportation	рН	Negative log of hydrogen ion	
EST	Eastern Standard Time	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	R	Respirable particulate	
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization	
			Act	
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration	Т	Total particulate	
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods	
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter	TLV	Threshold Limit Value	
mppcf	Million particles per cubic foot	TWA	Time Weighted Average (hours)	
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information	
			System	

THE INFORMATION RELATES TO THIS SPECIFIC MATERIAL. IT MAY NOT BE VALID FOR THIS MATERIAL IF USED IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER MATERIALS OR IN ANY PROCESS. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SATISFY ONESELF AS TO THE SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION FOR HIS OWN PARTICULAR USE. ALL MATERIALS MAY PRESENT UNKNOWN HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION. ALTHOUGH CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED HEREIN, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.