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Shallow Lake Ontario NOH 2K0 CANADA

Safety Data Sheet

Date of Issue:

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: Designer Stone

Manufacturer's/Supplier's Name: Shouldice Designer Stone Ltd

Address: 281227 Shouldice Block Road, Shallow Lake, Ontario NOH 2KO

Telephone: 1-800-265-3174

Chemical Family: Portland Cement Product

Chemical Formula: Mixture Cementitious Material

Aggregates and Water

Website: www.shouldice.ca
Trade Name: Masonry Veneer

Material Use: Construction materials used in a wide variety of applications in building and civil

engineering.

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1 Carcinogenicity - Category 1A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure-Respiratory System) - Category 3 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeat Exposure-Respiratory System) - Category 1

Labeling:

Pictograms:



Single Word: DANGER

Hazard Statements

H317- May cause an allergic skin reaction. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H372 - Causes damage to the organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements

P102 - Keep out of the reach of children

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P260 - Do not breathe dust.

P264 - Wash exposed areas of face and body with water thoroughly after handeling

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection

Response

P302 P352 - if on skin: wash with plenty of water

P304 P340 P312 - if inhaled: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel

P308 P313 - If exposed or concerned: get medical advice/attention

P333 P313 - if skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice/attention

P362 P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.



Disposal

P501 - Disposal of contents in accordance with local/regional/national /international/regulations.

Other Hazards

Concrete products vary in size, shape and colour, depending on final use. They are not combustible or explosive. Concrete products in their intact state will not release airborne dust, but dust can be produced during cutting, drilling, grinding, chasing and other machining of the product. A single short-term exposure to concrete dust presents little to no hazard.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OR INGREDIENTS

Components	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL- TWA (mg/m³)	ACGIH TLV- TWA	LD50 (mouth, oral)	LC50
Crystalline Silica	0-90	14808- 60-7	[(10)/ (%SiO2+2)] (R);{(30)/%- SiO2+2)](T)	0.05 (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)	10 (R)	NA	NA
Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated	-	NA	15(T); 5 (R)	10 (T); 3 (R)	NA	NA

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 fibres (metallic or organic) and colour pigment.

Concrete contains cement, which is made from materials mined from the earth and is processed using energy provided by fuels. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis. For example, cement may contain trace amounts of calcium oxide (also known as free lime or quick lime), free magnesium oxide, potassium and sodium sulfate compounds, chromium compounds, nickel compounds, and other trace compounds.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

1. Eye Contact:	Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all parti-
	cles. Seek medical attention for abrasions and burns.

2. Skin Contact:	Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for	
	rash, irritation, dermatitis.	

3. Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

4. 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- result from long term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring to provoke by the respirable crystalline silica from in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructine pulmonary.

Accelerated silicosis - occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis.

Note to Physician continued:

Acute silicosis - results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crytalline 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: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method:

Non-combustible

Firefighting Equipment:

Concrete products do not pose a fire related hazard A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when

fighting any fire.

General

Hazard:

Avoid breathing dust

Combustion

Products:

Extinguishing Media:

Use extinguishing media appropriate for

surrounding fire.

None

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General:

Placed 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 products according to Federal, Provincal and Local regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Store concrete product 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 equiptment (such as cranes) and rigging when moving and placing concrete products.

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 supervision and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in section 8 below.

Housekeeping:

Avoid actions that cause the 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 below.

Storage

Temperature:

Unlimited

Storage Pressure: Unlimited

Clothing:

Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty Throughly wash skin after exposure to dust.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE AND CONTROLS / 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 handleeing concrete products and when involved with activities that generate dust, to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing 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 be-

comes dusty and launder before reusing.

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

Foot Protection:

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Solid Evaporation Rate: NA pH (in water): 7

Appearance: Various Colours and shapes

Odor: None Boiling Point:
Vapour Pressure: NA Viscosity:
Vapour Density: Na Solubility in Water:
Specific Gravity: 2.5

S

None, solid

None, solid

None, solid

Not Soluble

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable	Hazardous Polymerization:	None
Incompatibility: None known		Harardous Decomposition:	None

SECTION 11 & 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to the contact information in Section 1

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, Provincal and Local regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under Canadian TDG regulations.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHIMIS/DSL: Products containing crystalline silica are classified as D2A, E and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Abbreviations:

>	Greater Than	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH	American Conference of Governental Industrial Hygenist	PEL	Permissable Exposure Limit
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	рН	Negative log of hydrogen ion
HEPA	High- Efficiency Particulate Air	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	R	Respirable Particulate
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration	Т	Total Particulate
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
mg/m³	Milligrams per cubic metre	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
NA	Not Applicable	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
NTP	National Toxicology Program		

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