

## **Material Safety Data Sheet (Working with Concrete)**

The information herein does not purport to include all information. It should serve as a guide for skilled and experienced personnel

Material Name		
Dry Concrete Mixtures	Hebrew	
CONCRETE MIX	English	
CEMENT + CEMENT CONCRETE		
SAND + GRAVEL, QUICK CONCRETE,	Additional names	
READY MIX CONCRETE. PORTLAND		

D2A , E	Emergency code
Personal Prof	ective Equipment

Gloves | P3 Dust Filter Mask | Protective Goggles

\*Note: The level of required protection depends on the characteristics and circumstances of working with the material, such as the level of exposure, level of concentration in a given incident, and the type of incident, i.e. fire, leak, spill. The higher the level of exposure, or the higher level of uncertainty to exposure, then complete PPE is required, including a protective suit with an internal breathing apparatus. (A complete protective suit includes protective boots and protective gloves.) In the event of a fire, a combination of a protective fire suit and a protective suit for hazardous materials must be considered according to the circumstances. Make sure that you get a document from the manufacturer confirming that the PPE you purchased is appropriate for the type of material.

Toxicity			
Value	Units	Method of penetration	
	mg / kg	LC 50 respirator	
Concentration thresholds			
		TLV (TWA)	
200	PPM	Level of exposure	
		per working day	

Risk classification according to NFPA			
Instability	Flammability	Health	
R	F	Н	
0	0	1	

ldentifying marks		
Solid powder	State of matter	
Gray	Color	

Table of Physical Properties			
Material Composition			
% Amount in	Chemical Formula	Chemical Composition	
3-12	(CaO)3 SiO2	Tricalcium silicate	
2-10	(CaO)2 SiO2	Dicalcium silicate	
1-4	(CaO)4 Fe2O3 Al2O3	Tetra-calcium aluminoferrite	
0-2	CaSO4	Calcium sulfate (gypsum)	
0-1	Al203	Aluminum oxide	
1-4	(CaO)3 Al2O3	Tricalcium aluminate	
0-60	CaCO3	Calcium carbonate	
0-2	Mg0	Magnesium oxide	
0-1	CaO	Free lime	
0-90	SiO2	Silicon dioxide	
0-0.0005	(Cr207)-2	Chromate	
0-90		Shapeless, wet silica	
0-25	MgCO3	Magnesium carbonate	
0-10		Mica	
0-10		Aluminum silicate	
0-10	Fe203	Iron oxide	
	Pro	perties	
0.8-2.5	Gram/ cm3	Weight per unit volume	
>10000C	Celsius	Boiling point	
>10000C	Celsius	Melting point	
0	Air = 1	Vapor density	
Does not ignite	Celsius	Flash point	
Does not ignite	Celsius	Autoignition temperature (kindling point)	
Does not explode	Volume %	Explosion point	
0.1-1%	Sol.	Solubility in water	
0	Hg mm	Vapor pressure at temperature	

## Storage Instructions

Prevent uncontrolled spillage/ Store dry in closed containers of any type/ Keep away from water

## Reacts vigorously with other chemicals/ Keep away from:

Hardens into concrete with water. Dissolves in hydrofluoric acid.

Reacts with strong oxidants such as: fluorine, chlorine, trifluoride and oxygen fluoride.

## **Workplace Hazards**

May cause discomfort or even asphyxiation if exposed to large amounts of dust. There may also be nasal and throat discomfort. Prolonged inhalation may result in silicosis and lung disease caused by crystalline silica dust.

Dust damage to the eyes can cause discomfort, a burning sensation, and corneal damage. Skin damage may cause dry skin, redness, and allergic reactions. Ingestion of large amounts may cause intestinal dysfunction.

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Emergency Instructions		
Does not burn. Use a breathing mask to limit dust and smoke exposure in case of fire	hing mask to limit dust and smoke exposure in case of fire	
in which cement dust is being emitted.	riie	
Wind may disperse dust from spilled material. Collect the spilling in order to reduce dust hazard.	Spillage	
*First Aid*		
Move the injured to open air. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.	Breathing	
Do not encourage vomiting. Drink lots of water. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.	Swallowing	
Wash with running water and soap. Apply moisturizer if skin feels dry	Ckin Contact	
Seek medical attention if burning sensation persists.	Skin Contact	
Wash thoroughly with running water .		
Seek immediate medical attention to wash eyes due to risk of blindness and corneal abrasion.	to risk of blindness and corneal abrasion.	
*** When giving first aid, wear personal protective equipment, as necessary.		