



MARION MASONRY MATERIALS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Reinforced Precast Concrete Products

Prepared in Accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

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Manufacturer Information

Company Information	Details
Company	Marion Masonry Materials
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Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
0.1	June 9, 2026	Initial Draft for Owner Review
1.0	August 13, 2026	Owner-approved final release; OSHA/GHS pictograms added

Products Covered

- Reinforced Concrete Lintels
- Precast Concrete Products

These fully cured precast concrete products present minimal hazards during normal handling. Dust generated during cutting, drilling, grinding, crushing, sanding, or demolition may contain respirable crystalline silica and cementitious materials.

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Trade Name: Marion Masonry Materials Reinforced Precast Concrete Products

Recommended Use

Structural precast concrete components for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial masonry construction.

Restrictions on Use

Mechanical processing such as cutting, drilling, grinding, crushing, or demolition may generate respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. Use appropriate engineering controls and personal protective equipment.

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SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Under normal handling, fully cured precast concrete products present minimal hazards. Hazards arise primarily when products are cut, drilled, ground, crushed, sanded, or demolished, generating airborne respirable crystalline silica and cementitious dust.

2.1 OSHA / GHS Classification

Hazard Class	Classification
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Serious Eye Irritation	Category 2A
Skin Sensitization	Category 1
Carcinogenicity (Respirable Crystalline Silica)	Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	Category 1

GHS Pictograms



Health Hazard



Exclamation Mark

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Dust generated during processing may contain respirable crystalline silica.
- Respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer by inhalation.
- May cause respiratory tract irritation.
- Repeated or prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause silicosis and permanent lung damage.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- Avoid breathing dust.
- Use wet-cutting methods whenever practical.
- Provide local exhaust ventilation during dust-generating operations.
- Wear ANSI Z87.1 eye protection, work gloves, long sleeves, and suitable safety footwear.
- When exposures may exceed occupational limits, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator selected in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.
- Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in dusty work areas.

Response

Exposure	Recommended Response
Eyes	Flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin	Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if rash or persistent irritation develops.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if coughing, wheezing, or breathing difficulty persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.

Storage

- Store products on stable pallets in a dry location. Avoid unnecessary breakage and protect products from impact damage.

Disposal

- Dispose of concrete waste in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Recycle reinforcing steel whenever practical.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known for fully cured products under normal handling conditions.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Marion Masonry Materials precast concrete products are manufactured from hydraulic cement, mineral aggregates, water, reinforcing steel (where applicable), and proprietary admixtures. Exact proportions are considered proprietary.

Component	CAS No.	Typical Range	Comments
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	10-30%	Hydraulic cement binder
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	25-50%	Present in aggregates; respirable dust generated during processing
Calcium Carbonate (Limestone)	1317-65-3	20-45%	Aggregate/filler
Water	7732-18-5	5-20%	Consumed during curing
Mineral Aggregates	Proprietary	Balance	Natural sand and stone
Carbon Steel Reinforcement	Proprietary	<5%	Embedded reinforcement where applicable
Chemical Admixtures	Proprietary	<2%	Performance-enhancing additives

Trade Secret Notice: Specific formulation details and percentages may be withheld as permitted under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200(i).

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

The recommendations below apply primarily to exposure from dust generated during cutting, drilling, grinding, crushing, sanding, or demolition of cured concrete products.

Exposure Route	First Aid Procedure
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin Contact	Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation or suspected alkaline burns.
Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. Keep comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if coughing, wheezing, or breathing difficulty continues.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical advice if symptoms develop.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects

- Eye irritation, redness, tearing, and mechanical abrasion from dust.
- Skin dryness, irritation, or dermatitis following prolonged contact with cementitious dust.

- Respiratory irritation, coughing, and throat discomfort from inhalation of dust.
- Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica may contribute to silicosis, chronic lung disease, and lung cancer.

Notes to Physicians

Treat symptomatically. Evaluate individuals with significant dust inhalation for respiratory irritation or other complications. Consider occupational exposure history when assessing repeated respirable crystalline silica exposure.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Finished precast concrete products are noncombustible and do not present a fire hazard under normal conditions.

Item	Information
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire, including water spray, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable Media	None known for cured concrete products.
Specific Hazards	Concrete products do not burn. Packaging materials or nearby combustible products may contribute to fire loading.
Hazardous Combustion Products	None from cured concrete. Surrounding materials may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, or oxides of nitrogen.
Firefighter Protection	Wear full structural firefighting gear and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) when required by surrounding fire conditions.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Broken precast products and dust generated during cleanup should be managed to minimize airborne particulate exposure.

Topic	Recommended Practice
Personal Precautions	Wear safety glasses, gloves, protective footwear, and respiratory protection where dust may exceed occupational exposure limits.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent debris from entering storm drains, waterways, or sanitary sewers.
Cleanup	Recover large pieces mechanically. Collect dust using HEPA vacuum or wet sweeping methods. Avoid dry sweeping or compressed air where practical.
Waste Handling	Dispose of debris in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Recycle reinforcing steel whenever practical.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Use safe lifting, storage, and handling practices to minimize injury and product damage.

Handling

- Use proper lifting equipment appropriate for product weight.
- Minimize dust generation during cutting, drilling, grinding, or demolition.
- Use wet-cutting methods whenever practical.
- Do not use compressed air to remove dust from clothing or work surfaces.
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Storage

- Store products on stable pallets or racks.
- Protect products from impact damage and unnecessary breakage.
- Store on level surfaces to reduce tipping hazards.
- Protect from excessive moisture prior to installation.

Incompatible Materials

- Avoid prolonged contact with hydrofluoric acid, strong mineral acids, and powerful oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

This section provides recommended engineering controls and personal protective equipment for operations that may generate airborne dust, including cutting, drilling, grinding, sawing, crushing, sanding, or demolition of cured precast concrete products.

8.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

Constituent	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Comments
Portland Cement	15 mg/m ³ Total Dust; 5 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction	1 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction	Cement dust may irritate skin, eyes and respiratory tract.
Respirable Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	50 ug/m ³ (8-hr TWA)	25 ug/m ³	Generated during processing; associated with silicosis and lung cancer.
Calcium Carbonate	15 mg/m ³ Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	Nuisance particulate.
Particulates Not Otherwise Classified	15 mg/m ³ Total Dust	10 mg/m ³	Maintain exposures as low as reasonably achievable.

8.2 Engineering Controls

- Use wet-cutting methods whenever practical to suppress dust.
- Provide local exhaust ventilation at fixed processing equipment.
- Maintain airborne dust concentrations below applicable occupational exposure limits.
- Do not use compressed air for cleaning unless permitted by applicable regulations and appropriate controls are in place.
- Use HEPA-filtered vacuum equipment where practical.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE Category	Recommended Protection
Eye / Face Protection	ANSI Z87.1 safety glasses with side shields. Use dust goggles or face shield during cutting, grinding, or drilling.
Hand Protection	Leather, nitrile, or equivalent durable work gloves appropriate for handling concrete products.
Skin / Body Protection	Long sleeves, long pants, and durable work clothing. Steel-toed footwear is recommended when handling heavy precast products.
Respiratory Protection	Where engineering controls cannot maintain exposures below applicable limits, use a NIOSH-approved respirator selected in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.
Hearing Protection	Wear hearing protection when operating power tools or equipment where noise levels exceed regulatory limits.

8.4 Hygiene Measures

- Wash hands and face after handling products and before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- Remove dusty clothing before entering clean areas.
- Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices to minimize dust accumulation.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Marion Masonry Materials reinforced precast concrete products are fully cured, solid construction materials intended for structural and architectural masonry applications. The properties listed below represent typical characteristics of finished reinforced precast concrete products.

Property	Typical Value
Appearance	Gray solid precast concrete
Physical State	Solid
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable
pH (cement dust in water)	Approximately 12-13
Melting / Freezing Point	Not Applicable
Initial Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Flash Point	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable
Flammability	Noncombustible
Upper / Lower Flammable Limits	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable

Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Relative Density	2.2-2.4
Specific Gravity	Approximately 2.30
Water Solubility	Essentially Insoluble
Partition Coefficient	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not Applicable
Viscosity	Not Applicable
Explosive Properties	None
Oxidizing Properties	None

Additional Information

Finished precast concrete products are stable under ordinary environmental conditions. Mechanical processing operations such as cutting, drilling, grinding, crushing, sanding, or demolition may generate airborne respirable dust containing crystalline silica and cementitious materials. Dust characteristics will vary depending upon the processing methods employed.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Finished precast concrete products are chemically stable during normal storage, transportation, handling, installation, and service. No hazardous reactions are expected during intended use.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. No dangerous reactions are anticipated during normal handling.

Conditions to Avoid

- Dry cutting
- Dry grinding
- Sanding
- Crushing
- Demolition without dust controls

Engineering controls should be utilized whenever practical to reduce dust generation.

Incompatible Materials

- Hydrofluoric acid
- Strong mineral acids
- Strong oxidizing agents

These materials may chemically attack hardened concrete.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Finished precast concrete products do not decompose under normal conditions. Mechanical processing may generate:

- Portland cement dust
- Respirable crystalline silica
- Mineral aggregate dust
- Carbon steel particulates (where reinforcing steel is present)

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Product Stability Summary

Under normal conditions of transportation, storage, installation, and service, Marion Masonry Materials precast concrete products remain chemically stable and present no unusual reactivity hazards. The principal occupational hazard associated with these products is airborne dust generated during fabrication, installation, repair, or demolition.

Engineering Considerations

- Wet-cutting methods
- Local exhaust ventilation
- HEPA vacuum systems
- Good housekeeping practices
- Appropriate respiratory protection when required

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Likely Routes of Exposure

Under normal handling, cured precast concrete products present minimal health hazards. Exposure concerns arise primarily when products are cut, drilled, ground, sanded, crushed, or demolished, producing airborne dust.

- Inhalation - Respirable crystalline silica and cement dust generated during processing.
- Eye Contact - Airborne dust and debris.
- Skin Contact - Cementitious dust and abrasive particles.
- Ingestion - Incidental ingestion from poor hygiene practices.

11.2 Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Exposure Route	Potential Symptoms
Eyes	Irritation, redness, tearing, foreign body sensation, corneal abrasion.
Skin	Dryness, redness, irritation, abrasion, dermatitis after repeated contact.
Inhalation	Nose and throat irritation, coughing, sneezing, shortness of breath.
Ingestion	Gastrointestinal discomfort; not a normal occupational exposure.

11.3 Chronic Health Effects

- Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica may contribute to silicosis.
- Prolonged occupational exposure may reduce pulmonary function.
- Respirable crystalline silica has been associated with lung cancer following long-term inhalation exposure.
- Other reported effects include chronic bronchitis, COPD, kidney disease, and certain autoimmune disorders.

11.4 Carcinogenicity

Agency	Classification
IARC	Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans (respirable crystalline silica)
NTP	Known Human Carcinogen
OSHA	Hazard recognized under Hazard Communication Standard

11.5 Other Toxicological Information

- Skin Sensitization: Portland cement may contain trace chromium compounds capable of causing allergic skin reactions in susceptible individuals.
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Dust may irritate the upper respiratory tract.
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica may result in irreversible respiratory disease.
- Aspiration Hazard: Not applicable to solid cured concrete products.
- Medical Conditions Aggravated: Asthma, COPD, emphysema, chronic bronchitis and other respiratory disorders.

Occupational Health Recommendations

Implement engineering controls, wet-cutting methods, local exhaust ventilation, employee training, good housekeeping practices, and respiratory protection where required. Evaluate compliance with OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica standards where applicable.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Finished precast concrete products are inert, non-combustible, and are not expected to present significant ecological hazards during normal handling, storage, transport, or intended use. The information below applies primarily to dust or waste generated during fabrication, cutting, demolition, or disposal.

Ecological Parameter	Information
Ecotoxicity	No known significant aquatic toxicity for cured concrete products.
Persistence / Degradability	Concrete is a stable mineral-based material and is not readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in Soil	Solid products have minimal mobility. Dust may be transported by wind if not controlled.
Other Adverse Effects	Avoid discharging dust or debris into storm drains, streams, lakes, wetlands, or other surface waters.

Environmental Protection Measures

- Control dust generation during processing operations.
- Prevent concrete debris from entering waterways and drainage systems.
- Recycle concrete and reinforcing steel whenever practical.
- Dispose of waste materials in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of unused products, broken concrete, dust, and associated packaging in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Material	Recommended Disposal Method
Broken Concrete	Recycle as construction aggregate where permitted or dispose of at an approved landfill.
Concrete Dust	Collect using HEPA vacuum or wet-cleaning methods. Dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations.
Reinforcing Steel	Recycle through an approved metal recycling facility whenever practical.
Packaging Materials	Recycle cardboard, wood pallets, and other packaging where facilities exist.

Special Disposal Considerations

- Do not use compressed air to disperse collected dust.
- Prevent waste from obstructing drainage systems.
- Follow local requirements for construction and demolition debris.
- Verify disposal requirements for any product contaminated with other hazardous substances.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Finished precast concrete products are generally not regulated as hazardous materials for transportation under normal shipping conditions.

Transport Item	Information
UN Number	Not Regulated
UN Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated
Transport Hazard Class	Not Regulated
Packing Group	Not Applicable
Environmental Hazards	Not classified as an environmentally hazardous material.
DOT (U.S.)	Not regulated as a hazardous material.
IMDG	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
IATA	Not regulated as dangerous goods.
Bulk Transport	Not applicable for finished precast concrete products.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

This section summarizes regulatory frameworks commonly applicable to finished precast concrete products and dust generated during processing.

Regulation	Summary
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200	Prepared in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard.
OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica	Processing operations generating respirable silica dust should be evaluated under applicable OSHA silica standards.
TSCA	Constituent materials are expected to comply with applicable TSCA requirements.
SARA Title III	Review Sections 311/312 and 313 for facility-specific reporting obligations.
CERCLA	No specific CERCLA reporting requirements anticipated for finished products; verify for site-specific releases.
California Proposition 65	Dust generated during processing may expose workers to respirable crystalline silica, a listed carcinogen.
State Right-to-Know	Review state-specific reporting requirements where products are manufactured or distributed.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Information

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0.1	June 9, 2026	Initial Draft for Owner Review
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References

- OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica Standards (29 CFR 1910.1053 and 29 CFR 1926.1153)
- Globally Harmonized System (GHS)
- ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

Recommended Training

- Hazard Communication (HazCom)
- Respirable Crystalline Silica Awareness
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Safe Material Handling
- Proper Housekeeping Practices
- Respiratory Protection (where applicable)

NFPA Hazard Rating

Health	Flammability	Instability
1	0	0

HMIS Rating

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
1*	0	0

*Chronic health hazard associated with respirable crystalline silica generated during mechanical processing.

Disclaimer

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate based upon information available at the time of preparation. It is intended solely as guidance for the safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, and disposal of the products identified herein. This information does not constitute a warranty or guarantee regarding product performance or suitability for any particular purpose. Users are responsible for evaluating workplace conditions and complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Approval Record

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