

## Material Safety Data Sheet

## US Department of Labor

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Non-Mandatory Form) Form Approved OMB No. 1218-0072

Manufacturer's Name <i>(As used on Label or List)</i> <b>Brand Name : STALITE</b> <b>Description : Rotary Kiln Expanded Slate</b> <b>Synonymous : Lightweight Aggregate</b>	Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.
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### Section I

Manufacturer's Name <b>Carolina Stalite Company</b>	Emergency Telephone Number <b>704-637 1515</b>
Address <i>(Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)</i> <b>205 Klumac Road</b> <b>P.O. Box 1037</b> <b>Salisbury, NC 28144</b>	Emergency Telephone Number <b>704-637 1515</b>
	Date prepared <b>April 12, 1999</b>
	Signature of Preparer <i>(optional)</i> <b>Ernest Jackson</b> _____

### Section II - Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
The product is composed of 100% slate, expanded at high temperature. The expanded slate is primarily amorphous type. However, quartz (crystalline silica) may be present in excess of 1%. When exposure to this products and other chemicals is concurrent, the TLVs must be defined at the work place. Exposure limits vary with the percentage of quartz in dust. All limits are 8-hr. TWA exposures.				
Quartz, Crystalline (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) CAS No 14808-60-7	<u>10 mg/m<sup>3</sup></u> % SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2		(respirable dust)	
Quartz, Crystalline (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) CAS No 14808-60-7	<u>30 mg/m<sup>3</sup></u> % SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2		(total dust)	
Quartz, Crystalline (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) CAS No 14808-60-7		<u>30 mg/m<sup>3</sup></u> % SiO <sub>2</sub> + 3	(total dust)	
Silica Amorphous (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) CAS No 60676-86-0	<u>10 mg/m<sup>3</sup></u> % SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2		(respirable dust)	

### Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	Coarse = 1.47 a 1.53 Fine = 1.65 a 1.75
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	0	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	0
Solubility in Water Non soluble			
Appearance and Odor Odorless solid, gray, presents angular particles			

### Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) Non flammable	Flammable Limits Non flammable	LEL N/A	UEL N/A
Extinguishing Media N/A			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures None			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards None known			

**Section V - Reactivity Data**

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None Known
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) None Known			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts None Known			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will not occur	X	None Known

**Section VI - Health Hazard Data**

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation? Yes	Skin? Yes	Ingestion? Yes
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) Effects described in this section are believed not to occur if exposures are maintained at or below appropriate TLVs. Because of a wide variation to individual susceptibility, TLVs may not be applicable to all persons and those with medical conditions listed below.			
<u>Acute hazards.</u> Primary route(s) of exposure: Inhalation. Exposure to dust may irritate respiratory system, eyes, and skin.			
<u>Chronic hazards.</u> Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of appropriate TLVs has caused pneumoconiosis (dusty lung). Chronic exposure to respirable quartz-containing dust in excess of appropriate TLVs has caused silicosis, a progressive pneumoconiosis. <u>Symptoms of silicosis:</u> Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. However, silicosis is progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure have ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to): shortness of breath, difficulty breathing with or without exertion, coughing, diminished work capacity, diminished chest expansion, reduction of lung volume, right heart enlargement and/or failure. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.			
Carcinogenicity:	NTP? No	IARC Monographs? No	OSHA Regulated? No
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure Irritation of eyes, nose, skin, throat and/or shortness of breath.			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure Inhaling respirable dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunction. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions.			
Emergency and First Aid Procedures <u>Dust in eyes:</u> Flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes. Contact a physician if irritation persist. <u>Dust in previously irritated skin:</u> Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation is aggravated. <u>Dust inhalation:</u> Remove to fresh air. <u>Dust in throat and nasal passages</u> should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists.			

**Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled
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Spilled materials, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable dust. Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary.
Waste Disposal Method Pick up and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.
Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storing Respirable dust can be generated during processing, handling and storage. The controls identified in section VIII of the MSDS should be applied as appropriate.
Other Precautions When the use of a respirator or eye protection is necessary make sure that they are tightly fitted. Transportation: No DOT hazard classification, No placard required. Leveling as required by applicable state and local regulations.

**Section VIII - Control Measures**

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) NIOSH-MSHA approved dust respirators for conditions where dust levels exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA and OSHA standards, which include provisions for: a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.		
Ventilation When necessary to maintain appropriate exposure limits.	Local Exhaust Only if necessary to maintain appropriate exposure limits.	Especial No, only if necessary to maintain appropriate exposure limits.
	Mechanic( <i>General</i> ) Only if necessary to maintain appropriate exposure limits.	Others No, only if necessary to maintain appropriate exposure limits.
Protective Gloves When required. See "Hygiene" section below.	Eye Protection Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.	
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment None		
Work/Hygienic Practices Wash dust exposed skin with soap and water. Wash work clothes after each use. Respirable dust levels should be monitored regularly. Dust levels in excess of appropriate TLVs should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee workstations.		

**Important**

For more information contact Ernest Jackson, 704 - 637 1515
The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. The suggested procedures are based on experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive nor fully adequate in ever circumstance. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulations, rules, or insurance requirements.
<b>NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OR MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS OR OTHERWISE IS MADE</b>