

1. Product/Company Identification

Prepared July 2009

Manufacturer's Name & Address:

Prestige 19840 Independence Blvd. Groveland, FL 34736 Trade Name:

Normal Weight Concrete Masonry

Telephone Number for Information: 352-429-6260

2. Composition Information

MAJOR COMPOUNDS

Chemical Name	CAS Registry Number	<u>% in this product</u>
Aggregate	Mixture	55-95
(limestone, silaceous sand		
and calcareous gravel)*		
*Contains Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	> 0.1
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9	< 30
Alumina	1344-28-1	4 – 9
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	5
Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	< 2

3. Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR-1)	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Solubility in Water	Not soluble
Appearance and Odor	Odorless solid



4. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point	N/A
Extinguishing Media	N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	None
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	None
Flammable Limits	N/A
LEL	N/A
UEL	N/A

5. Reactivity Data

- **Stability:** Stable.
- Incompatibility: None known.
- Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Respirable dust particles may be generated when sawed or ground.
- Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

6. Health Hazard Data and First Aid

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as a time-weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week. Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half the limits for quartz.

ABBREVIATIONS:

- ACGIH TLV: Threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), expressed as a time weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8-hour work-day and a 40-hour work week.
- **Mg/m³:** Milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.
- NIOSH REL: Recommended exposure limit of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), expressed as a TWA concentration for up to a 10-hour work-day during a 40-hour work week.



- OSHA PEL: Permissible exposure limit of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), expressed as a time weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8-hour work-day and a 40-hour work week.
 - Calcium Carbonate: OSHA PELs (respirable fraction) 5 mg/m³, (total dust) 15 mg/m₃; ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m³; NIOSH REL (respirable) 5 mg/m³, (total) 10 mg/m³.
 - Crystalline Silica SiO2: OSHA PELs (respirable fraction) [10 mg/m³ ÷ (% SiO2+2)], (total dust) [30 mg/m³ ÷ (% SiO2+2)]; ACGIH TLV (respirable fraction) 0.05 mg/m³; NIOSH REL (respirable fraction) 0.05 mg/m³.
 - Amorphous Silica: OSHA PEL [80 mg/m³÷%SiO2]; ACGIH TLV (inhalable fraction) 10 mg/m³, (respirable fraction) 3 mg/m³, NIOSH REL (total dust) 6 mg/m³.
 - Alumina Al203: OSHA PEL (respirable fraction) 5mg/m³, (total dust) 15mg/m³, ACGIH TLV 10mg/m³.
 - Portland Cement: OSHA PEL (respirable) 5 mg/m³, (total dust) 15 mg/m³; ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m³; NIOSH REL (respirable) 5 mg/m³, (total) 10 mg/m³.
 - Iron Oxide Fe203: OSHA PEL 10mg/m³, ACGIH TLV 5mg/m³, NIOSH REL 5mg/m³.
 - Other Particulates: OSHA PEL (total particulate, not otherwise regulated) 15 mg/m³, (respirable particulate, not otherwise regulated) 5 mg/m³; ACGIH TLV (nuisance particulates) 10 mg/m³ (inhalable); 5 mg/m³ (respirable).

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Primary Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation:	Yes
Skin:	No
Ingestion:	No



Acute:

- **Eye Contact:** Direct contact with dust may cause minor irritation to the eyes or nose.
- Skin Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.
- Ingestion: Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.
- Inhalation: Dusts may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

Chronic:

- Inhalation: Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits may cause lung disease. Silicosis may result from excessive exposure to respirable silica dust for prolonged periods. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms. Silicosis is progressive and symptoms can appear at any time, even after exposure has ceased. Symptoms may include shortness of breath, coughing, or right heart enlargement and/or failure. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Tobacco smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer.
- Carcinogenicity: Concrete masonry is not listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). However, crystalline silica is classified by the IARC as a carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). The NTP has characterized respirable silica as "known to be a human carcinogen". Prolonged and repeated breathing of silica may cause lung cancer.
- Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Dust irritation of eyes, skin and/or respiratory system.
- Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure: Inhaling respirable dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions such as emphysema or asthma. Exposure may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions.



EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- **Eyes:** Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.
- **Skin:** Wash skin with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.
- **Ingestion:** If person is conscious, give large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get immediate medical attention.
- **Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

7. Personal Protection and Control Measures

*	Ventilation:	Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.
*	Other:	Respirable dust and silica levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and silica levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work stations.
*	Respiratory Protection:	When dust or silica levels exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits, follow MSHA or OSHA regulations, as appropriate, for use of NIOSH-approved respiratory protection equipment.
*	Skin Protection:	Protective gloves, shoes and protective clothing should be worn to avoid contact with skin.
*	Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessive (visible) dust conditions are present or anticipated. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.
*	Hygiene:	Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

8. Storage and Handling Precautions

Respirable silica and dust may be generated during sawing and grinding. The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of this MSDS should be applied as appropriate.



9. Spill, Leak and Disposal Practices

The personal protection and controls identified in Section 7 of this MSDS should be applied as appropriate.

* Steps to Be Taken if Material Is Released or Spilled:

Material may be released when product is sawed or ground. Released materials may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable silica and dust. Wetting of released material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary. Do not dry sweep released material.

✤ Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

DISCLAIMER:

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