



Revision Date: 03/04/2002

**SECTION I - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Identity:** PLATINUM BRICK

**Manufacturer's Name:** Interstate Brick  
9780 South 5200 West  
Utah, UT 84088-5689

**Emergency Telephone Number:** (801) 280-5200

**MSDS Information Tel. No.:** (916)339 - 8127

**SECTION II - PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA**

<b>Composition</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>% By Weight</b>	<b>ACGIH TLV</b>	<b>OSHA PEL</b>
Clay (Aluminum Silicates)	various	>94%	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Iron Chromite	1308-38-9	<5%	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Barium Carbonate	513-77-9	<1%	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

<b>Composition</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>ACGIH TLV</b>	<b>OSHA PEL</b>
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	See Below	See Below
Barium	513-77-9	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL for crystalline silica in the form of quartz is = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ÷ (% SiO<sub>2</sub>+2) , and 50% of this value for cristobalite and tridymite.

**SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD and FIRST AID INFORMATION**

**CHRONIC HAZARDS:**

Primary Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Exposure Limits: (Acceptable exposure levels for this product must be defined in the workplace due to the combination of silica and other constituents and condition of use.) Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as eight-hour Time-weighted averages (TWA). Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half of the limits for quartz.

Particulates or Dust: TLV - 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total particulate) or 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate), not otherwise classified; OSHA PEL.= 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total particulate, not otherwise regulated). OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable particulate, not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz): TLV = 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; OSHA PEL =10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ÷ (%SiO<sub>2</sub> +2); OSHA Proposed PEL 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Respirable Dust containing silica: OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ÷ (%SiO<sub>2</sub> + 2)

Total Dust containing silica: OSHA PEL =  $30 \text{ mg/m}^3 \div (\% \text{SiO}_2 + 2)$

ACGIH and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate TLVs/PELs. However, because of the wide variation in individual susceptibility, lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals, including persons with pre-existing medical conditions such as those described below.

**Abbreviations:** TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH); OSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA);  $\text{mg/m}^3$  = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.

### **SUBCHRONIC AND CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Pulmonary Diseases: Excessive exposure to particulates (dust) over an extended period of time may result in the development of silicosis and other pulmonary diseases.

Carcinogenicity: IARC has classified respirable crystalline silica (quartz) a known carcinogen in humans.

**California Proposition 65 Warning:** Dry cutting, sanding or grinding of clay brick and other clay products will expose you to respirable crystalline silica which is “known in the State of California to cause cancer and to other substances which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm.”

See also: American Society for testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard practice E1132-86, “Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Quartz Dust.”

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Excessive dust exposure may aggravate any existing respiratory disorders or diseases. Possible complications of allergies resulting in irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory passage may occur from excessive exposure to dusts.

### **ACUTE HAZARDS:**

Eye Contact: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

Skin Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

Skin Absorption: Not expected to be a significant exposure route.

Ingestion: Expected to be practically non-toxic. 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. Use of natural sand and gravel for construction purposes is not believed to cause additional acute toxic effects. However, repeated overexposure to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite) for periods as short as six months have caused acute silicosis. Acute silicosis is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease that is typically fatal. Symptoms include (but are not limited to); shortness of breath, cough, fever, weight loss, and chest pain.

### **FIRST AID:**

Eyes: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do no attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

**Skin:** Wash 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.

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#### **SECTION IV - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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Boiling Point:	NA	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1):	2.6
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	NA	Melting Point:	NA
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	NA	Evaporation Rate:	
Solubility in Water:	0	(Butyl Acetate = 1)	NA
Appearance and Odor:	Vitrified solid, essentially odorless, wide range of colors		

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#### **SECTION V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

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Flash Point (Method Used):	NA	Flammable Limits:	NA	LEL:	NA	UEL:	NA
Extinguishing Media:	NA	Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	None				
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	None						

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#### **SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA**

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Stability:	Unstable:	Stable:	<b>X</b>	Conditions to Avoid:	None
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	None known				
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:	None known				
Hazardous Polymerization:	May Occur:	Will Not Occur:	<b>X</b>	Conditions to Avoid:	None

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#### **SECTION VII - PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL MEASURES**

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**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or grinding clay brick and other clay products should be conducted with a wet saw/grinder and with sufficient ventilation. When such controls are not feasible, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators must be worn in accordance with a respiratory protection program which meets OSHA requirements as set forth at 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 "Practices for Respiratory Protection."

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Use safety glasses with side shields. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay brick. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.

**LOCAL EXHAUST:** When dry sawing or grinding clay brick, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

**SAFETY MEASURES:** Wear hard hats and/or steel-toed safety shoes if brick may fall from an elevation or be dropped during handling.

**WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:** Avoid creating and breathing dust.

