



**WILLAMETTE
GRAYSTONE INC.**

5138-1

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT IDENTITY: CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

SECTION I

Manufacturer's Name:
Willamette Graystone, Inc.

Emergency Phone Number:
(503) 726-7666

Address:
P. O. Box 7816
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Telephone Number for Information:
(503) 726-7666

Date Prepared:
October 1, 1992

SECTION II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components:
Crystalline Quartz Silica

Specific Chemical Identity:
Quartz (Silicon Dioxide), SiO₂

These "Hazardous Components" are not released under normal conditions of use, but may be released from the concrete masonry unit as airborne respirable free crystalline silica particles when dry-sawing, dry-grinding, or otherwise materially modifying the product.

Common Names: Dust from Sawing or grinding, Sand, Silica.

OSHA PEL:

Exposure to airborne crystalline silica shall not exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average limit as stated in 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3 for Mineral Dusts, specifically:

Silica, Crystalline Quartz (respirable): 0.1 mg/M³

ACGIH TLV:

Crystalline Quartz
TLV-TWA = 0.1 mg/M³ (Respirable Dust)
See Threshold Limit Value and Biological Exposure Indices for 1991-1992, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Other Limits Recommended:

NIOSH has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 mg/M³ (as respirable free silica) averaged over a work shift of up to 10 hours per day, 40 hours per week. Consult the NIOSH Criteria Document for Crystalline Silica for more information.

SECTION III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: 4046°F
Vapor Pressure: N/A
Vapor Density: N/A
Solubility in Water: Not Soluble

Specific Gravity: 2.65
Melting Point: 3050°F
Evaporation Rate: N/A
Appearance & Odor: Granular or Powder,
Odorless

SECTION IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: Non-Combustible
Flammable Limits: None
Extinguishing Media: N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: N/A

LEL: None
UEL: None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA**Stability:** Stable**Conditions to Avoid:** None**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):**

Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: None.**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.**Conditions to Avoid:** None**SECTION VI - Health Hazard Data****Route(s) of Entry:****Inhalation?:** Yes **Skin?:** No **Ingestion?:** No**Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):**

Dry-sawing or dry-grinding may result in the release of dust particles which may:

Acute: May cause minor irritation of the eye, nose, or skin.**Chronic:** Excessive inhalation of dust particles for prolonged periods may result in lung disease (silicosis). Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death. See "Carcinogenicity" section below.**Carcinogenicity:****NTP?:** Yes.

In the Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens by The National Toxicology Program (NTP), it was concluded that respirable crystalline silica may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. The conclusion is based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animals, and limited evidence in humans.

IARC Monographs?: Yes.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (Vol. 42, 1987) concludes that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals, and that there is limited evidence of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC Class 2A.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Symptoms of excessive exposure are irritation of eyes, nose and/or throat, shortness of breath, sputum production.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Pre-existing pulmonary and/or respiratory lung diseases, including, but not limited to; Emphysema, Asthma, or Bronchitis. Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Lung scarring produced by excessive inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases, increasing susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Sensitive eye conditions may also be aggravated by excessive exposure.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:**Eyes:** Flush eyes immediately and generously with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.**Inhalation:** For gross inhalation, remove person immediately to fresh air. Give artificial respiration as needed, and seek medical attention as needed.**Skin:** Wash thoroughly. See physician if irritation persists.