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Continental Brick Company — Material Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION I – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Brick

Chemical Family: Aluminum Silicates
Formula: Mixture

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS#	%Weight	Exposure Limits – OSHA PEL mg/m^3
Aluminum Silicates	Various	> 85	15
Quartz	14808-60-7	Varies	0.1 to 50% (respirable)

The above chemistries are provided for industrial hygiene and environmental purposes and are not intended to represent product specifications. This information has been compiled from data believed to be reliable. Elements such as aluminum, arsenic, boron, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zirconium may be present in trace amounts.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: NA
Melting Point: NA
Specific Gravity: 2.6
Vapor Pressure: NA
Vapor Denisty: NA
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Appearance and Odor: Granular solid, essentially odorless. Shale and Clay are found in a wide range of colors

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

None

SECTION V – REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Conditions to avoid: None known

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

During mining and/or processing, shale and clay may present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard.

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Eye: May cause irritation by abrasion with airborne dust or chips.

Skin: Dust may cause allergic reactions in hypersensitive individuals. Excessive exposure may result in abrasions.

Inhalation: Dust may cause congestion and irritation in nasal and respiratory passages.

Ingestion: No known acute effects.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Excessive exposures to respirable particulates (dust) over an extended period of time may result in the development of pulmonary diseases such as silicosis or other forms of pneumoconiosis.

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA *(continued)*

CARCINOGNEICTIY:

The following carcinogenicity classifications for crystalline silica have been established by the following agencies:

OSHA: Not regulated as a carcinogen
IARC: Group 1 carcinogenic in humans
NIOSH: Carcinogen, with no further categorization
NTP: Known carcinogen

WARNING: Shale, clay and other earthen materials contain naturally occurring crystalline silica, a chemical that has been determined by the agencies listed above to cause cancer. Inhalation of dust from these materials above established or recommended exposure levels should be avoided through engineering or administrative controls or the use of a NIOSH and/or MSHA approved respirator.

SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Ventilation:	Provide adequate ventilation to maintain exposures below the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV for quartz and other substances.
Respiratory Protection:	For airborne concentration exceeding the OSHA PEL or ACGIH TLV use a NIOSH and/or MSHA approved respirator.
Other Protective Equipment:	Eye and Face: Protective glasses or face shields. Skin: Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasions or allergic reactions are experienced.
Other Controls:	Recommended use of climate controlled enclosed cabs on earth moving equipment. In shale or clay processing areas, recommend area be properly ventilated and/or dust collection methods be employed to minimize and/or prevent exposure to respirable dust.

SECTION VIII – FIRST AID AND MEDICAL

Inhalation:	Remove from exposure to airborne particulates. Consult a physician if breathing does not return to normal.
Skin:	Wash with soap and water. If an allergic reaction causes a rash that does not heal within a few days consult a physician. Treat abrasions as any other scrape or cut with disinfectants and bandages.
Eye:	Flush with running water for approximately 15 minutes, if necessary. Obtain medical assistance if irritation continues.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Excessive dust exposure may aggravate existing respiratory disorders or diseases. Possible complications or allergies resulting in irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract may occur from excessive exposure to dusts.

SECTION IX – OTHER REGULATIONS

RCRA, CWA, CAA:	Shale, clay and other earthen materials are typically not regulated as wastes unless they have been processed or contain other additives. Local regulation may vary, therefore, all wasted must be disposed/recycled/reclaimed in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations. Water containing suspended solids from shale or clay mining or processing should be managed in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. CAA legislation typically regulates fugitive and non-fugitive dust from slay mining and/or processing activities through the use of state and/or federal air permits.
EPCRA Section 311/312:	Shale, clay and earthen materials are subject to reporting under Section 311/312.
EPCRA Section 313:	Shale, clay and earthen materials are not subject to the Section 313, Toxic Chemical Release Inventory reporting requirements.
DOT:	Shale, clay and other earthen materials are not hazardous materials per DOT regulations.

SECTION X – OTHER INFORMATION

It is believed that shale, clay and earthen materials do not release hazardous substances in their undisturbed state. However, when the material is processed or handled in such a way as to produce airborne dust, precautions, may be warranted to protect workers from potential exposure to respirable silica.

This MSDS was prepared with information believed accurate at the time of preparation and was prepared and provided in good faith. However, Continental Brick Company assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information and no warranty expressed or implied is made.