

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

U.S. Department of Labor
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 (Non-Mandatory Form)



IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
 Concrete Masonry and Split Rock Units

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.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name Fizzano Bros. Conc. Products, Inc.	Emergency Telephone Number (215) 833-1100
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 1776 Chester Pike Crum Lynne, PA 19022	Telephone Number for Information (215) 833-1100
	Date Prepared 3/31/88
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
Quartz (SiO ₂)	10 mg/m ³ % SiO ₂ +2			(As Free Crystalline Silica)
Sawing or grinding may result in the release of nuisance dust particles	5 Mg/M ³			(Respirable Dust)
	10 Mg/M ³			(Total Dust)

Section III — 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 (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	Not Soluble		
Appearance and Odor	Odorless Solid		

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

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

Section V — Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Although no hazardous reaction will occur, portland cement should be kept dry until used.
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) None

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts None

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI — Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation? Yes	Skin? Yes	Ingestion?
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Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Acute: Wet cement, especially as an ingredient in plastic (unhardened) concrete, can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. Cement dust will irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system and can cause alkali burns. Chronic: Hypersensitive people may develop allergic dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: N/A	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
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Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Reddened eyes, alkali burns to skin.

Medical Conditions

Generally Aggravated by Exposure Dermatitis.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Irrigate eyes with water. Wash affected areas of the skin with soap and water.

Section VII — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Use dry clean-up methods that do not disperse the dust into the air. Avoid breathing the dust.

Waste Disposal Method

Can be disposed of as common waste.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing

Prevent dust from being emitted. Wear respiratory protection as needed.

Other Precautions

Section VIII — Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

NIOSH approved dust respirator.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust Yes	Special
	Mechanical (General)	Other

Protective Gloves

Yes

Eye Protection

Tight fitting goggles.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

Barrier cremes, gloves, boots.

Work/Hygienic Practices

Shower with soap and water immediately after working with cement.