

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 or **Dial 911** American Poison Control Center

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: SLATE		NOT A CONTROLLED PRODUCT	
Chemical Family Inorganic Compound	Chemical Formula Mixture	Molecular Weight Not Applicable	
Material Use Aggregates		DOT Identification No. None	
Trade Name and Synonyms Aggregate, Argillaceous Rocks, Balast Screenings, Base, Clay Minerals, Crushed Stone, Manufactured Sand, Phyllite, Rhyolite, Low Grade Schist, Shale, Tile.			

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO.	% by WEIGHT (approximate)	MSHA/OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA
Silicon Dioxide*, SiO ₂	14808-60-7	45.6 – 56.5	(R) 10 mg/m ³ /(% SiO ₂) [§]	(R) 0.05 mg/m ³
Aluminum Oxide, Al ₂ O ₃	1344-28-1	16.0 – 25.0	(T) 15 mg/m ³ , (R) 5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
Ferric Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃	1309-37-1	5.4 – 8.4	10 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
Potassium Oxide, K ₂ O	12136-45-7	2.8 – 6.5	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	1309-48-4	2.6 – 3.8	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
Carbon Dioxide, CO ₂	124-38-9	0.8 – 5.5	> 10% in Air	Not Evaluated
Calcium Oxide, CaO	1305-78-8	1.6 – 4.2	5 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³
Sulfur, S	7704-34-9	1.1 – 2.7	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated
Carbon, C	7440-44-0	1.5 – 2.1	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated
Titanium (IV) Oxide, TiO ₂	1317-70-0	0.7 – 1.9	Not Evaluated	15 mg/m ³
Sodium Oxide, Na ₂ O	1313-59-3	0.5 – 1.5	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated
Water, H ₂ O		0.1 – 0.3	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated
Magnesia, MnO	82375-77-7	0.0 – 0.1	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated

The composition of SiO₂ may be up to 100% crystalline silica. (R) Respirable (T) Total § Crystalline silica is normally measured as respirable dust. The OSHA standard also presents a formula for calculation of the PEL based on total dust: 30 mg/m³ / (% SiO₂ + 2). OSHA LISTS SLATE AS A CATEGORY "A" STONE (CONTAINING SILICA IN THE FORM OF SILICA DIOXIDE ALSO KNOWN AS QUARTZ). SILICA-CONTAINING DUST FROM THIS STONE CAN CAUSE SILICOSIS, A RESPIRATORY DISEASE THAT IS TYPICALLY FATAL. AVOID DUST PRODUCTION BY CUTTING UNDER WATER, AND ALWAYS WEAR PROPER PROTECTIVE BREATHING GEAR AS OUTLINED IN SECTION 8.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor Solid state, angular, white, green, gray, pink, red to black particles ranging in size from dust to large stones over 6 inches in size. Quartz generally occurs as rounded grains within slate particles, but individual quartz grains will often dislodge from slate during handling. Odorless.	Specific Gravity 2.6 – 2.81
Boiling Point Not applicable	Vapor Density in Air (Air = 1) Not applicable
Vapor Pressure Not applicable	% Volatile, by Volume 0%
Evaporation Rate 0%	Solubility in Water Negligible

SECTION 4 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

Stability Stable	Hazardous Polymerization Not known to polymerize
Conditions to Avoid Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see below) and exposure to crystalline silica (quartz) dust particles, usually generated while cutting, crushing, sawing, or removing.	
Incompatibility (material to avoid) Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetra fluoride.	
Hazardous Decomposition Products Concern comes from inhaling crystalline silica dust particles released while cutting or removing tiles.	

SECTION 5 – HAZARDS AND TOXICITY

Exposure Limits Below is a definition of exposure limits in the workplace, that is especially important when contact with this product and other chemicals is concurrent. Unless specified otherwise, limits are 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.
Inhalable Particulate Limits <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 2001 ACGIH TLV[®] = 10 mg/m³ (inhalable /total particulate, not otherwise specified)◆ 2001 ACGIH TLV[®] = 3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate, not otherwise specified)◆ OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m³ (total particulate, not otherwise regulated)◆ OSHA PEL = 5 mg/m³ (respirable particulate, not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Limit, Crystalline Silica (SiO ₂ or Quartz) ACGIH TLV[®] = 0.05 mg/m³; MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³ (%SiO₂ + 2), for respirable dust containing crystalline silica.		
Total Dust Limits, Respirable and Nonrespirable 1973 ACGIH TLV[®] = 30 mg/m³ ÷ (% quartz + 3). MSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³ for nuisance particulates listed in Appendix E of the 1973 ACGIH TLV[®] booklet. [Appendix E includes: alundum (Al₂O₃); calcium carbonate; cellulose (paper fiber); Portland cement; corundum (Al₂O₃); emery; glass {fibrous (< 5-7 μm in diameter) or dust}; glycerin mist; graphite (synthetic); gypsum; vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut, or similar irritant oils); kaolin; limestone; magnesite; marble; pentacrythritol; plaster of Paris; rouge; silicon carbide; starch; sucrose; tin oxide; and titanium dioxide].		
Route of Entry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Skin Absorption	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eye Contact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acute Inhalation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chronic Inhalation
Effects of Acute Exposure to Product Skin Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Skin absorption is usually not a significant exposure route. Eyes Direct contact may cause eye irritation by mechanical abrasion with discomfort or pain, local redness and swelling of the conjunctiva may occur. Inhalation If inhaled in the form of dust, it may cause nose, throat, and respiratory tract irritation by mechanical abrasion. Exposures in <u>excess</u> of appropriate exposure limits may cause coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath. Ingestion Expected to be practically non-toxic. If ingested in large quantities, may cause gastro-intestinal irritation and/or blockage. Use of slate for construction purposes is not believed to cause acute toxic effects. However, inhaling respirable dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and or eye conditions.		
Effects of Chronic Exposure to Slate Dust Quartz is a natural constituent of the Earth's crust and does not chemically combine with any other substance. Slate, quartz monzonite, and granodiorite contain 70% to 77% silica and mica. Exposure to silica-containing dust and/or mica-containing dust at any time poses a potential health hazard. Repeated overexposure to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite) or mica-containing dust for periods of six months or more have caused acute silicosis. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. Acute silicosis is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease that is typically fatal. Symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Symptoms include (but are not limited to): shortness of breath, diminished work capacity, cough, fever, right heart enlargement and/or failure, weight loss, and chest pain. Excessive inhalation of dust may result in respiratory disease, including silicosis, pneumoconiosis, and pulmonary fibrosis. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) infection. Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Respirable dust containing newly broken silica particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size.		
Irritancy of Product Eyes	Sensitization to Product None	Synergistic Materials None reported

SECTION 6 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

Immediately rinse contaminated eye(s) with gently running lukewarm water (saline solution is preferred) for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. In the case of an embedded particle in the eye, or if irritation occurs, consult a physician. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s).

Skin

Carefully and gently, brush the contaminated body surfaces in order to remove all traces of slate dust. Use a brush, cloth, or gloves. Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash work clothes after each use. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating or drinking. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

Inhalation

Move source of dust away from person, or move victim to source of fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Obtain medical attention immediately. If victim does not breathe, give artificial respiration. Contact a physician immediately.

Ingestion

If victim is conscious, wash out mouth with water. Have conscious person drink several glasses of water. Induce vomiting. Contact a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

General Advice

Consult a physician for all exposures except minor instances of inhalation.

SECTION 7 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Carcinogenicity Reproductive Effects Teratogenicity Mutagenicity

Slate is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). In October 1996, an IARC Working Group re-assessing crystalline silica, a component of Slate, designated respirable crystalline silica as carcinogenic (Group 1). The NTP's Report on Carcinogens, 9th edition, lists respirable crystalline silica as a "known human carcinogen." In year 2000, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) listed respirable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2). These statements are from sufficient reported evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: WARNING (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

Component Slate does not appear on the above regulatory listing. However, crystalline silica is a component of this product. California regulates crystalline silica (airborne particles of respirable size) under the state of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 as a cause of cancer.

CWA 311 – Clean Water Act List of Hazardous Substances

Slate does not appear on the Clean Water Act (CWA) list of hazardous substances.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) / The Emergency Planning and "Community Right-to-Know" Act (EPCRA) / Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Component Slate has been reviewed against the following regulatory listings:

- ◆ **Section 302 – Emergency Planning Notification. Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) List and Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ). (40 CFR, Part 355, Section 30): Not listed.**
- ◆ **Section 304 – Emergency Release Notification. Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) and Reportable Quantity (RQ) List. (40 CFR, Part 355, Section 40): Not listed.**
- ◆ **Section 311/312 – Hazard Categories (40 CFR, Part 370): This product is regulated under CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA Hazard Communication).**
- ◆ **Section 313 – Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). Toxic Chemical List (40 CFR, Part 372): Not listed.**

Transportation – Hazardous Materials Regulations (USA) & Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations (Can).

Slate does not appear on the above regulatory listings.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All naturally occurring components of this product are automatically included in the USEPA TSCA Inventory List per 40 CFR 710.4 (b). Slate is exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)

Quartz, a component of this product, appears on the Domestic Substances List (DSL).

ANSI/NSF 60 – Drinking Water Treatment Additives.

Not applicable.

FDA – U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services

Not applicable.

SECTION 8 – PREVENTATIVE MEASURES, PERSONAL PROTECTION, AND CONTROLS

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Wear clean, dry gloves, full-length pants over boots, long sleeved shirt buttoned at the neck, head protection, and approved eye protection selected for the working conditions.

Eyes



Wear safety glasses with side shields as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.

Skin

Clothing, boots, and gloves that fully covers all skin provides the best protection.

Respiratory Protection



- ◆ For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 0.1 mg/m³, wear a NIOSH approved dust respirator.
- ◆ For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 0.5 mg/m³, a NIOSH approved HEPA filter respirator is recommended.
- ◆ If respirable quartz levels exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 5 mg/m³, wear a NIOSH approved positive pressure, full-face respirator, or equivalent.
- ◆ Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user-training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.

Hygiene

Wash work clothes after use and dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Avoid breathing dust, skin and eye contact.

Engineering Controls

- ◆ **Ventilation:** Use local exhaust, general ventilation, or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.
- ◆ **Monitor** respirable dust and quartz levels regularly.
- ◆ Dust and quartz 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.

SECTION 9 – STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Protection

Respirable crystalline silica-containing dust usually appears during processing, cutting, drilling, routing, storage, and removal. Do not breathe dust. Always wear protection from breathing dust while processing. Use personal protection and controls identified in Section 8 of this MSDS as appropriate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Storage

Do not store near food and beverages or smoking materials. Shelf life is unlimited.

Handling

This product is not an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications. Do not stand on stacked tiles, as it may be unstable. Use appropriate equipment for handling large pieces: fork lift jacks, etc. and follow all safety rules. Store tiles on appropriately strong racks and crates designed to handle large loads.

SECTION 10 – SPILL OR LEAK CLEANUP AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Material Release or Spill

- ◆ Spilled material where dust occurs, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust.
- ◆ Use the personal protection and controls identified in Section 8 of this MSDS as appropriate.
- ◆ Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary.
- ◆ Spilled material must not be dry swept. Use water or a vacuum instead.
- ◆ Prevent spilled material from inadvertently entering streams, drains, or sewers.
- ◆ Train all personnel on handling and safety rules for working with slate, forklifts, sampling, etc. as needed.

Waste Disposal

- ◆ Collect and reuse clean material.
- ◆ Dispose of waste materials in accordance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local environmental laws and regulations.

SECTION 11 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammable

Yes No

Extinguishing Media

Slate does not burn. Use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Slate is generally non-flammable, but ignites on contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride. These substances may cause fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetra fluoride. Wear adequate personal protection to prevent contact with material or its combustion products. Firefighters should use self-contained NIOSH approved breathing apparatus with full-face piece to protect against the products of combustion.

Flash point (°C) and Method
Not applicable

Upper flammable limit
Not applicable

Lower flammable limit
Not applicable

Auto Ignition Temperature (°C)
Not applicable

TDG Flammability Classification
Not applicable

Hazardous Combustion Products
None

Dangerous Combustion Products **None**

EXPLOSION DATA

Sensitivity to Chemical Impact
Not applicable

Rate of Burning
Not applicable

Explosive Power
Not applicable

Sensitivity to Static Discharge
Not applicable

SECTION 12 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dot Hazard Classification – 49 CFR 172.101
Non-Regulated by D.O.T.

Placard Required
None

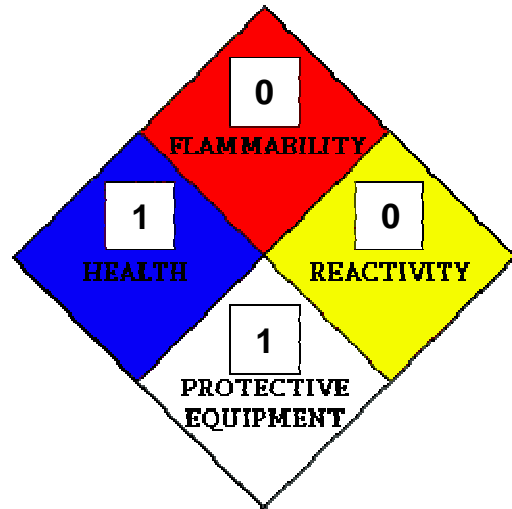
Label Required
Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard {29 CFR 1910.1200 (f)}, and applicable state and local regulations.

RQ (Reportable Quantity) – 49 CFR 172.101
Not applicable

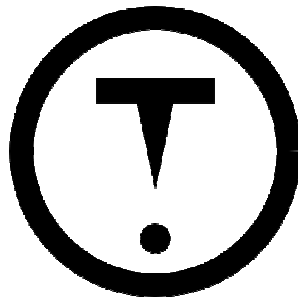
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS – HAZARD LABELING
 [May be required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard {29 CFR 1910.1200 (f)}, and applicable state and local regulations]



Hazardous Materials Identification System (U.S.)



National Fire Protection Association (U.S.)
 Where:
 0 = Least 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
 3 = High 4 = Extreme



D-2A
 Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)
 Classification D2A Materials causing other toxic effects

SECTION 13 – GLOSSARY

Agencies and Regulations

ACGIH: American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
CFR: US Code of Federal Regulations
DOT: US Department of Transportation
DSL: Domestic Substances List
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
SARA: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986

Abbreviations and Definitions

- ◆ **IDLH:** Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
- ◆ **mg/m³** = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air
- ◆ **MSHA PEL** = Permissible Exposure Limit of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)
- ◆ **OSHA PEL** = Permissible Exposure Limit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- ◆ **TLV[®]** = Threshold Limit Value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)
- ◆ **TWA** = Time-Weighted Average
- ◆ **Inhalable** = All dust capable of entering the human respiratory tract.
- ◆ **Respirable dust** = is airborne material which is capable of penetrating to the gas-exchange region of the lungs.

Sources Used

NFPA, TDG, CSST, RSST, (LSRO-FASEB), Hazardous Products Act, Environment Canada, Enviroguide, OSHA, ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, CFR, NTP, HSDB, EPA SRS, MSHA, Geology of the nonmetals, Health Canada, APAC Inc MSDS, Graymont (QC) Inc MSDS, Martin Marietta Materials MSDS, Marble Institute of America Technical Bulletin "Preparing a Generic MSDS for Natural Stone."

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Notice

Pental Granite & Marble believes the information contained herein is accurate. The suggested precautions and recommendations come from recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance, as one cannot anticipate all use situations. However, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulation, rules, insurance requirements, or safety practices. In addition, one must not use this product in a manner that could cause harm.

NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESSED, OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR OTHERWISE.