Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Fly Ash

Product Identifiers: Class F Fly Ash

Manufacturer:

Cranesville Block Co., Inc.
1250 Riverfront Center
Amsterdam, NY 12010

Information Telephone Number:
518-684-6069

Emergency Telephone Number:
518-684-6069

Product Use: Fly Ash is used as a supplementary cementitious or pozzolanic material for cement, concrete and concrete products. It is also used in soil stabilization and as a filler in asphalt and other products that are widely used in construction.

Note: This MSDS covers many types of ash. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between types of ash.

Section 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (By Weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL -TWA (mg/m^3)	ACGIH TLV-TWA (mg/m^3)	LD_{50} (mouse, intraperitoneal)	LC_{50}
Fly Ash	<100	68131-74-8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crystalline Silica	0-10	14808-60-7	[(10) / (%SiO_2+2)] (R); [(30) / (%SiO_2+2)] (T)	0.025 (R)	NA	NA
Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated	-	NA	5 (R) 15 (T)	3 (R) 10 (T)	NA	NA

Note: Fly ash is a byproduct from the combustion of coal. Trace amounts of chemicals may be detected during chemical analysis. For example the chemicals identified can include carbon and complex silicates or oxides of aluminum (Al), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na), sulfur (S), potassium (K), titanium (Ti), iron (Fe) and phosphorus (P). Chemical identity: $M_xO_y \cdot SiO_2$ (M = Al, Ca, Mg and other minor metal, with bound silica (SiO_2)).

Chemical analysis of fly ash indicates the presence of trace amounts of metals, such as: Arsenic (As), Barium (Ba), Beryllium (Be), Cobalt (Co), Lead (Pb) and Manganese (Mn).

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WARNING

Irritant: Causes eye, skin and inhalation irritation
Toxic - Harmful by inhalation.
(Contains crystalline silica)

Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.

Read MSDS for details.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Emergency Overview: Ash is a solid, grey/black or brown/tan, odorless powder which may contain solidified masses. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to the dry powder presents little or no hazard.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet ash can cause moderate eye irritation. Eye exposures require immediate first aid to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Skin Contact: Ash may cause dry skin, discomfort, and irritation.

Inhalation (acute): Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.

Ash may contain trace amounts of ammonia or ammonia bisulfate. Contact with water or moisture can cause the ammonia to be released from ash into the air. Inhalation of ammonia can cause coughing and irritation or burns to the nose, throat and lungs. These effects depend on the concentration of ammonia inhaled.

Inhalation (chronic): Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.

Silicosis: This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. See Note to Physicians in Section 4 for further information.

Carcinogenicity: Ash is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, ash contains trace amounts of crystalline silica which is classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogen.

Autoimmune Disease: Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.

Tuberculosis: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

Renal Disease: Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Ingestion: Do not ingest ash. Although ingestion of small quantities of ash is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause distress to the digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.

Skin Contact: Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, irritation, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet ash, cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

Note to Physician: The three types of silicosis include:

- Simple chronic silicosis – which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- Accelerated silicosis – occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.
- Acute silicosis – results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels.

Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method: Non-combustible

General Hazard: Avoid breathing dust.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Firefighting Equipment: Ash poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.

Combustion Products: None.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the ash to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of ash and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet ash and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Do not wash ash down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of ash according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Keep bulk and bagged ash and dry until used. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged ash is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.

Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains ash. Ash can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The ash can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE (continued)

Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving ash through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers.

Usage: Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.

Housekeeping: Avoid actions that cause the ash to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited. **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited.

Clothing: Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with ash. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust or wet ash.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust or wet ash to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using ash, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with wet ash or cement and immediately wash exposed areas.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid (powder).	**Evaporation Rate:**	NA.
Appearance:	Gray/black or brown/tan powder which may contain solidified masses.	**pH (in water):**	4-12
Odor:	None.	**Boiling Point:**	>1000° C
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	**Freezing Point:**	None, solid.
Vapor Density:	NA.	**Viscosity:**	None, solid.
Specific Gravity:	2 - 2.9	**Solubility in Water:**	Slightly (< 5%)

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Keep dry until use. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Ash is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Ash dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Ash reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: None. **Hazardous Decomposition:** None.

Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication: This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.

EPRCA SARA Section 313: This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

RCRA: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

TSCA: Ash and crystalline silica are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is known by the State of California to cause cancer.

WHMIS/DSL: Products containing crystalline silica are classified as D2A and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

>	Greater than	NA	Not Applicable
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NTP	National Toxicology Program
		OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CL	Ceiling Limit	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EST	Eastern Standard Time	R	Respirable Particulate
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	T	Total Particulate
		TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic meter	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		

This MSDS (Sections 1-16) was revised on March 1, 2008.

An electronic version of this MSDS is available at https://ehs.cranesville.com/msds.pdfs/ under Search: Fly Ash

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