

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION**

Trade/Material Name: Transit HT
 MSDS#: BNZ/609
 Description: Oven board, calcium silicate board, industrial board
 Other designations: Fiber cement board product, non-asbestos transite, and high temperature transite.
 CAS: Calcium silicate mixture

Manufacturer's Name: Glendo Corporation
 Address: 900 Overlander Rd.
 Emporia, KS 66801
 Phone: 620-343-1084

II. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

Calcium Silicate

CAS# 1344-95-2
 Percent: 40-45
 Exposure Limits: 5mg/M³



Calcium Metasilicate (Wollastonite)

CAS# 13973-17-0
 Percent: 45-55
 Exposure Limits: *5mg/M³

Reinforcing Filler

Natural Organic Fiber

CAS# 65996-61-4
 Percent: 4-8
 Exposure Limits: 5mg/M³

Carnet

CAS# None assigned
 Percent: 4-6
 Exposure Limits: *5mg/M³

Calcium Carbonate

CAS# 13397-26-7
 Percent: <3
 Exposure Limits: 5mg/M³

*OSHA currently regulates this material under "particulates not otherwise regulated" with a PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit) of 15mg/M³ for Respirable Dust.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling range: NA
 Specific gravity: (H₂O=1): 1.6
 Melting Point: NA
 Vapor pressure: NA
 Vapor density: NA
 Water Solubility (%): NIL
 Evaporation rate: NA
 % Volatile by Volume: 0
 Appearance: Gray board
 Odor: No odor

IV. FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point (Method): Non-Flammable
 Limits:
 LEL %: NA
 UEL %: NA

NFPA Fire Hazard Symbol Codes:

Flammability: 0
 Health: 0
 Reactivity: 0
 Special: 0

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: None
 Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: None

V. REACTIVE DATA

Material is stable. Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
 Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong Acids
 Conditions to Avoid: None is designed use
 Hazardous Decomposition Products: None

VI. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**OSHA or NTP do NOT consider this product a carcinogen.**

Summary of Risks: Calcium silicate dust created during fabrication, installation, or demolition can cause irritation to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory system. This product also contains wollastonite, an acicular reinforcement filler. Some studies indicate that long term inhalation of wollastonite dust may result in reduced pulmonary function, or mild industrial bronchitis, particularly in workers who smoke. Overexposure to dust generated during fabrication of this product, should be avoided.

Medical Conditions which may be aggravated by contact: Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.
 Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Primary Entry Route(s): Inhalation

Acute Effects: Dust from this product can be a transitory irritant to the eye, skin and upper respiratory system.

Chronic Effect(s): There are no known chronic health hazards from the normal use of this product. Some medical studies of wollastonite mine and mill workers suggest that long-term cumulative exposures to wollastonite dust may decrease pulmonary function. These results were compounded by smoking habits and effects of secondary occupational exposures. Recent medical surveys suggest, but do not confirm, that mild industrial bronchitis may result from wollastonite exposure, particularly in workers that smoke. The fibrous mineral wollastonite was reviewed by IARC, (the International Agency for Research on Cancer), and was categorized as a group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans, based on limited evidence in animals, and inadequate evidence in humans.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Eye Contact: Temporary irritation and inflammation.

Skin Contact: Possible irritation can occur from over exposure to dust from this product.

Inhalation: Congestion and irritation to the G.I. tract, if accidentally ingested.

First Aid:

Eye Contact: Flush with copious quantities of water.

If irritation persists, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Wash with mild soap and water.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat.

Ingestion: NA

VII. SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill/Leak Procedures: Minimize airborne dusts by vacuuming spills and powder debris that may occur during fabrication.

If sweeping is necessary, use a dust suppressant.

Waste Management/Disposal: Dispose to an approved landfill.

Wastes generated during fabrication or dismantling are not considered hazardous wastes as defined by RCRA (40 CFR Part 261). During use other foreign substance contamination may require special disposal procedures. Comply with local, state, and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**Personal Protective Equipment:**

Goggles: Goggles or safety glasses are recommended during cutting, milling or demolition operations.

Gloves: Gloves should be used for large special shapes that may have sharp-machined edges.

Respirator: Use a 3M 8710 respirator, or equivalent, for protection against dusts during fabrication. Insure proper fit. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.34 or respirator protection.

Workplace Considerations:

Ventilation: Use mechanical ventilation to keep dust below OSHA PEL/TLV levels. Power cutting equipment should be equipped with sufficient dust collection to collect airborne dust.

Contaminated Equipment: use vacuum to clean equipment.

X. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Storage Segregation: ***Always segregate materials by major hazard class***

This MSDS is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results obtained from the use thereof.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet.

Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.