

Blue Ribbon Products, Inc. Material Safety Data Sheet

I. Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: CERAMA BRYTE Power Cleaner

Manufactured For: Blue Ribbon Products, Inc.
7687 Winton Drive Indianapolis, IN 46268
Phone (317) 972-7970 **Fax** (317) 972-7981

II. Composition/Information on Hazardous Ingredients

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Free Silica (Quartz)* | Typically 8-24 % | CAS NO. 14808-60-7 |
| Oxalic Acid | | CAS NO. 144-62-7 |

OSHA PEL: Respirable Crystalline Quartz (TWA-TLV) = 0.1mg/m³
ACGIH TLV: Respirable Crystalline Quartz (TWA-TLV) = 0.1mg/m³
Cristobalite and Tridymite (See STABILITY) (TWA-TVL) = 0.05 mg/m³

NIOSH TWA: Respirable Crystalline Quartz = 0.05 mg/m³

Route of Entry: Inhalation

Health Hazards: **Warning:** This product contains crystalline silica which may cause delayed respiratory disease (silicosis) if inhaled over a prolong period of time. Avoid breathing dust. US NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator where TLV for crystalline silica may be exceeded.

IARC Monograph, Volume 68, 1997 concludes that there is sufficient evidence that inhaled crystalline silica causes cancer in humans.
IARC Classification: Group I.

The NTP, in the Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1991, has added crystalline silica to its list of substances that are "reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens".

*This product contains an anhydrous, inorganic, naturally occurring igneous mineral rock (sodium, potassium, calcium, aluminum silicate) devoid of any asbestos minerals or acicular particles. These products contains crystalline silica, as quartz up to 24% dry weight. It is non-flammable and non-toxic and does not begin to fuse until 1950°F (1066°C).

III. Hazard Identification

Inhalation: Inhalation of product may cause sever irritation or burns.

Eye Contact: Eye contact with product may cause irritation or burns.

Skin Contact: Skin contact may cause irritation or burns.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause irritations, burns, lowered calcium level in blood (hypocalcemia), or even death.

IV. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration, preferable mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Dilute stomach contents by drinking water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent breathing vomit into lungs. Call a physician immediately.

V. Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point:

Not Applicable.

Hazardous Products of Combustion:

None known

Extinguishing Media:

Water spray, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide

Fire fighting procedures:

Prevent human exposure to fire, fumes, smoke, and products of combustion. Evacuate non essential personnel. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to cool containers exposed to fire.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Dust can be an explosion hazard. Prevent buildup of dust on walls, floors, and equipment. Toxic fumes may be released.

Fire Fighting Equipment:

Firefighters, and others exposed, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

VI: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions:

Use personal protection recommended in section 8.

Steps to be Taken if material is released or spilled: Evacuate non essential personnel, eliminate ignition sources, and wear protective equipment (See Section III). Shut

off source of leak only if safe to do so. Contain spill. Recover free product. To clean up residue, flush sparingly with water, or use an absorbent. Avoid runoff to ground water, surface water, and sewers. It may be necessary to remove contaminated soil. If product is flammable or combustible, use non sparking tools. If acidity (low pH) is a problem, neutralize with hydrated lime, soda ash, or sodium bicarbonate. If alkalinity (high pH) is a problem neutralize with dilute hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. If required, notify state and local authorities.

Disposal Methods:

Solids must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Recovered liquids may be reprocessed or incinerated. Incineration must be handled in a permitted facility. Dispose of material in accordance with all Federal, State and local regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than Federal or State. Avoid discharge into sewers or waterways.

Community Right to Know:

California's Proposition 65 lists crystalline silica as a carcinogen.

VII: Handling and Storage

When handling product wear appropriate personal protection, see Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.

VIII: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Eye Protection:

Wear chemical goggles or faceshield. Always wear eye protection when working with chemicals. Do Not wear contact lenses when working with chemicals.

Skin Protection:

Wear chemical resistance clothing and impervious gloves.

Respiratory Protection:

If exposure limits are exceeded, or if exposure may occur, use a NIOSH/MSHA respirator approved for your conditions of exposure. Refer to the most recent NIOSH publications concerning chemical hazards, or consult your safety equipment supplier. Respiratory protection programs must be in compliance with OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.134. For emergencies, a NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus should be readily available.

Ventilation Required: Adequate ventilation is required to minimize exposure or to maintain exposure levels below OSHA/ACGIH requirements. Local mechanical ventilation may be required.

Additional Safety Measures: Safety shower, eye wash fountain, and washing facilities should be readily available. In case of emergency or when dusting, misting, or splashing may occur, wear respiratory protection, eye protection, gloves, helmet, boots, and complete protective body covering.

Other:

- 1 Dust exposure levels in excess of appropriate PEL or TLV should be reduced by feasible engineering and/or administrative controls.
- 2 It is recommended that the employer obtain a copy of the ASTM E 1132 information package, "Standard Practice of Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Quartz Dust"
- 3 Government regulations require that exposed personnel receive appropriate training in safe work habits when working with crystalline silica where the potential exists for exceeding the PEL or TVL.

IX: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: White Powder

Water Solubility: Soluble

X: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable. When exposed to high temperatures, free quartz can change crystal structure to from tridymite (above 870°C) or cristobalite (above 1470°C) which have greater health hazards than quartz.

Incompatibility: Inorganic bases and bleaching agents (oxidizers). Avoid contact with bleaching agents and oxidizers which include chlorine, oxygen, permanganates, perchlorates, percarbonates, peroxides, chromates, hypochlorites, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid. Product reacts violently with many materials even at normal temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition or combustion (burning) can produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and miscellaneous organic compounds, some which are possibly toxic.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

XI: Toxicological Information

N/A

XII: Ecological Information

N/A

XIII: Disposal Considerations

See Section XI. Accidental Release Measures.

XIV: Transport Information

The data provided in this section is for information only. Please apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify your shipment for transportation.

US DOT: Not regulated.

Label Requirements: None

Reportable Quantity: None

XV: Regulatory Information

N/A

XVI: Other Information

Product use: Household Cleaner.

ACGIH recommends periodic physical examinations for those employees who are exposed to respirable crystalline silica levels greater than 50% of the TLV or PEL.

Prepared by GOLDEN VENTURES, INC. Please consult GOLDEN VENTURES if further information is needed.

The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture product. As data, standards and regulations change, and as we cannot control the conditions of use and handling, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.
END OF MATERIAL SAFETY SHEET