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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

01-06-2010

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canadian WHMIS requires that information regarding the hazards of chemicals contained in these sheets be provided to your employees by means of a hazard communication program.

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MAGNESIUM CHIPS 4.1 UN, 1869 III
AZ 91-D
HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>CHEMICAL IDENTITY</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
7439-95-4	MAGNESIUM	1.5 mg/m ³	N/A

SECTION 2 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Appearance and Odor: Silver appearance. Odor on exposure to air could resemble garlic.
Boiling Point: 2025.0 - F **Vapor Pressure (mm):**N/A
Melting Point: 830 - F - 1202-F **Vapor Density (air=1):** N/A
Solubility in Water: Insoluble **Specific Gravity:** Not Determined
Water Reactive: Yes

SECTION 3 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method): 1175 F **Flammable Limits in Air:** N/A
Autoignition Temperature: N/A
Extinguishing Media: Class D, dry chemical extinguisher, such as MET-L-X powder, industrial talc, or dry sand.
(DO NOT USE WATER OR FOAM)

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use caution when approaching fire. Wear proper flame retardant clothing, positive pressure

self-contained breathing apparatus, and fire goggles.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Magnesium produces explosive hydrogen gas when wet. If reaction takes place in the presence of combustible material, or if gas is confined, a fire or explosion may result.

SECTION 4 REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Stability: Product is stable provided sources of moisture are excluded. Products are produced and transported in an inert atmosphere to prevent reaction due to presence of moisture.

Incompatibility: All forms of moisture. Acids, acid fumes, organic peroxides, strong oxidizing agents, corrosive toxic materials.

Conditions to Avoid: KEEP DRY!! Avoid exposure to moisture either in the air, in other moist materials, or in water solutions. Avoid generation of airborne dusts. Ventilate areas of extended storage of product. Avoid generation of ignition sources in the presence of airborne dusts or hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrated lime and hydrogen gas is generated during the reaction with moisture or acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 5 HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Primary Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation and skin contact.

Target Organs: Eyes, respiratory tract and mucous membranes.

Medical Condition(s) Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing respiratory and nasal conditions.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure: Dust, could cause coughing upon inhalation, reddening of the eyelids, and burning like irritation to the skin.

Acute: If inhaled, may cause moderate upper respiratory tract infection, resulting in coughing at time of exposure. Dry powder reacts quickly with body moisture to form alkali which may irritate the skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

Chronic: Overexposure symptoms are similar to acute symptoms and larger in scale. Severe burns can result due to the heat reaction and caustic nature of water reactive products if left untreated. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause dry, cracked skin and Dermatitis may result. These materials are not known to be reproductive toxins, teratogens, or mutagens.

Carcinogenicity: Magnesium, not listed by NTP, IARC, or OSHA as carcinogenic.

SECTION 5 FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: Remove individual from dusty area to fresh air. Support breathing as required.

Ingestion: Unlikely to occur. If ingested, do not drink water.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush with water or vinegar to neutralize, afterwards wash affected area with

mild soap and water. Treat irritation as you would a burn.

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with water, including under eyelids for 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION 7 CONTROL AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator for dust.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

Ventilation: Local/Mechanical Exhaust - Use to reduce dust concentrations to below applicable limits.

Special: Use explosion proof equipment where applicable.

SECTION 8 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE/SPILL PROCEDURES

Handling & Use: KEEP DRY!! Ground all handling and transferring equipment to minimize build up of static charge(s). Avoid denting or puncturing containers, generating or breathing dust. May be stored outdoors in unopened metal containers, with a roof to prevent moisture entry.
NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAMES in storage area.

Spill/Leaks: Sweep up material immediately using SPARK RESISTANT TOOLS. NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAMES in cleaning area. Transfer clean, dry product to clean, dry, metal containers and seal against moisture. Contaminated dry product, wet product, or product exposed to atmospheric conditions for a prolonged period of time should be placed in a covered, vented, clean metal container and moved to remote area for disposal. Minimize generation of airborne dust. Cleaning personnel should wear proper respiratory equipment and minimize exposure to exposed areas of skin.

Waste Disposal Method: Recycle as applicable. For landfill disposal, follow all Federal, State and Local Regulations.

NFPA Rating: Health (1) Flammability (4) Reactivity (3) Special - Water Reactive

DOT NUMBER: UN 1869

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