



georgia marble company

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

BOND-126

georgia calcium products division · p.o. box 356, late, georgia 30177 · 404/893-2511

October 4, 1975

Mr. Julius K. Nemeth
Bondex International
Brunswick, Ohio 44212

Dear Mr. Nemeth:

Per your request we are happy to enclose a completed material safety data sheet on our materials and also a letter which describes the trace elements present in our rock.

If we can be of further help, just let us know.

Yours truly,

GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY
Calcium Products Divisions

Robert F. Hall
Technical Director

/am

cc: Mr. W. H. Runge, Jr.
Mr. C. L. Gillingham

Enclosure

BON - 01044

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Approved by U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health)

NPVLA

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	
Calcium Products Division, GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY	
STREET ADDRESS	
3460 Cumberland Parkway, N. W.	
CITY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE	
Atlanta, Ga. 30339	
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.	
(404) 432-0131	
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	TRADE NAME
Calcium Carbonate	All Products
CHEMICAL FAMILY	FORMULA

Section II - HAZARDOUS INFORMATION

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS

PIGMENTS	%	TLV (Units)	SOLVENTS	%	TLV (Units)
CATALYST			ADDITIVES		
VEHICLE			OTHERS		
HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES				%	TLV (Units)

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F)		SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	2.71
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)		PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)		EVAPORATION RATE (.....=1)	
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Very Slight		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR			

Section IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LeI	Uel
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	NONE		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS			

BON - 01045

Section V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

30 m.p.p.c.f. or 10 mg./meters³ (see attachments #1 and #2)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Section VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY

UNSTABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

NONE

HAZARDOUS
POLYMERIZATION

MAY OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

WILL NOT OCCUR

Section VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

NONE

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Section VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type)

VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST

NONE

SPECIAL

MECHANICAL (General)

OTHER

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

EYE PROTECTION

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Use applicable Nuisance Dust protection if TLV is exceeded.

Section IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

NONE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1969-70

JOSEPH M. KEENE, M.D. Chairman
Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health
U. S. Public Health Service
12401 Twinbrook Parkway
Rockville, Md. 20852
Tel. 301 - 496-8375

EDWARD A. BAUER, Past Chairman
Division of Occupational Health
Pennsylvania Department of Health
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Tel. 717 - 787-5237

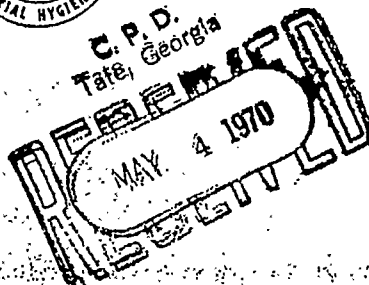
ANDREW D. HOSEY, Vice Chairman
Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health
U. S. Public Health Service
1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Tel. 513 - 684-2692

HOWARD E. AYER, Vice Chairman-elect
Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health
U. S. Public Health Service
1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Tel. 513 - 684-2688

AMERICAN CONFERENCE of GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS



C. P. D.
Tate, Georgia



BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1969-70

IRVING H. DAVIS
Division of Occupational Health
Michigan Department of Health
3500 North Logan Street
Lansing, Michigan 48914

HURON L. VAUGHAN
Mississippi Division of Occupational Health
P. O. Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

JEREMIAH R. LYNCH
Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health
U. S. Public Health Service
1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

VERNON E. ROSE, Secretary-Treasurer
Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health
U. S. Public Health Service
1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Tel. 513 - 684-3557

Mr. Robert F. Hall
Georgia Marble Company
Box 356
Tate, Georgia 30177

April 30, 1970

Attachment # 1

Dear Mr. Hall:

In reply to your letter of April 24, our Conference has classified calcium carbonate as an inert, or nuisance dust. Consequently, the recommended threshold limit value for this compound is 50 million particles per cubic foot, based on a sampling method using an impinger and a particle count using a microscope and light-field technique. The alternative method is to sample the dust using an appropriate filter and determine the weight of airborne dust. Using this technique, the TLV is 15 milligrams per cubic meter of total airborne dust. The appropriate TLV would be whichever is the smaller.

I am enclosing a complimentary copy of our 1969 Threshold Limit Values booklet. An explanation of inert particles is given on page 3. The recommended TLV is shown on page 16, and a list of inert particles is given on page 27.

Also be advised that the Threshold Limit Values Committee is considering lowering the recommended TLV for nuisance dusts. No final action has been taken on this proposal; however, if such an action were taken, I would anticipate that the TLV would be lowered to 30 MPPCF, or 10 milligrams per cubic meter, whichever is the smaller. Such a change would have to appear on our "Notice of Intent" and remain there for at least two years before it would be moved to the recommended values.

I hope this information will be of interest to you. If you have any questions, please contact me again.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Rose
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure

TLVs®
Threshold Limit Values
for
Chemical
Substances in
Workroom Air
Adopted by
ACGIH
for 1973



Nuisance Particulates. In contrast to fibrogenic dusts which cause scar tissue to be formed in lungs when inhaled in excessive amounts, so-called "nuisance" dusts have a long history of little adverse effect on lungs and do not produce significant organic disease or toxic effect when exposures are kept under reasonable control. The nuisance dusts have also been called (biologically) "inert" dusts, but the latter term is inappropriate to the extent that there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response in the lung when inhaled in sufficient amount. However, the lung-tissue reaction caused by inhalation of nuisance dusts has the following characteristics: 1) The architecture of the air spaces remains intact. 2) Collagen (scar tissue) is not formed to a significant extent. 3) The tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Excessive concentrations of nuisance dusts in the workroom air may seriously reduce visibility (iron oxide), may cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages (Portland Cement dust), or cause injury to the skin or mucous membranes by chemical or mechanical action per se or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal.

A threshold limit of 10mg/m³, or 30 mppcf, of total dust < 1% quartz is recommended for substances in these categories and for which no specific threshold limits have been assigned. This limit, for a normal workday, does not apply to brief exposures at higher concentrations. Neither does it apply to those substances which may cause physiologic impairment at lower concentrations but for which a threshold limit has not yet been adopted. Some nuisance particulates are given in Appendix E.

Jim Walter Research Corp.

10301 NINTH STREET NORTH • ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA 33702 • PHONE: (813) 525-1171

July 21, 1971

Mr. Robert Hall, Technical Director
Georgia Calcium Products Division
The Georgia Marble Company
Box 356
Tate, Georgia 30177

Dear Mr. Hall:

The following data are presented in response to your request for a report on the concentration of heavy metals in Georgia Marble's calcium carbonates. These analyses were made on July, 1970, samples taken from the Tate, Georgia, and Gantt's Quarry, Alabama, deposits. All values are reported as weight percent.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Tate, Ga., CaCO₃</u>	<u>Alabama CaCO₃</u>	<u>Analytical Method</u>
Antimony	<.005	<.005	Emission Spectrograph
Arsenic	.00001 (.11 ppm)	.000006 (.06 ppm)	Gutzeit Technique
Barium	<.001	<.001	Emission Spectrograph
Beryllium	<.001	<.001	Emission Spectrograph
Bismuth	<.0005	<.0005	Emission Spectrograph
Cadmium	<.0001	<.0001	Atomic Absorption
Chromium	.0004	.0004	Atomic Absorption
Cobalt	<.0001	<.0001	Atomic Absorption
Copper	.0015	.0015	Atomic Absorption
Lead	.0003	.0003	Lead Sulfate Precipitation
Manganese	.007	.004	Emission Spectrograph
Mercury	<.0002 (2.0 ppm)	<.0002 (2 ppm)	Atomic Absorption
Molybdenum	<.001	<.001	Emission Spectrograph
Nickel	<.001	<.001	Emission Spectrograph
Selenium	.0053	.0070	Atomic Absorption
Vanadium	<.001	<.001	Emission Spectrograph
Zinc	.0066	.0064	Atomic Absorption

Values reported with a less-than sign (<) are given as the lower limit of detection for the test method used. This means that the element was not seen, but if it is present it will be in a concentration less than the value reported.

If you would like more detail on these analyses, please write or call.

Very truly yours,

John E. Sheridan
John E. Sheridan
Group Leader-Testing

JES:bt