

# Fine and Coarse Natural Aggregates

## Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Revision Date: 01/07/2016

Date of issue: 01/04/2016

Supersedes Date: 01/01/2000

Version: 1.1

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** Fine and Coarse Natural Aggregates

**Synonyms:** Fine aggregate, concrete sand, sand gravel, block sand, screen sand, masonry sand (MSHA), golf sand

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the substance/mixture:** No use is specified

#### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

##### Company

Concrete Materials Company

1500 N. Sweetman Place

P.O. Box 84140

Sioux Falls South Dakota 57107

Phone: (605) 357-6000

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : (605) 357-6000

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Carc. 1A H350

STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

#### 2.2. Label Elements

##### GHS-US Labeling

##### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS08

##### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

##### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).

H372 - Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

##### Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 - Wear eye protection.

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

#### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

#### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Silica, vitreous	(CAS No) 60676-86-0	99.9	Not classified

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Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	< 2	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
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Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Seek medical attention if a large amount is swallowed.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Adverse effects not expected from this product.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by exposure to dusts. Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. 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. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Repeated inhalation of respirable silica dust is associated with an increased incidence of cancer.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not flammable.

**Explosion Hazard:** Product is not explosive.

**Reactivity:** Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Other Information:** Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Avoid breathing (dust).

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## 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

## 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

## 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Avoid unnecessary release into the environment.

## 6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain and collect as any solid.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Avoid actions that cause dust 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. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

## 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. For further information refer to section 13.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Avoid dust production that exceeds permissible exposure limits.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations.

**Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep/Store away from incompatible materials.

**Incompatible Products:** Aggregate dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	250 mppcf/%SiO <sub>2</sub> +5, 10mg/m <sup>3</sup> /%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2
Particulates not otherwise classified (PNO) (RR-00072-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust

### 8.2. Exposure Controls

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

: Safety glasses. Dust formation: dust mask.



#### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Suitable materials with adequate protection.

#### Hand Protection

: In case of repeated or prolonged contact wear gloves.

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<b>Eye Protection</b>	: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.
<b>Skin and Body Protection</b>	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	: Use NIOSH-approved dust mask if dust has the potential to become airborne.
<b>Environmental Exposure Controls</b>	: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.
<b>Consumer Exposure Controls</b>	: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State</b>	: Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	: Granular, tan
<b>Odor</b>	: Odorless
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	: No data available
<b>pH</b>	: No data available
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	: No data available
<b>Melting Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Boiling Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Flash Point</b>	: No data available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	: No data available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	: No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	: No data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C</b>	: No data available
<b>Relative Density</b>	: No data available
<b>Solubility</b>	: insoluble in water.
<b>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water</b>	: No data available
<b>Viscosity</b>	: No data available

**9.2. Other Information** No additional information available.

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing silicon tetrafluoride.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity:** Not classified

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
<b>LD50 Oral Rat</b>	> 5000 mg/kg
<b>LD50 Dermal Rat</b>	> 5000 mg/kg

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
<b>IARC group</b>	1
<b>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status</b>	Known Human Carcinogens.
<b>OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List</b>	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

  

Silica, vitreous (60676-86-0)	
<b>IARC group</b>	3

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**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not classified

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Causes damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

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## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General** : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

**12.2. Persistence and Degradability** No additional information available.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential** No additional information available.

**12.4. Mobility in Soil** No additional information available.

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information** : Avoid unnecessary release into the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

**Ecology – Waste Materials:** Avoid unnecessary release into environment.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**14.1. In Accordance with DOT** Not regulated for transport.

**14.2. In Accordance with IMDG** Not regulated for transport.

**14.3. In Accordance with IATA** Not regulated for transport.

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 US Federal Regulations

Fine and Coarse Natural Aggregates	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

#### Silica, vitreous (60676-86-0)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

### 15.2 US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)

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<b>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</b>	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
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<b>Quartz (14808-60-7)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

<b>Silica, vitreous (60676-86-0)</b>
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Revision Date** : 01/07/2016  
**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

SDS US (GHS HazCom)