

Updated 7/1/2012

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communications Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (48 FR 53340).
2. Standards should be consulted for specific requirements.

Identity: Crystalline Silica (Quartz)

SECTION I

Name

CEI

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SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components:

Silica, Crystalline Quartz (respirable)

Specific Chemical Identity: Silicon Dioxide SiO₂ (CAS 14808-60-7)

Common Names: Silica, Sand, Silica Sand Crystalline Silica, Quartz, Ground Silica, Safety Sand, Class A Fill, Silica Stone, Gravel, Trapsand, Blasting Sand, Engine Sand, Flume Sand, Shaft Blend, Traction Sand, Ferro 400, Euco 456, Euco 1500, Euco 2500.

OHSA PEL: Exposure to airborne crystalline silica shall not exceed and 8-hour time-weighted average limit as stated in 29 CFR § 1910.1000 Table Z-3 for Mineral Dusts, specifically, "Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable)."

Crystalline Quartz (Respirable)

mppcf	mg/m³
<u>250</u>	<u>10</u>
% SiO ₂ +5	% SiO ₂ +2

Quartz (Total Dust)

mg/m³
<u>30</u>
% SiO ₂ +2

ACGIH TLV: Crystalline Quartz

TLV—TWA = 0.1 mg/m³ (Respirable Dust)

See Threshold Limit Value and Biological Exposure Indices for 1987-1988

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Other Limits Recommended: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Recommended standard maximum permissible concentration = 0.05 mg/m³ (respirable free silica) as Recommended Standard Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	4046°F	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	2.65
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.):	None	Melting Point:	3050°F
Vapor Density (AIR = 1):	None	Evaporation Rate:	
		(Butyl Acetate = 1)	None

Solubility in Water: Insoluble in water

Appearance and Odor: Tan to off-white sand or pebbles, no odor or taste..

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): Non-flammable

Flammable Limits: None **LEL:** None **UEL:** None

Extinguishing Media:

None required; sand may be used as extinguishing media.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: N/A

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

None, Silica sand may be used to extinguish certain classes of fires.

SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: **Unstable:** **Stable:** X **Conditions to Avoid:** None

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.

Hazardous Decomposition of Byproducts:

Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: **May Occur:** **Will Not Occur:** X **Condition to Avoid:** None

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation? Yes **Skin?** No **Ingestion?** No

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). Acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure in certain occupations such as sandblasters. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No

IARC monographs? Yes

OSHA regulated? Not as carcinogen.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (volume 42, 1987) concludes that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals, and that there is limited evidence of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC Class 2A.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Undue breathlessness, wheezing, cough, and sputum production.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Also lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung (silicosis) 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 effect of exposure.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

For sand in eyes, wash immediately with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. For gross inhalation, remove person immediately to fresh air, give artificial respiration as needed, seek medical attention as needed.

SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Spills: Use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into closable container for disposal, or flush with water. Do not dry sweep. Wear protective equipment specified below.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations.

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling and Storing:

Avoid breakage of bagged material or spills of bulk material. See control measures in Section VIII.

Other Precautions:

Use dustless systems for handling, storage, and clean up so that airborne dust does not exceed the PEL. Use adequate ventilation and dust collection. Practice good housekeeping. Do not permit dust to collect on walls, floors, sills, ledges, machinery, or equipment. Maintain, clean, and fit test respirators in accordance with OSHA regulations. Maintain and test ventilation and dust collection equipment. Wash or vacuum clothing which has become dusty. See also control measures in Section VIII.

See OSHA Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR Sections 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, and 1928.21, and state and local worker or community "right to know" laws and regulations. We recommend that smoking be prohibited in all areas where respirators must be used. **WARN YOUR EMPLOYEES (AND YOUR CUSTOMERS—USERS IN CASE OF RESALE) BY POSTING AND OTHER MEANS OF THE HAZARD AND OSHA PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED. PROVIDE TRAINING FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE OSHA PRECAUTIONS.**

See also American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM) standard practice E 1132-86, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Quartz Dust."

SECTION VIII – CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

The following chart specifies the types of respirators which may provide respiratory protection for crystalline silica.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR CRYSTALLINE SILICA

CONDITION	MINIMUM RESPIRATORY PROTECTION *
Particulate Concentration 5 x PEL or less	Any Dust respirator.
50 x PEL or less	A high efficiency particulate filter respirator with a full face piece. Any supplies-air respirator with a full face piece, helmet or hood. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece.
500 x PEL or less	A powered air-purifying respirator with a high efficiency particulate filter. A Type C Supplied-Air respirator operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous-flow mode.
Greater the 500 x PEL or entry and escape from unknown concentrations	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode. A combination respirator which includes a Type C supplied-air respirator with a full face piece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure continuous-flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.
Abrasive Blasting	Any type CE, supplied-air respirator with a full face piece, hood, or helmet, operated in appositve-pressure mode.

*Only NIOSH-approved or MSHA-approved equipment should be used.

See also ANSI standard Z88.2-1980 "Practices for Respiratory Protection," and standard Z9.4-1984 "Ventilation and Safe Practices of Abrasive Blasting Operations."

SUMMARY:

Local Exhaust:

Use sufficient exhaust to reduce the level of respirable crystalline silica to the PEL. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," the latest edition.

Mechanical

See "Other Precautions" under Section VII.

Special

See "Other Precautions" under section VII.

Other

See "Other Precautions" under section VII.

Protective Gloves

Optional

Eye Protection

Wear protective shield (safety glasses) when exposed to dust particles.

Other Protective Clothing and Equipment

Optional

Work/Hygienic Practices

Avoid creating and breathing dust. See "Other Precautions" under Section VII.

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We except no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to silica. Customers-users of silica must comply with applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.