

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

APAC

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Date Prepared: 01/09/2004

MSDS No: 0366115-002.001

NATURAL SAND

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: NATURAL SAND

General or Generic ID: NATURAL SAND

Company

APAC
Atlanta, Georgia

Emergency Telephone Number:

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
24 hours everyday

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
NATURAL SAND		100.0

Sand is a natural substance and its composition varies considerably depending upon the geographical location of the rock. The main mineral in sand is quartz (CAS Number 14808-60-7). The quartz content varies but is typically in the range of 75-95%.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Dust can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin

May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and swelling of skin. This material is unlikely to pass into the body through the skin.

Swallowing

This material is not likely to be swallowed.

Inhalation

This material is a dust or may produce dust. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8). Prolonged or repeated breathing of dust may result in progressive and permanent lung disease (fibrosis) which may cause death from respiratory and/or heart failure.

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Symptoms include coughing and difficult breathing which becomes worse with physical activity. Another form of fibrosis, acute silicosis, can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable silica over a short periods of time, sometimes as short as a few months. Symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: irritation (nose, throat, airways).

Target Organ Effects

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: chronic bronchitis, emphysema, kidney damage.

Developmental Information

There are no data available for assessing risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material.

Cancer Information

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program have determined that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite. In addition, IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite in experimental animals. Among individuals with silicosis, lung cancer occurs more frequently in those who smoke.

Other Health Effects

There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of immunologic disorders and autoimmune diseases such as scleroderma (a disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs, skin and other internal organs), systemic lupus erythematosus and sarcoidosis (chronic inflammatory diseases).

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

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Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing

First aid is not normally required. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney. Silicosis predisposes the individual to the development of mycobacterial infections including tuberculosis or to fungal infections. This is most likely to occur after the age of 50 and in association with moderate to severe silicosis.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Flash Point**

Not applicable

Explosive Limit

No data

Autoignition Temperature

No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion

No data

Fire and Explosion Hazards

No data

Extinguishing Media

No data

Fire Fighting Instructions

No data

NFPA Rating

Health - 1, Flammability - 1, Reactivity - 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NATURAL SAND

Small Spill

Minimize dust by wetting down spilled material. Sweep up material.

Large Spill

Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Minimize dust by wetting down spilled material. Sweep up spilled material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Minimize dust exposure. Use wet methods to reduce dust exposure.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses in compliance with OSHA regulations. (Consult your safety representative.)

Skin Protection

Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs. If manual handling of material occurs, wear gloves to protect skin from cuts and scrapes.

Respiratory Protections

If overexposure occurs, a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with a particulate filter is advised in absence of proper engineering control.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

NATURAL SAND OR GRAVEL

No exposure limits established

QUARTZ (14808-60-7)

OSHA VPEL 0.100 mg/m3 - TWA respirable dust

ACGIH TLV 0.050 mg/m3 - TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

No data

Vapor Pressure

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No data

Specific Vapor Density

No data

Specific Gravity

2.550 - 2.800 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density

No data

Percent Volatiles

No data

Evaporation Rate

No data

Appearance

No data

State

SOLID

Physical Form

ANGULAR OR ROUND PARTICLES

Color

MULTICOLORED

Odor

NONE

pH

No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization

No data

Hazardous Decomposition

No data

Chemical Stability

No data

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with: chlorine trifluoride, fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, manganese trifluoride, oxygen difluoride, strong oxidizing agents.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:
NON-REGULATED BY D.O.T.

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4(a)
None listed

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A
None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2
Immediate(X) Delayed(X) Fire() Reactive() Sudden
Release of Pressure()

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65
None

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910
None listed

EPA Accidental Release Prevention 40 CFR 68

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None listed

International Regulations

Inventory Status

Not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

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