

SAFETY DATA SHEET



CLAYTON
CONCRETE • BLOCK • SAND
American Owned
claytonco.com

For Further Safety
Information Contact:
Lois Kapp 732-751-7668

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Identity: Mason Sand, Concrete Sand
Manufacturer's Name: Clayton Sand Company
Address: P O Box 3015, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701
Emergency Telephone Number: 732-751-7668
Telephone Number for Information: 732-751-7668
Recommended Use: Ready-Mix Concrete Applications, Component of Masonry Materials, Stand alone Product use in beach replenishment,
Restrictions on Use:
Date Prepared: January 1, 2013

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name: Silicon Dioxide
Common Name: Sand, silica sand, crystalline silica
Chemical Formula: SiO₂
CAS #: 14808-60-7
Routes of Entry: Inhalation: Yes
Skin: No
Ingestion: Yes
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) May cause eye, nose and throat irritation. May cause skin irritation. Overexposure to silica dust may cause silicosis/emphysema, shortness of breath, pain on breathing, coughing. Lung cancer has been associated with exposure to silica.
Carcinogenicity: NTP: Yes
OSHA Regulated: Yes
IARC Monographs: Yes

See Section 11

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Silicon Dioxide

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Routes of Entry: Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.
Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: N/A Flammable Limits: N/A LEL: N/A UEL: N/A Extinguishing Media: N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Normal clean up with shovel, scoop or broom. Limit generation of dust.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage: Wear personal protective equipment.
Other Precautions: N/A

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA/MSHA PEL:

For Total Dust = $\frac{30\text{mg}/\text{m}^3}{\% \text{SiO}_2 + 2}$ For Respirable Dust = $\frac{10\text{mg}/\text{m}^3}{\% \text{SiO}_2 + 2}$

ACGIH: For respirable quartz dust = 0.025mg/m³

Respiratory Protection	NIOSH approved particulate respirator
Ventilation:	Local exhaust: 100-150 linear feet where conditions could result in overexposure.
Mechanical:	As appropriate
Protective Gloves:	N/A
Eye Protection:	ANSI approved safety glasses recommended
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:	None
Work/Hygienic Practices:	Use good housekeeping & personal hygiene

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: N/A	Specific Gravity: (H ₂ O=1) 2.55 – 2.80
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.): N/A	Melting Point: 2930 Degrees F
Solubility in Water(%): Insoluble	Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1): N/A
Appearance and Odor: Loose granular particles of worn or disintegrated rock; odorless.	

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	STABLE
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid contact at melting point
Incompatibility (Material to Avoid):	Silicon dioxide will react with hydrofluoric acid to generate volatile SiF ₄ . It is attracted to strong alkalis. It will combine chemically with any metallic oxides upon heating at high temperature.
Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:	If heated above 870° C Tridymite may form If heated above 1470° C Cristobalite may form.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will Not Occur

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Quartz exposure may lead to silicosis, asthma, emphysema or other respiratory problems. Exposure to quartz dust has been associated with lung cancer. Acute exposure to dust from these products may irritate mucous membranes, such as eye, nose and throat; may cause skin irritation and may aggravate existing respiratory conditions. Crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite are more fibrogenic than crystalline silica as quartz. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the PEL for crystalline silica quartz.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL INFORMATION

In accordance with local, state and federal regulations

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

N/A

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication:	This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.
EPCRA SARA Title III:	This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical as a delayed health hazard.
EPCRA SARA SECTION 313:	This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

RCRA:	If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.
TSCA:	Crystalline silica is exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.
California Proposition 65:	Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) is known by the State of California to cause cancer.
WHMIS/DSL:	Products containing crystalline silica are classified as D2A and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet is provided in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (CFR 1910.1200). The SDS reflects the most recent, significant information in our possession. The OSHA Standard requires that all personnel be provided with accurate information on the hazards of the chemical they handle and be trained in proper work practices to minimize the risks from the hazards.

The SDS should not be construed as the sum total of all protective measures that may be taken. It is the responsibility of the employer to evaluate the information and to determine the extent of the hazard and what personal protective measures should be taken.

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate; however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

