

# Sand

## Safety Data Sheet

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Sand

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Mining Product

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Kyanite Mining Corporation  
30 Willis Mountain Plant Lane  
Dilwyn, VA 23936  
T 434-983-4322

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

434-983-2085

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (GHS-US)

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) H302  
Carc. 1A H350

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H302 - Harmful if swallowed  
H350 - May cause cancer

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
P301 + P312 - If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell  
P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention  
P330 - Rinse mouth  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

#### 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	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	97 - 99	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 1A, H350
Mica	(CAS No) 12001-26-2	1 - 3	Not classified
Kyanite	(CAS No) 1302-76-7	< 1	Not classified

# Sand

## Safety Data Sheet

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Pyrite (FeS <sub>2</sub> )	(CAS No) 1309-36-0	< 1	Not classified

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation	: Immediate effects are not expected. If high concentrations of dusts are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or artificial respiration as indicated and obtain immediate medical attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: None required.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Dusts and particles may cause physical abrasion. Do not rub eyes. Rinse eyes with lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Open and close the eyelids during rinsing to remove all dusts and particles. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: None required for small amounts. If substantial quantities are ingested, give 4-8 ounces of water or milk to dilute and seek medical advice.

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

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause coughing and mild irritation. Repeated inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silica over time can cause progressive fibrotic lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Lung damage may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. Silicosis can result in death from cardiac failure or the destruction of lung tissue. The extent and severity of lung damage depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration, and length of exposure. Acute silicosis has been reported several weeks or months following exposure to extremely high concentrations of crystalline silica particularly when the particle size of the dust is very small. It is an incurable and rapidly progressive lung disease that can result in death in months or within several years.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Irritation is not expected.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Chemical irritation is not expected. Dusts and particles may scratch the eyes.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Not considered a likely route of exposure under normal product use conditions. May cause gastrointestinal irritation if swallowed. Product is relatively non-toxic.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Does not burn. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard	: Not flammable.
Explosion hazard	: None known.
Reactivity	: None.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting	: Firefighters should wear full protective gear.
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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material. Do not walk through or scatter spilled material.
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##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.
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# Sand

## Safety Data Sheet

Methods for cleaning up : Use wet clean-up methods (wiping, mopping, etc.) or a vacuum to remove small amounts. The vacuum must be equipped with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent the recirculation of crystalline silica (a vacuum equipped with a high efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use a fine water spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into a clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. Completely remove all dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica into the workplace. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS. Clean-up personnel must wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection (See Section 8).

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Plant processes should be designed to control airborne dusts at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using vacuum or wet clean-up methods (wet towels, use of mists, etc.).

Under dusty conditions, employees should wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing. Contaminated clothing must be vacuumed before removal and respiratory protection should be the last article of clothing removed. DO NOT REMOVE dusts from clothing by blowing or shaking. Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before re-wearing. Do not take contaminated clothing home.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in a dry area in closed containers. Storage and work areas should be periodically cleaned to minimize dust accumulation.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

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

USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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#### Mica (12001-26-2)

USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use local exhaust and general ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace. Additional controls to limit exposure to crystalline silica may include but are not limited to: wet processes, installation of dust collection systems, dust control additives, enclosed work processes, and automated processes.

Hand protection : Protective gloves are recommended.

Eye protection : Safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

Skin and body protection : Use body protection appropriate for task.

Respiratory protection : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid

Appearance : Angular to round, granular

Color : Light pink to white

Odor : Odorless.

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : No data available

# Sand

## Safety Data Sheet

Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Specific gravity	: 2.2 - 2.5
Solubility	: Water:
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

None.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Contact with strong oxidizers (e.g.: fluorine, oxygen difluoride, etc.) may cause a fire or explosion. Silica readily dissolves in hydrofluoric acid to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Quartz may convert to cristobalite at high temperature (> 1470 °C).

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Harmful if swallowed.

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	500.00000000 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. IARC and NTP classify respirable crystalline silica as a confirmed or known human carcinogen. Although OSHA has not promulgated a specific standard for crystalline silica, materials that contain > 0.1% crystalline silica should be treated as a confirmed carcinogen for hazard communication purposes (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans

# Sand

## Safety Data Sheet

### Quartz (14808-60-7)

National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens
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Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis that greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). Three types of silicosis have been identified. Acute silicosis can occur several weeks or months following exposure to very high levels of crystalline silica and can result in death in months or within several years. Accelerated silicosis can occur 5-10 years after exposure to higher levels of crystalline silica. Chronic silicosis is the most common type and usually occurs after 10 or more years of exposure to low levels of crystalline silica.

Animal studies indicate that cristobalite has a greater potential to produce fibrosis than quartz. Cristobalite produces a more severe response than quartz and fibrosis elicited is diffuse rather than nodular.

Other: Silica particles less than 10 µm are considered respirable; however, particles retained in the lungs are generally much smaller. A median diameter of particles retained in the lungs has been cited as 0.5-0.7 µm.

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

This product is an ecologically inert material. It is not expected to exert an ecotoxic effect or bioconcentrate in the food chain.

### 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

Effect on ozone layer : Product does not contain ozone depleting substances.

Effect on the global warming : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Not a dangerous good in sense of transport regulations

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

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

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

#### Pyrite (FeS<sub>2</sub>) (1309-36-0)

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

### 15.2. US State regulations

# Sand

## Safety Data Sheet

Quartz (14808-60-7)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes				

Quartz (14808-60-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Mica (12001-26-2)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H350	May cause cancer

*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*