

Company Name: Jeffrey Sand Company
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This MSDS meets the criteria of The Federal Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 Revised: February 19, 2013

I. PRODUCT IDENTITY: Sand
Product Class: Crystalline Silica or Quartz

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name / Common Names	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	%	CAS NO.
Quartz, Crystalline Silica or Sand	10 mg/m ³ (R)	0.1 mg/m ³ (R)	100	14808-60-7

III. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(N/A indicates information not applicable to this product.)

Appearance and odor: Rounded, smooth or angular, colorless, clear particles.
May have tinge of color due to contaminants.

Melting point (degrees Celsius): N/A
Boiling point (degrees Celsius) at 760 mm Hg: N/A
Specific gravity (H₂O =1): Greater than water
Vapor pressure, mmHg: N/A
Vapor density (Air = 1): N/A
Solubility in water: Insoluble
Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): N/A
pH: N/A

REACTIVITY DATA; Reacts with hydrofluoric acid and strong alkalis.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Incompatible with oxidizers such as oxygen difluoride, chlorine trifluoride, other fluorine containing compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	N/A
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:	N/A
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN HANDLING / STORAGE:	N/A
NEUTRALIZING CHEMICALS:	N/A

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

Flash Point (degrees Celsius)	N/A
Flammable Limits in Air, % by Volume LEL, UEL	N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	N/A
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	N/A
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD	N/A

V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE AND HEALTH EFFECTS.

INHALATION: BREATHING EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF DUST FROM THESE PRODUCTS CAN CAUSE PERMANENT INJURY.

- Prolonged and repeated breathing of crystalline silica dust can cause a progressive lung disease called silicosis.
- The International Agency for Research on Cancer and the National Toxicology Program have classified crystalline silica as a human carcinogen based on animal studies and on studies in the workplace which indicate that inhaled crystalline silica can cause lung cancer in workers. Risk of injury is dependant on the duration and level of exposure.
- Silicosis or lung cancer can result in permanent injury or death.

EYE CONTACT: May cause irritation. High levels of dust may obscure vision.

INGESTION: Because of the nature of the material, it is very unlikely that it could be taken internally.

SKIN CONTACT: Mechanical irritation may occur with prolonged exposure.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Long term exposure may cause Dyspnea (shortness of breath), cough, pain in the chest, decreased vital capacity.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THE CHEMICAL: Pre-existing lung conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Encourage coughing, spitting and nose-blowing.
- SKIN CONTACT: Can be removed from skin with soap and water.
- EYE CONTACT: Flush with large amounts of water.
- INGESTION: Due to the nature of the material, it is very unlikely that it could be taken internally.

VI. PROTECTION AND CONTROL INFORMATION

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Minimize dust exposure. Use wet methods to reduce dust exposure.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Provide local exhaust ventilation where possible or other controls such as enclosed cabs to maintain exposure below TLVs.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RESPIRATORY: If overexposure may occur, a NIOSH/MESA approved cartridge respirator for dusts is advised in absence of proper engineering controls. Persons not wearing appropriate respiratory protection equipment should be excluded from the area during loading, unloading, sand blasting, or dust generating operations.

EYES: Wear safety glasses or face shields.

GLOVES: If manual handling of sand occurs, leather gloves are recommended to protect skin from abrasion.

OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: Normal work clothing covering arms and Legs.

VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Minimize dust by wetting down spilled material.

SMALL SPILLS: Wet down and sweep up.

LARGE SPILLS: Notify safety personnel. Cleanup personnel need eye and respiratory protection. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area until cleanup has been completed.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Not considered a hazardous waste. Use containers suitable for transportation to appropriate disposal site. Follow Local, State, and Federal regulations. Avoid creating dust by wetting down.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Minimize dust exposure.

VIII. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Classification - N/A