



Material Safety Data Sheet - Sand and Gravel



Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Sand and Gravel

Product Identifiers:

$\frac{3}{4}$ Gravel	Fast Setting Concrete Mix (only aggregates)	Pit Run
Air Field Sand	High Strength Concrete Mix (only aggregates)	Rip Rap
All-purpose Sand	Landscape Rock	Sewer Filter Rock
Asphalt Aggregate	Mason Sand	Street Sand
Bedding Sand	Mortar Mix (only aggregates)	Traction Chips
Block Pea	Multi-purpose Concrete Mix (only aggregates)	Traction Sand
Chips (C, E & F)	Natural Round Rock	Type II
Concrete Aggregate Blend	Oversize Rock	Winter Aggregate
Concrete Sand	Pea Gravel	Winter Blend
Crushed Aggregate D-1		Winter Sand
Driveway Mix		
Golf Course Sand		

Manufacturer:

Anchorage Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.
1040 O'Malley Road
Anchorage, AK 99515

Information Telephone Number:

(907) 349-3333 (8am to 5pm AST)

Product Use:

Sand and gravel are aggregates used in the manufacture of mortar, cement, concrete, plasters, paving materials, and other construction applications. Sand and gravel are distributed in bags, totes and bulk shipment.

DO NOT use this product for abrasive blasting. This material safety data sheet and the information contained herein were not developed for abrasive blasting.

Note:

This MSDS covers many types of sand and gravel. Individual composition of hazardous constituents will vary between sand and gravel types.



Section 2: COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent (by weight)	CAS Number	OSHA PEL - TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TLV - TWA (mg/m ³)	LD ₅₀	LC ₅₀
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	1 - 50	14208-60-7	$[(10)/(\%SiO_2+2)]$ Respirable; $[(30)/(\%SiO_2+2)]$ Total	0.05 Respirable	N/A	N/A
Particulate not Otherwise Regulated	0	N/A	5 Respirable, 15 Total	3 Respirable, 10 Total	N/A	N/A

Warning:

Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870° C it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470° C it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. 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); the ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is 0.025 mg/rn3 (R).

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Contains crystalline silica

Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure to dust.

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

Sand and gravel are a white or light grey/brown sold material and is odorless. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to sand and gravel presents little or no hazard.

Potential Health Effects:



- Eye Contact:** Eye contact to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.
- Skin Contact:** Sand and gravel may cause dry skin, abrasions, discomfort, and irritation.
- Inhalation (acute):** Breathing dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure.
- Inhalation (chronic):** Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Silicosis:** This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. See Note to Physicians in Section 4 for further information.
- Carcinogenicity:** Crystalline silica is classified by IARC and NTP as a known human carcinogen.
- Disease:** The disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.
- Tuberculosis:** Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.
- Renal Disease:** Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.
- Ingestion:** Do not ingest sand or gravel. Although ingestion of small quantities of sand or gravel is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause intestinal distress.
- Medical Conditions:** Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary Aggravated by Exposure: disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- Eye Contact:** Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions.



Skin Contact: Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash or irritation.

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.

Note to Physician: The three types of silicosis include:

- Simple chronic silicosis — which results from long-term exposure (more than 20 years) to low amounts of respirable crystalline silica. Nodules of chronic inflammation and scarring provoked by the respirable crystalline silica form in the lungs and chest lymph nodes. This disease may feature breathlessness and may resemble chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- Accelerated silicosis — occurs after exposure to larger amounts of respirable crystalline silica over a shorter period of time (5-15 years). Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis.
- Acute silicosis — results from short-term exposure to very large amounts of respirable crystalline silica. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Section 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flashpoint & Method: Non-combustible
Firefighting Equipment: Sand and gravel poses no fire-related hazard.
General Hazard: Avoid breathing dust.
Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Combustion Products: None.



Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- General:** Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the sand or gravel to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not wash sand or gravel down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).
- Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose of sand and gravel according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

- General:** Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged sand and gravel is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.
- Engulfment hazard:** To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains sand or gravel. Sand or gravel can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The sand or gravel can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.
- Usage:** This product is NOT to be used for abrasive blasting. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.
- Housekeeping:** Avoid actions that cause the sand or gravel to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.
- Storage Temperature:** Unlimited. **Storage Pressure:** Unlimited.
- Clothing:** Remove and launder clothing that is dusty before it is reused.



Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH protection approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust to prevent contact with eyes. Wear safety goggles when falling material is present.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves in situations where abrasion from sand or gravel may occur. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes dusty and launder before reusing.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Granular Solid.	Evaporation Rate:	NA.
Appearance:	Varies.	pH (in water):	Neutral.
Odor:	None.	Boiling Point:	>10000 C
Vapor Pressure:	NA.	Freezing Point:	None, solid.
Vapor Density:	NA.	Viscosity:	None, solid.
Specific Gravity:	2.7	Solubility in Water:	Insoluble.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Sand and gravel dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetra fluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

Hazardous Decomposition: None.



Section 11 and 12: TOXICOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For questions regarding toxicological and ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

Section_15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA/MSHA

Hazard Communication: All Sand & Gravel is known to contain crystalline Silica which is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

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 and 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 or derived from 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: Sand and gravel may be subject to WHMIS depending on the intended use and worker exposure. Sand and gravel containing crystalline silica is classified as D2A, and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
AST	Alaska Standard Time	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CAS No	Chemical Abstract Service number	NTP	National Toxicology Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code for Federal Regulations	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
CL	Ceiling Limit	pH	Negative log of hydrogen ion
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air	R	Respirable Particulate
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
LC50	Lethal Concentration	T	Total Particulate
LD50	Lethal Dose	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
mg/rn3	Milligrams per cubic meter	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hour)
N/A	Not Applicable	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
>	Greater Than		



An electronic version of this MSDS is available at: www.anchsand.com.

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