



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Silica - Flint

Identity: Crystalline Silica (Quartz)

SECTION I

Manufacturer's Name  
Central Silica Company

Emergency Telephone Number  
614-452-2775

Address  
606 Market Street  
Zanesville, Ohio  
43701

Telephone Number for Information  
614-452-2775

Date Prepared  
06-01-88  
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SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components:  
Silica, Crystalline Quartz (respirable)

Specific Chemical Identity: Silicon Dioxide SiO<sub>2</sub> (CAS 14808-60-7)

Common Names: Silica, Flint, Sand, Crystalline Silica, Crystalline Free Silica, Quartz, Ground Silica, Coesite, Cristobalite, Tridymite, trade names (see Page 4).

OSHA PEL: Exposure to airborne crystalline silica shall not exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average limit as stated in 29 CFR § 1910.1000 Table Z-3 for Mineral Dusts, specifically "Silica, Crystalline, Quartz (respirable)."

Crystalline Quartz (Respirable) 0.1 mg/M<sup>3</sup>

Quartz (Total Dust)

ACGIH TLV: Crystalline Quartz  
TLV — TWA = 0.1 mg/M<sup>3</sup> (Respirable Dust)  
See Threshold Limit Value and Biological Exposure Indices for 1987 - 1988  
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Other Limits Recommended: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Recommended standard maximum permissible concentration = 0.05 mg/M<sup>3</sup> (respirable free silica) as determined by a full-shift sample up to 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week. See NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	4046°F	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1):	2.65
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.):	None	Melting Point:	3050°F
Vapor Density (AIR = 1):	None	Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)	None

Solubility in Water: Insoluble in water

Appearance and Odor: White or tan sand, granular, crushed, or ground to fine mesh sizes — No odor or taste

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#### SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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Flash Point (Method Used): Non-flammable

Flammable Limits: None LEL: None UEL: None

Extinguishing Media:

None required: sand may be used as extinguishing media.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: N/A

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

None. Silica sand may be used to extinguish certain classes of fires.

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#### SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

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Stability: Unstable: Stable:  Conditions to Avoid: None

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:

Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce an corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur: Will Not Occur:  Condition to Avoid: None

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#### SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation?  Yes Skin?  No Ingestion?  No

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung disease (silicosis); acute or rapidly developing silicosis may occur in a short period of time in heavy exposure in certain occupations such as sandblasters when proper safety respirators as recommended pursuant to Section VIII herein and Precautions for Safe Handling and Uses pursuant to Section VII herein are not utilized by the sandblaster or user. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP?  Yes

IARC Monographs?  Yes

OSHA Regulated? Not as a carcinogen.

IARC Monographs on Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (volume 42, 1987) concludes that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals, and that there is limited evidence of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC Class 2A.

During 1992, the NTP, in its Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, identified respirable crystalline silica as a substance that is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Undue breathlessness, wheezing, cough, and sputum production.

### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Also lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung (silicosis) which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effect of exposure.

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

For sand in eyes, wash immediately with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. For gross inhalation, remove person immediately to fresh air, give artificial respiration as needed, seek medical attention as needed.

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## SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

### Steps To Be Taken In Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Spills: Use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into closable container for disposal, or flush with water. Do not dry sweep. Wear protective equipment specified below.

### Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations.

### Precautions To Be Taken In Handling and Storing:

Avoid breakage of bagged material or spills of bulk material. See control measures in Section VIII.

### Other Precautions:

Use dustless systems for handling, storage, and clean up so that airborne dust does not exceed the PEL. Use adequate ventilation and dust collection. Practice good housekeeping. Do not permit dust to collect on walls, floors, sills, ledges, machinery, or equipment. Maintain, clean, and fit test respirators in accordance with OSHA regulations. Maintain and test ventilation and dust collection equipment. Wash or vacuum clothing which has become dusty. See also control measures in Section VIII.

See OSHA Hazard Communication Rule 29 CFR Sections 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1928.59, and 1928.21 and state and local worker or community "right to know" laws and regulations. We recommend that smoking be prohibited in all areas where respirators must be used. **WARN YOUR EMPLOYEES (AND YOUR CUSTOMERS - USERS IN CASE OF RESALE) BY POSTING AND OTHER MEANS OF THE HAZARD AND OSHA PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED. PROVIDE TRAINING FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE OSHA PRECAUTIONS.**

See also American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard practice E 1132-86, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Quartz Dust."

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## SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

### Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

The following chart specifies the types of respirators which may provide respiratory protection for crystalline silica.

CONDITION	RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR CRYSTALLINE SILICA MINIMUM RESPIRATORY PROTECTION*
Particulate Concentration 5 x PEL or less	Any dust respirator.
10 x PEL or less	Any dust respirator, except single-use or quarter-mask respirator Any fume respirator or high efficiency particulate filter respirator. Any supplied-air respirator. Any self-contained breathing apparatus.

50 x PEL or less	A high efficiency particulate filter respirator with a full facepiece. Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, helmet, or hood. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.
500 x PEL or less	A powered air-purifying respirator with a high efficiency particulate filter. A Type C supplied-air respirator operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous-flow mode.
Greater than 500 x PEL or entry and escape from unknown concentrations	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode. A combination respirator which includes a Type C supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure continuous-flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.
Abrasive Blasting	Any type CE, supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, hood, or helmet, operated in a positive-pressure mode. (See 29 CFR§1910.94 (a) )

\*Only NIOSH-approved or MSHA-approved equipment should be used. (See 29 CFR§1910.134)

See also ANSI standard Z88.2-1980 "Practices for Respiratory Protection," and standard Z9.4-1984 "Ventilation and Safe Practices of Abrasive Blasting Operations."

#### Ventilation:

**Local Exhaust:** Use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable crystalline silica to the PEL. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," the latest edition.

#### Mechanical

See "Other Precautions" under Section VII.

#### Special

See "Other Precautions" under Section VII.

#### Other

See "Other Precautions" under Section VII.

#### Protective Gloves

Optional.

#### Eye Protection

Wear Protective shield (safety glasses) when exposed to dust particles.

#### Other Protective Clothing and Equipment

Optional.

#### Work/Hygienic Practices

Avoid creating and breathing dust. See "Other Precautions" under Section VII.

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our silica. Customers-users of silica must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

TRADE NAMES

MILLWOOD SAND