

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	
Product Name: Sand, Gravel, Crushed Rock	Synonym: Aggregates, Traprock
Manufacture's Name: Syar Industries, Inc.	Emergency Telephone Number: (707) 252-8711
Address: 2301 Napa-Vallejo Highway P.O. Box 2540 Napa, CA 94558	Information Telephone Number: (707) 252-8711
	DOT shipping Name: None
	UN/NA Number: None

SECTION II – PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA		
Component:	CAS#:	Approximate %:
Natural Sand, Rock, and Gravel*	None	100
*Typically contains Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	1-20

SECTION III – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Boiling Point: N/A	Specific Gravity: 2.20-2.85
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.): 0	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): 0
Vapor Density (Air=1): 0	Solubility In Water: N/A
Appearance And Odor: Rounded and/or angular particles of various shapes and colors with no odor	

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA	
Flash Point (Method Used): N/A	Flammable Limits in Air: Not Flammable
Extinguishing Media: None required	Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: N/A	

SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA	
Stability: Stable	Conditions to Avoid: N/A
Incompatible Materials (Materials to Avoid): N/A	
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: None	
Hazardous Polymerization: None	

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA		
Primary Routes of Entry : X	Inhalation	Skin Ingestion
ACUTE TOXICITY :		
Eye Contact: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation.		
Skin Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation or abrasion.		
Skin Absorption: Negligible		
Ingestion: Not expected to be a problem. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.		
Inhalation: Dust may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposure in excess of exposure limits.		

Other information: The use of natural sand, gravel, and crushed rock for construction purposes is not believed to cause additional acute toxic effects. However, repeated overexposure to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica (quartz, tridymite, cristobalite) for periods as short as six months have caused acute silicosis. Acute silicosis is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease.

CHRONIC TOXICITY:

Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of exposure limits may cause a delayed lung injury known as silicosis. Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive and symptoms can appear at any time. Symptoms of silicosis may include, but are not limited to, shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, coughing, diminished work capacity, diminished chest expansion, reduction of lung volume, right heart enlargement or failure. Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. Individuals with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

There are reports in the literature suggesting that excessive exposure to crystalline silica may be associated with adverse health effects involving the kidney, scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) and other auto immune disorders. However, this evidence has been obtained primarily from case reports involving workers in high exposure situation (such as sand blasting) who have already developed silicosis, and therefore, this evidence does not conclusively prove a causal relationship between silica or silicosis and those adverse health effects. Several studies of persons with silicosis also indicate an increase risk of developing lung cancer. This extent of this risk depends on the concentration and duration of exposure. Many of these studies of silicosis do not account for lung cancer cofounders, especially smoking.

Sand, gravel, and crushed rock are not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Association (OSHA). Crystalline silica, a component of this product, has been designated by the IARC as a Group 1 carcinogen. The NTP indicates that crystalline silica is reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen (Group 2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.

WARNING: This product contains crystalline silica which is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGREGATED BY EXPOSURE: Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or disfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions.

FIRST AID:

Eyes: Flush material and particles from eyes for 15 minutes while holding the eyelids open. If unable to flush particles from eyes and/or irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Ingestion: If victim is conscious, give large quantities of water and induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, give oxygen or artificial respiration. Dust in nose and throat should clear spontaneously. Seek medical attention if breathing remains difficult or irritation persists.

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

Other Particulate: TLV = 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate, not otherwise classified); TLV = 3 mg/m³ (respirable particulate, not otherwise classified); OSHA PEL = 15 mg/m³ (total particulate, not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz): TLV = 0.1 mg/m³, MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³ + (%SiO₂ +2)

Respirable Dust: MSHA and OSHA PEL = 10 mg/m³ + (%SiO₂ +2)

Total Dust: MSHA PEL = 30 mg/m³ + (%SiO₂+3); OSHA PEL = 30 mg/m³ + (SiO₂+2)

Abbreviations: TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH); MSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); OSHA PEL = permissible exposure limit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; mg/m³ = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.

SECTION VII – PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROLS

Respiratory Protection: When exposure exceeds or may exceed exposures listed in Section VI of this MSDS, a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator must be worn.

Ventilation: Use local exhaust or mechanical ventilation to maintain exposures below PEL's and TLV's.

Eye Protection: Use tight fitting goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection: Use protective gloves, industrial clothing, and safety shoes to prevent abrasions.

Work/Hygiene Practices: Wash hands and skin with soap and water before eating and drinking. Wash clothes after each use and shower each day.

SECTION VIII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Prevent dust from entering lakes and streams. Wet material to prevent dust generation during cleanup. Do not dry sweep the material.

Waste Disposal Method: Follow local, state, and federal regulations for disposal of this material. Reuse uncontaminated material.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storage: Avoid creating dust and prolonged exposure to dust without respiratory protection. Respirable crystalline silica dust may be generated during handling and storage.

Other Precautions: OSHA requires pulmonary function tests prior to the use of respiratory protection.

SECTION IX - TRANSPORTATION

DOT Hazard Classification: None

Placard Required: None

Label Required: Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.100 (f)) and applicable state and local laws and regulations.

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