

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Sand and Gravel

Synonyms: Jackson Sand, Lacey Sand, Woodmansie Sand, Aggregate, Washed Sand, Decorative Sand, Mason Sand, Concrete Sand, Natural Sand, Pool Sand, Golf Sand, Asphalt Sand

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Sand and Gravel aggregate may be used in the manufacture of bricks, mortar, cement, concrete, plasters, paving materials, and other construction materials. Sand and Gravel aggregate may be distributed in bags, totes, and bulk shipments and may be used for construction, landscaping and decorative use. **RESTRICTIONS:** Sand and gravel is NOT sold as a blasting media.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company:

CLAYTON SAND COMPANY
1355 Campus Parkway, Suite 200
Wall Township, NJ 07753
732-751-7600

1.4. Emergency Number

- The Office Number is 732-751-7600 M-F 8Am to 5PM – Ask for the Safety Dept.
- The 24/7 Emergency Number is CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (CCN) 1021372

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Carcinogenicity Category 1A	H350
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1	H372

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).
H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, face protection, eye protection.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. May cause mechanical irritation of the skin by abrasion. This product is NOT to be used for sand blasting or as a blasting agent.

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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	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Natural Sand	-	(CAS-No.) Not Assigned	≥ 99	Not classified.
Quartz	Quartz (SiO ₂) Silica, crystalline, quartz Crystalline silica, quartz .alpha.-Quartz Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz QUARTZ Crystalline silica in the form of quartz Quartz, silica Quartz (respirable fraction) Silica dust Silica, crystalline-.alpha.quartz Silica, .alpha.-quartz Silicon dioxide Silica, quartz Silica, crystalline Quartz (crystalline silica) Silica dust, crystalline QUARTZ POWDER Silica, crystalline (quartz)	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	≥ 1	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Health effects from silica exposures include: silicosis, a disabling, non-reversible and sometimes fatal lung disease; other non-malignant respiratory diseases, such as chronic bronchitis; lung cancer; and kidney disease, including nephritis and end-stage renal disease. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). May cause cancer by inhalation. . May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that 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. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Skin contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

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Chronic Symptoms: Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer by inhalation.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Treatment will be based on severity and prognosis of disease.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Sand and gravel poses no fire-related hazard. Wear respiratory protection to limit exposure to combustion products when fighting any fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Sand and gravel poses no fire-related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz). Silicon oxides.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Avoid actions that cause dust 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. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Quartz (silica) will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride. Cutting, crushing or grinding crystalline silica-bearing materials may release respirable crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression and personal protective equipment. Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store away from incompatible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Sand and Gravel aggregate may be used in the manufacture of bricks, mortar, cement, concrete, plasters, paving materials, and other construction materials. Sand and Gravel aggregate may be distributed in bags, totes, and bulk shipments and may be used for construction, landscaping and decorative use. RESTRICTIONS: Sand and gravel is NOT sold as a blasting media.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 µg/m ³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	(250)/(%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

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- Respiratory Protection** : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.
- Other Information** : When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

- Physical State** : Solid
- Appearance** : Granular solid. Natural Sand and Gravel - varies light whitish to yellow.
- Odor** : No data available
- Odor Threshold** : No data available
- pH** : No data available
- Evaporation Rate** : No data available
- Melting Point** : No data available
- 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)** : Not flammable
- Vapor Pressure** : No data available
- Relative Vapor Density at 20°C** : No data available
- Relative Density** : No data available
- Specific Gravity** : No data available
- Density** : No data available
- Solubility** : Insoluble in water.
- Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water** : No data available
- Viscosity** : No data available

9.2. Other Information

- VOC Content** : No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Hydrofluoric acid.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified.

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

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LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
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Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified.

pH: 7

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified.

pH: 7

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that 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. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Skin contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer by inhalation.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Not classified.

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Sand and Gravel	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Sand and Gravel	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Sand and Gravel	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	

15.2. US State Regulations

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

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Quartz, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	X			

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 03/11/2025

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

AU_WES: Australia WES

CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report

EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits

ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports

ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API

ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment

EFSA: European Food Safety Authority

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_HPVC: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer

IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles

IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database

JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data

JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check

KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations

NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database

NLM_HSDDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank

NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database

OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for

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EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision
(U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal

EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report

Economic Co-operation and Development)

OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

WHO: World Health Organization

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be up to date and correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. Clayton Sand Company and all associated entities accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for the use of any Clayton Sand Company Safety Data Sheet for any Silica containing products or harmful effects that may be caused by purchase, resale, use or exposure to our silica containing material or products. Customers and users of products containing silica in any form must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, orders or regulations for its use and exposure and insure that they properly determine what laws, rules or regulations specifically apply to their industry wherever they should operate. In particular, they are under an obligation to carry out a risk assessment for any work places where silica containing products are present and to perform adequate risk management measures and procedures in accordance with any applicable law or regulation. They must also insure that they implement all necessary protective measures and engineering controls as required by all applicable laws, regulations and orders.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)