

PRO CHEM, INC.

1475 BLUEGRASS LAKES PKWY.
ALPHARETTA, GA 30004
EMERGENCY/INFO # (800) 241-8180
ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY # INFO TRAC 1-800-535-5053

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**RAPID SET / #2112****AUGUST 2008****PAGE 1**

HEALTH	2
FIRE	1
REACTIVITY	0
P.P.E.	B

Complies With USDL Safety and Health Regulations, (29 CFR 1910.200)

SECTION 1 – Chemical and Company Identification**IDENTITY INFORMATION** Part A Low Temp**SECTION 2 – Composition on Ingredients**

NAME	CAS #
Epoxy Resin; Resin Compound; non-hazardous	25068-38-6
Ethylhexyl Glycidyl Ether	002461-15-6
Ethylexanol	000104-76-7

SECTION 3 – Hazards Information

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:	Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion
HEALTH HAZARDS:	Severe eye, skin and respiratory system irritant.
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:	Irritant to eye, skin and respiratory system. Prolonged contact may or may NOT result in chemical burns. Repeated handling may cause dermatitis and allergies.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:	Neurological disorders, skin disorders and allergies
CARCINOGENICITY:	No
IARC MONOGRAPHS:	N/A
NTP:	N/A
OSHA REGULATED:	N/A

SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:	Wash for 15 minutes in case of eye contact. Call a physician immediately. The same procedures for nose and throat. If ingested, drink 3-4 glasses of milk. Do not induce vomiting. Wash clothing with soap & water. Discard shoes. Clean skin with waterless hand cleaner, then wash with soap and water.
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SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT:	PMCC 280°F	FLAMMABLE LIMITS:	LEL: N/E UEL: N/E
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Water fog, Carbon Dioxide or dry chemicals		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Water or foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the lives of firefighters, especially when sprayed into hot or burning containers.		
UNUSUAL FIRE/EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS:	N/A		

SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:	Stop leak. Pump to salvage area or tank. Absorb remaining liquid on paper, sand, clay, earth, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent materials. Shovel into containers.
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SECTION 7 – Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE AND HANDLING	Wear protective boots, goggles, and long sleeve shirts and long pants to protect skin and eyes.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS:	Provide ventilation from exhaust fans.

SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

VENTILATION:	YES –exhaust fans.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Self-contained respirators are recommended
PROTECTIVE GLOVES:	Yes
EYE PROTECTION:	Goggles
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:	Long sleeve shirts, long pants and boots
WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:	Isolated contact with skin can be cleaned off the skin with waterless hand cleaners followed by washing with soap and water. Rinse and dry with paper towels. Do NOT use solvent.

SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE/ODOR:	Clear liquid, sweet odor.	EVAPORATION RATE:	N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Nil	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H20=1):	1.11
MELTING POINT:	N/A	VAPOR PRESSURE:	N/A
VAPOR DENSITY:	N/A	BOILING POINT:	N/A

SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY:	Water and lower hydrocarbons
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral acids, strong alkalis and amines
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/ BY-PRODUCTS:	CO ₂ , and various hydrocarbons, etc.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Hardeners for epoxy resin unless done by experienced personnel.

SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information

No Data Available

SECTION 12 – Ecological Information

No Data Available

SECTION 13 – Disposal Consideration**WASTE DISPOSAL:** Use federal, state, and locally approved methods.**SECTION 14 – Transport Information**

No Data Available

SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information

No Data Available

SECTION 16 – Other Information

This information was compiled from current manufacturer's MSDS's of the component parts of the product.

Disclaimer: The Manufacturer believes that the information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. The suggested procedures are based on experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with, nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulations, rules or insurance requirements.

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SECTION 1 – Chemical and Company Identification**IDENTITY INFORMATION** Part B Low Temp**SECTION 2 – Composition on Ingredients**

NAME	CAS #
Tetra Ethylene Pentamine	112-57-2
Tall Oil Fatty Acid	68953-36-6
Diethylenetetramine	111-40-0

SECTION 3 – Hazards Information**ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:** Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:** Chemical burns can happen**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Irritant to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Prolonged contact may or may not result in chemical burns.

Repeated handling may cause dermatitis and allergies.

CARCINOGENICITY: No **NTP:** N/A**IARC MONOGRAPHS:** N/A **OSHA REGULATED:** No**SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures**

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Wash for 15 minutes in case of eye contact. Contact a physician immediately. The same procedures for nose and throat. If ingested, drink 3-4 glasses of milk. DO NOT induce vomiting. Wash clothing with soap and water. Discard shoes. Clean skin with waterless hand cleaner, then wash with soap and water.

SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT: 259°F **FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** LEL: N/A
UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Dry Chemicals, CO₂**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Toxic vapors present, use self-contained breathing apparatus.**UNUSUAL FIRE/EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS:** Keep containers of burning liquid cool with water sprayed on the outside of containers, NOT inside**SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures**

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Stop leak. Pump to salvage area or tank. Absorb remaining on paper, sand, clay, earth, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent materials. Shovel into containers

SECTION 7 – Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE AND HANDLING: Wear protective boots, goggles, and long sleeve shirts and long pants to protect skin and eyes. Gloves are also to be worn.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Provide ventilation from exhaust fans

SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**VENTILATION:** Provide through use of exhaust fans.**PROTECTIVE GLOVES:** Yes **EYE PROTECTION:** Goggles**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Self-contained respirators are recommended.**OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:** Long sleeve shirts, long pants and boots.

WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Isolated contact with skin can be cleaned off the skin by the use of waterless hand cleaners followed by washing with soapy water. Rinse and dry with paper towels. DO NOT use solvent.

SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties**APPEARANCE/ODOR:** Moderate viscosity amber liquid with ammonia odor**EVAPORATION RATE:** N/A**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Slight **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂₀=1):** 0.98@77°F**MELTING POINT:** N/A **VAPOR PRESSURE** N/A Hg @77°F**VAPOR DENSITY:** N/A **BOILING POINT:** N/A**SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity****STABILITY:** Stable**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Strong oxidizing agents, mineral acids.**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** High heat >150°F**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/BY-PRODUCTS:** NO_x, CO₂, CO**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Mixing with epoxy resins other than by experienced personnel.**SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information**

No Data Available

SECTION 12 – Ecological Information

No Data Available

SECTION 13 – Disposal Consideration**WASTE DISPOSAL:** Use federal, state, and locally approved methods.**SECTION 14 – Transport Information**

No Data Available

SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information

No Data Available

SECTION 16 – Other Information

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SECTION 1 – Chemical and Company Identification

SYNONYMS/COMMON NAMES Sand, Silica Sand, Quartz, Crystalline Silica, Flint, Ground Silica

SECTION 2 – Composition on Ingredients

NAME	CHEMICAL FORMULA	TYPICAL %, BY WEIGHT	CAS #
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	SiO ₂	99.0-99.9	14808-60-7
Aluminum Oxide	Al ₂ O ₃	< .8	1344-28-1
Iron Oxide	Fe ₂ O ₃	< .1	1309-37-1
Titanium Oxide	TiO ₂	< .1	13463-67-7

EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	<u>10MG/M3</u> % SiO ₂	.05	.05

The exposure limits are time-weighted average concentrations for an 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek. Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°F, it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°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 3 – Hazards Information**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:**

The U.S. Silica Company material is a white or tan sand, or ground sand. It is not flammable, combustible or explosive. It does not cause burns or severe skin or eye irritation. A single exposure will not result in serious adverse health effects. Crystalline silica (quartz) is not known to be an environmental hazard.

Crystalline silica (quartz) is incompatible with hydrofluoric acid, fluorine, chlorine trifluoride or oxygen difluoride

INHALATION:

Silicosis	Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive; it may lead to disability and death.
Cancer	Crystalline silica (quartz) inhaled from occupational sources is classified as carcinogenic to humans
Autoimmune Diseases	There are some studies that show excess number of cases of scleroderma and other connective tissue disorders in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.
Tuberculosis	Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.
Nephrotoxicity	There are some studies that show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to Respirable crystalline silica.

EYE CONTACT:

Crystalline silica (quartz) may cause abrasion of the cornea.

SKIN CONTACT:

Not applicable

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

The adverse health effects – silicosis, cancer, autoimmune diseases, tuberculosis, and nephrotoxicity

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF**OVEREXPOSURE:**

Generally, there are no signs or symptoms of exposure to crystalline silica (quartz).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED

The condition of individuals with lung disease (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure

See section 11, Toxicological Information, for additional detail on potential adverse health effects.

SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures

INGESTION No specific first aid is necessary since the adverse health effects associated with exposure to crystalline silica (quartz) result from chronic exposures. If there is a gross inhalation of crystalline silica (quartz), remove the person immediately to fresh air, give artificial respiration as needed, seek medical attention as needed

EYE CONTACT Wash immediately with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention

SKIN CONTACT Not applicable

SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures

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.

SECTION 7 – Handling and Storage**PRECAUTIONS DURING HANDLING and USE:**

Do not breathe dust. Use adequate ventilation and dust collection. Keep airborne dust concentrations below PEL. Do not rely on your sight to determine if dust is in the air. Silica may be in the air without a visible dust cloud. If dust cannot be kept below permissible limits, wear a respirator approved for silica dust when using, handling, storing or disposing of this product or bad. 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 that has become dusty. See also control measure in Section 8.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid breakage of bagged material or spill of bulk material. See control measures in Section 8.

Do not use U.S. Silica Company materials for sandblasting. The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR Sections 1910.1200, 1915.1200, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59 and 1928.21, and state and local worker or community "right to know" laws and regulations should be strictly followed. **WARN YOUR EMPLOYEES BY POSTING AND OTHER MEANS OF THE HAZARDS AND THE REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS. PROVIDE TRAINING FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE OSHA PRECAUTIONS.**

See also American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard practice E 1132-99a, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**LOCAL EXHAUST:**

Use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of Respirable crystalline silica to below the PEL. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice" (latest edition).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

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

PARTICULATE CONCENTRATION: MINIMUM RESPIRATORY PROTECTION ***10 X PEL OR LESS:**

Any particulate respirator, except single-use or quarter-mask respirator
Any fume respirator or high efficiency particulate filter respirator.
Any supplied-air respirator.

50 X PEL OR LESS:

Any self-contained breathing apparatus.
A high efficiency particulate filter respirator with a full face piece
Any supplied-air respirator with a full face piece helmet, or hood
Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece

500 X PEL OR LESS:

A Type C supplied-air respirator operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous-flow method.

GREATER THAN 500 X PEL**OR ENTRY AND ESCAPE****FROM UNKNOWN****CONCENTRATIONS:**

Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in pressure-demand 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.

*Use only NIOSH-approved or MSHA-approved equipment. See 29 CFR §1910.134 and 42 CFR §84

See also ANSI standard Z88.2 (latest revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection"

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVELS:

Exposure Guidelines

Component	CAS No.	Percentage (by wt.)	OSHA		ACGIH		NIOSH		Unit
			TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	99.0-99.9	10 %SiO ₂ +2	None	.05	None	.05	None	Mg/m ³

SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE/ODOR: White or tan sand; granular, crushed, or ground.

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE =1) None

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble in water

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H20=1): 2.65

MELTING POINT: 3110°F

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): None

VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.): NONE

BOILING POINT: 4046°F

SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity**STABILITY:**

Crystalline Silica (quartz) is stable

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

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

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride

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HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/BY-PRODUCTS: Nitrous oxide and carbon monoxide
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Epoxy resin unless thoroughly trained

SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information**A. SILICOSIS**

The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation and retention of Respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis (often referred to as Simple Silicosis) is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively low levels of airborne Respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability.

Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pulmonale).

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of Respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, expect that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of Respirable crystalline silica over a very short period; sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC – The International agency for Research on Cancer (“IARC”) concluded that there was “*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources,” and that there is “*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite.” *The overall carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).* The IARC evaluation noted that “carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs.” For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, “Silica, Crystalline...” (1987).

NTP - The National Toxicology Program, in its Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, classified “silica, crystalline (Respirable)” as a known human carcinogen.

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to Respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders, --scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: “Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease,” Environmental Health Perspectives, Volume 107, Supplement 5, pp. 793-802 (1999); “Occupational Scleroderma,” Current Opinion in Rheumatology, Volume 11, pp. 490-494 (1999).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: Occupational Lung Disorders, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled “Silicosis and Related Diseases,” Parkes, W. Raymond (1994); “Risk of pulmonary tuberculosis relative to silicosis and exposure to silica dust in South African gold miners,” Occup Environ Med., Volume 11, pp 496-502 (1996).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to Respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: “Kidney Disease and Silicosis,” Nephron, Column 85, pp 14-19 (2000)

SECTION 12 – Ecological Information

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not known to be ecotoxic: i.e., there is not data which suggests that crystalline silica (quartz) is toxic to birds, fish, invertebrates, microorganisms or plants. For additional information on crystalline silica (quartz), see Sections 9 (physical and chemical properties) and 10 (stability and reactivity) of the MSDS.

SECTION 13 – Disposal Consideration

GENERAL The packaging and material may be landfill; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust.

RCRA Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

The above applies to materials as sold by U.S. Silica Company. The material may be contaminated during use, and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal of the used material.

SECTION 14 – Transport Information

Crystalline Silica (quartz) is not a hazardous material for purposes of transportation under the I.S. Department of Transportation Table of Hazardous Materials, 49 CFR §172.101

SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information**UNITED STATES (FEDERAL AND STATE)**

TSCA No.: Crystalline Silica (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

CERCLA Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40CFR §302.

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313

Act:

Clean Air Act:

Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by I/S/ Silica Company was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or II ozone depleting substances.

FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3)(xxvi).

NTP: Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a carcinogen.

OSHA Carcinogen: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not listed.

California Proposition 65: Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the State of California to be a carcinogen.

CANADA

Domestic Substance List: U.S. Silica Company products, as naturally-occurring substances, are on the Canadian DSL

WHMIS Classification: D2A

OTHER

EINECS No. 238-878-4

EEC Label (Risk/Safety Phrases): R 48/20, R 40/20, S22, S38

IARC:

Crystalline Silica (quartz) is classified in IAC Group 1.

National, state, provincial or local emergency planning, community right-to-know or other laws, regulations or ordinances may be applicable—consult applicable national, state, provincial or local laws.

SECTION 16 – Other Information

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Health 0

Flammability 0

Reactivity 0

Web Sites with Information about Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure

<http://www.osha.gov> - The occupational Safety and Health Administration Home Page, click on “Technical Links, “ then click on “silica, crystalline.”

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/silicpag.html> - NIOSH Hotlinks to Silicosis Prevention

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