

**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****SURE PATCH / #2466****FEBRUARY 2010****PAGE 1**

Part A &amp; B

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

Part C

HEALTH	0
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0
P.P.E.	E

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

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

NAME	CAS #
Epoxy Resin	25068-38-6
Ethylhexyl Glycidyl Ether	002461-15-6
Ethylhexanol	000104-76-7

**SECTION 3 – Hazards Information**

**PRIMARY 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.

**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:** Do not breathe fumes. Do not allow to reach streams, rivers, etc. If so, notify proper authorities.  
**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 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:** 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 (H2O=1):** 1.13@68°F  
**MELTING POINT:** N/A **VAPOR PRESSURE:** N/A  
**VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):** N/A **BOILING POINT:** N/A

**SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity**

**STABILITY:** Stable  
**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents and bases  
**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Mineral acids  
**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur  
**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/BY-PRODUCTS:** CO<sub>2</sub>, CO - hydrocarbons  
**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Do not smoke, eat or drink while using this material.

**SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information**

No Data Available

**SECTION 12 – Ecological Information**

No Data Available

**SECTION 13 – Disposal Consideration****WASTE DISPOSAL:** Always consult Federal, State, and Local Disposal Authorities.**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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Part A &amp; B

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Part C

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

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

NAME	CAS #
Methylene Bis (Cyclohexanamine) 4,4	1761-71-3
Nonyl Phenol	25154-52-3

**SECTION 3 – Hazards Information**

**PRIMARY 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  
**IARC MONOGRAPHS:** N/A  
**NTP:** N/A  
**OSHA REGULATED:** N/A

**SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures**

**EMERGENCY & FIRST AID** 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.  
**PROCEDURES:** 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:** PMCC 240°F **FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** LEL: 10% UEL: N/A  
**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Water fog, Carbon Dioxide or Dry chemicals  
**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep cool with water fog.  
**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 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 should also be worn.  
**OTHER PRECAUTIONS:** Provide ventilation from exhaust fans.

**SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**VENTILATION:** Provide thorough 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:** Viscous Gray liquid with ammonia odor  
**EVAPORATION RATE:** N/A  
**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Nil **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H20=1):** 1.55@68°F  
**MELTING POINT:** N/A **VAPOR PRESSURE:** N/A  
**VAPOR DENSITY:** N/A **BOILING POINT:** N/A

**SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity**

**STABILITY:** Stable  
**INCOMPATIBILITY:** N/A  
**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Acids and strong oxidizers  
**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur  
**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION/BY-PRODUCTS:** Nitrous oxide and carbon monoxide  
**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Epoxy resins unless thoroughly trained

**SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information**

No Data Available

**SECTION 12 – Ecological Information**

No Data Available

**SECTION 13 – Disposal Consideration****WASTE DISPOSAL:** Always consult Federal, State, and Local Disposal Authorities.**SECTION 14 – Transport Information**

No Data Available

**SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information**

No Data Available

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### FEBRUARY 2010

#### PAGE 3

## Part A &amp; B

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

## Part C

HEALTH	0
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0
P.P.E.	E

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

**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 <sub>2</sub>	99.0-99.9	14808-60-7
Aluminum Oxide	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	< .8	1344-28-1
Iron Oxide	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	< .1	1309-37-1
Titanium Oxide	TiO <sub>2</sub>	< .1	13463-67-7

**EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	10MG/M3 % SiO2 +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

**INGESTION**

Not applicable

**CHRONIC EFFECTS:**

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

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:**

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

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:**

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 **INGESTION:** 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.

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** See section 13.

**SECTION 7 – Handling and Storage****PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN 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:**

Do not use U.S. Silica Company materials for sandblasting. Avoid breakage of bagged material or spill of bulk material. See control measures in Section 8.

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.

**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.  
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 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 facepiece 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

**PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVELS:**

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

**SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties****APPEARANCE/ODOR:**

White or tan sand; granular, crushed, or ground.

**EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE =1):**

None

**ODOR:**

None

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:**

Insoluble in water

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O=1):**

2.65

**MELTING POINT:**

3110°F

**VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):**

NONE

**VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):**

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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### FEBRUARY 2010

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P.P.E.	B

**Part C**

HEALTH	0
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0
P.P.E.	E

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

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

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 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, Come Silicates...” (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 (1998).

**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

**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.  
**Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act:** 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  
**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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The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express 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 purchase, resale, use or exposure to our silica. Customers-users of silica must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders, including the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard.

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