Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: Various Natural Stone

1.2 Relevant Identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified use(s): Building Stone, Thin Veneer, Landscape Stone

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer: Rolling Rock Building Stone Inc.
40 Rolling Rock Rd
Boyertown, PA 19512
Telephone (General) 610-987-6226

1.4 Emergency telephone number

7:00 am to 4:00 pm Mon-Thurs
7:00 am to 3:00pm Fri 610-987-6226

All other hours 610-987-6364

Section 2: Hazard Identification

2.1 **Classification of the substance or mixture**

GHS-US classification
Carc. 1A H350
STOT SE 3 H335
STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2 **Label elements**

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)

GHS08

GHS07

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)
prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P304+P340 – IF INHALED : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P312 – Call a POISON CENTER / doctor if you feel unwell
P308+P313 – If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice /attention
P314 – Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell
P264 – Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling
P270 – Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P201 – Obtain special instructions before use
P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P280 – Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
P260 – Do not breathe dust
P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P403+P233 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 – Store locked up
P501 – Dispose of contents/container according to local regional, national, and international regulations

2.3 **Other hazards**

Has the potential for generation of respirable dust during handling and use. Dust may contain respirable crystalline silica. Prolonged or massive inhalation or respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of lung fibrosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 **Substances**

Name	**CAS Registry No.**	**%**	**GHS-US classification**
Quartz	14808-60-7	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Sandstone	None	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Limestone	1317-65-3	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350

			STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Granite	None	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Schist	None	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Gneiss	None	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Mica	12001-26-2	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Argillite	None	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Slate	None	0 - 100	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2 Mixtures

Not Applicable

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

First Aid

EYES: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

INGESTION: If person is conscious, give large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: Move to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flashpoint (Method used): Not Flammable

Flammable Limits in Air: Not Flammable

Extinguishing Agents: None Required

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

The personal protection and controls identified in Section 8 of the SDS should be used as appropriate. Spilled material, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Prevent spilled materials from inadvertently entering streams, drains, or sewers.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may be generated during processing, handling, and storage. The personal protection and controls identified in Section 8 of the SDS should be used as appropriate.
Do not store near food and beverages or smoking material.

Section 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Respiratory Protection
For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 0.1mg/m^3, a NIOSH approved dust respirator is recommended. For respirable quartz levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of
0.5mg/m^3, a NIOSH approved HEPA filter respirator is recommended. If respirable quartz levels exceed or are likely to exceed an 8-hr TWA of 5mg/m^3, a NIOSH approved positive pressure, full face respirator or equivalent
is recommended. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements.

Ventilation: Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.
Skin Protection
See "Hygiene" section below.
Eye Protection
Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.
Hygiene
Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

Other Control Measures
Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work stations.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and odor: Angular various colored particles ranging in size from powder to boulders. No odor.

Specific Gravity: 2.6 – 2.75

Boiling point (At 1 Atm.): N/A

Vapor Density in Air (Air = 1): N/A

Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 20°C): N/A

% Volatile, By Volume (@ 100°F): 0%

Evaporation Rate (at 1 Atm. and 25EC; n-butyl acetate = 1): 0

Solubility in Water: 0

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see below).

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Limestone ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to polymerize

Section 11: Toxicological information

EXPOSURE LIMITS (When exposure to this product and other chemicals is concurrent, the exposure limit must be defined in the workplace.) Unless specified otherwise, limits are expressed as eight-hour time-weighted averages (TWA). Limits for cristobalite and tridymite (other forms of crystalline silica) are equal to one-half of the limits for quartz.

ABBREVIATIONS: TLV = threshold limit value of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (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 (OSHA); mg/m^3 = milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.
Limestone (Calcium Carbonate): ACHIH TLV® = $10mg/m^3$; OSHA PEL = $15mg/m^3$ (total dust); OSHA PEL= $5mg/m^3$ (respirable fraction), MSHA PEL = $10mg/m^3$ (total dust).

Other Particulates: 2001 ACGIH TLV® = $10mg/m^3$ (inhalable/total particulate, not otherwise specified), 2001 ACGIH TLV® = 3 mg/m^3 (respirable particulate, not otherwise specified); OSHA PEL = $15mg/m^3$ (total particulate, not otherwise regulated), OSHA PEL = $5mg/m^3$ (respirable particulate, not otherwise regulated).

Respirable Crystalline Silica (SiO_2 /quartz): ACGIH TLV® = $0.05mg/m^3$; MSHA and OSHA PEL = $10mg/m^3 \div (\%SiO_2+2)$, for respirable dust containing crystalline silica.

Total dust, respirable and nonrespirable: 1973 ACGIH TLV® = $30mg/m^3 \div (\%quartz + 3)$.

Total Dust: MSHA PEL = 10 mg/m^3 (for nuisance particulates listed in Appendix E of the 1973 ACGIH TLV® booklet).

Per ACGIH, adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate TLVs & PELs. However, because of the wide variation in individual susceptibility, lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions such as those described below.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure

X Inhalation _Skin _Ingestion

Acute Toxicity
EYE CONTACT: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.
SKIN CONTACT: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.
SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant exposure route.
INGESTION: Expected to be practically non-toxic. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.
INHALATION: Dusts may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

Section 12: Ecological information

Toxicity – No additional information available

Persistence and degradability – Not readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential – Not expected to bioaccumulate

Mobility in soil – No additional information available

Other adverse effects – No additional information available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Pick up and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Hazard Classification: None

Placard Required: None

Label Required: None

Section 15: Regulatory Information

15.1. US Federal regulations Silica Sand, All Grades (14808-60-7)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes: Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

04/04/2013 EN (English) SDS Ref.: BLC00006 7/9

Rules and Regulations **Quartz (14808-60-7)**

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List) inventory.

WHMIS Classification: Class D Division 2 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

15.2.2. National regulations Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Pr

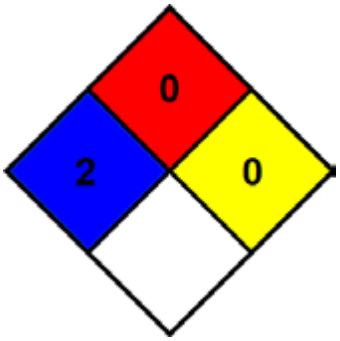
15.3. US State regulations Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 – Carcinogen

WARNING! This product contains Quartz, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer.

U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits – TWAs
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - Mineral Dusts
U.S. - Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminant Carcinogens
U.S. - Maine - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits – TWAs
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) – Annual
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - Mineral Dusts
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Section 16: Other information



NFPA health hazard	2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.
NFPA fire hazard	0 - Materials that will not burn.
NFPA reactivity	0 - Normally stable, even

	under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.
HMIS III Rating	
Health	2* Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
Flammability	0 Minimal Hazard
Physical	0 Minimal Hazard
Personal Protection	E

Full text of H- phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure