



AustSand Mining

ACN 065 925 402 Pty Ltd

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PO Box 1373
Albany WA 6331 Australia
Phone: +61 8 9846 1222
Fax: +61 8 9846 1266

SAND IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: SILICA SAND

Trade Name, Other Name: Silica, Quarts

Manufacturers Code: Not Applicable

U.N. Number: None Allocated

Dangerous Good Class/

& Subsidiary Code: None Allocated

Hazchem Code: None Allocated

Poisons Schedule: Not Applicable

Use: (Major uses and method of Application)

Fine Aggregate in Mortar and Concrete, Foundry sand

Physical Description / Properties:

Appearance: White to Tan, granular with no taste or odour

Melting Point: 1680 degrees C

Flash Point: none

Vapour Pressure: None

Flammability Limits: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 2.65

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Ingredients: (include all hazardous chemicals)

Chemical Entity	Cas. No.	Proportion
Silicon dioxide (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7	> 80%

Cargo Information

Stowage Factor: 0.75 per M3

Angle of repose: 30 - 35 degrees

Risk of Shifting: Low

Average Moisture Limit: 5 %

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Include data on both short and long term exposure.

ACUTE

Exposure to dust may irritate respiratory system, eyes and skin. Use of natural sand and gravel for construction purposes is believed not to have caused acute toxic effects.

Repeated overexposures to respirable crystalline silica for periods as short as 6 months have caused acute silicosis.

Symptoms of acute silicosis include (but are not limited to);

Shortness of breath, cough, fever, weight loss and chest pain. Acute silicosis is a rapid

Progressive, incurable lung disease and is typically fatal.

CHRONIC

Chronic exposure to respirable quartz containing dust in excess of appropriate exposure limits has caused silicosis, a progressive pneumoconiosis (lung disease). Chronic tobacco smoking may further increase the risk of developing chronic lung problems.

SYMPTOMS OF SILICOSIS

Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. However, silicosis is progressive and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposures have ceased.

Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to);

Shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; heart enlargement and/or failure. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Sand and gravel are not listed on the NTP, IARC or OSHA lists of carcinogens. Crystalline silica, a major component of this product is listed by IARC but not by NTP, or OSHA. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity to experimental animals exposed to crystalline silica and

limited evidence for carcinogenicity to humans. “Limited evidence” means that a casual relationship is possible; however, other explanations such as chance, bias or confounding factors cannot adequately be excluded. NTP has proposed (1989) to list crystalline silica based on the IARC determination.

FIRST AID

DUST IN EYES

Flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

DUST ON PREVIOUSLY ARRITATED SKIN

Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation is aggravated.

DUST INHALATION

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

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE & TRANSPORT

None

SPILLS & DISPOSAL

Persons involved in cleaning should follow the precautions defined in this MSDS. Spilled materials, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable quartz containing dust. Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protective equipment may be necessary. Do not dry sweep spilled material.

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

None known; not flammable

OTHER INFORMATION

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions.

Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

Austsand Mining Disclaimer

Note: The information stated herein and all advice are given in good faith and are to the best of our knowledge true and accurate and are intended to give a fair description of the product and its capabilities under specific test condition. Persons receiving the information should make their own tests to determine suitability there of in all respects for their particular purpose.

No expressed or implied warranties are given other than those implied mandatory by Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation