

# Safety Data Sheet Stabilized Sand

## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier:</b>	Stabilized Sand
<b>Chemical name:</b>	Natural sand, Portland Cement and water are the constituents of this product.
<b>Other means of identification:</b>	None
<b>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:</b>	Product is used for backfill, bedding and a wide variety of construction projects
<b>Supplier's details:</b>	300 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 1645 Irving, TX 75062 (972) 653-5500
<b>Emergency telephone number (24 hours):</b>	<b>CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300</b>

## Section 2. Hazards Identification

Overexposure to portland cement, a component of this product can cause serious, potentially irreversible skin or eye damage in the form of chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. The same serious injury can occur if wet or moist skin has prolonged contact exposure to dry portland cement.

<b>OSHA/HCS status:</b>	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Classification of the substance or mixture:</b>	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION – Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION – Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION – Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Respiratory tract irritation] – Category 3

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms:**



**Signal word:**

**Hazard statements:**

Danger  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause cancer.

**Precautionary statements:**

**Prevention:**

**Response:**

**Storage:**

**Disposal:**

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Use outdoors in a well ventilated area. Wash any exposed body parts thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Contaminated clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. If exposed or concerned: Immediately get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or irritation or rash occurs. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If in eyes: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Restrict or control access to stockpile areas (store locked up). Engulfment hazard: To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bulk truck or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without an effective procedure for assuring safety. Store in a well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international

**Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC):** regulations.  
None known

**Supplemental Information:** Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) may cause cancer. Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause lung cancer according to IARC and NTP; ACGIH states that it is a suspected cause of cancer. Other forms of RCS (e.g., tridymite and cristobalite) may also be present or formed under certain industrial processes.

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture:** Mixture  
**Chemical Name:** Natural Sand, Portland Cement and Water are the constituents of this product.

#### CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Natural Sand	> 85%	None
Portland Cement	> 5%	65997-15-1
Water	> 7%	7732-18-5
<b>The structure of Portland Cement may contain the following in some small concentration ranges:</b>		
Calcium oxide	A-B	1305-78-8
Quartz	C-D	14808-60-7
Hexavalent chromium*	E-F	18450-29-9
Gypsum	G-H	13397-24-5
Limestone	I-J	1317-65-3
Magnesium oxide	K-L	1309-48-4

Any concentration shown as a range is due to process variation.

\*Hexavalent chromium is included due to dermal sensitivity associated with the component.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

### Section 4. First aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye Contact:** Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation:** Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of portland cement requires immediate medical attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in a recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.
- Skin Contact:** Wash skin with water and pH neutral soap or a mild detergent. Heavy exposure to portland cement dust, wet concrete or associated water requires prompt attention. Quickly remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods such as watchbands and belts. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess portland cement. Immediately wash thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH natural soap. Seek medical attention for rashes, burns, irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposure to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement. Burns should be treated as caustic burns. Portland cement causes skin burns with little warning. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a serious injury. You may not feel pain or the severity of the burn until hours after the exposure. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.
- Ingestion:** Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO

NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

## Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact:</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

## Over-exposure signs/symptoms

<b>Eye contact:</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering and redness.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation and coughing.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness and blistering may occur, skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may occur.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains.

## Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

<b>Notes to physician:</b>	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
<b>Specific treatments:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Protection of first-aiders:</b>	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media:</b>	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media:</b>	Do not use water jet or water-based fire extinguishers.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical:</b>	No specific fire or explosion hazard.
<b>Hazardous thermal decomposition Products:</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and metal oxide/oxides.
<b>Special protective actions for fire-fighters:</b>	Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:</b>	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>For non-emergency personnel:</b>	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
<b>For emergency responders:</b>	For personal protective clothing requirements, please see Section 8.

**Environmental precautions:** Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has entered the environment, including waterways, soil or air. Materials can enter waterways through drainage systems.

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill:** Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of waste material by using a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill:** Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place dust in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Large spills to waterways may be hazardous due to alkalinity of the product. Dispose of waste material using a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures:** Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure by obtaining and following special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material and keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene:** Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** A key to using the product safely requires the user to recognize that portland cement reacts chemically with water to produce calcium hydroxide which can cause severe chemical burns. Every attempt should be made to avoid skin and eye contact with cement. Do not get portland cement inside boots, shoes or gloves. Do not allow wet, saturated clothing to remain against the skin. Promptly remove clothing and shoes that are dusty or wet with cement mixtures. Launder/clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Do not enter a confined space that stores or contains portland cement unless appropriate procedures and protection are available. Portland cement can build up or adhere to the walls of a confined space and then release or fall suddenly (engulfment).

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Particulates not otherwise classified (CAS SEQ250)	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</b> TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable particles (2) TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Inhalable particles (2)</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</b> PEL: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable fraction PEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Total dust (4) TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Respirable fraction (1) TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Form: Total dust (1, 4, 5)</p>

<p><b>Cement, portland, chemicals</b></p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</b> TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Total</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</b> TWA: 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>. 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
<p><b>Calcium oxide</b></p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</b> TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</b> TWA: 2mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
<p><b>Limestone</b></p>	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Total</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>
<p><b>Magnesium oxide</b></p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</b> TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010)</b> TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total particulates</p>
<p><b>Quartz</b></p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</b> TWA: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</b> TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Respirable dust</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL Z-3 (United States, 9/2005)</b> TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> divided by % SiO<sub>2</sub> + 2: Respirable TWA: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup> divided by % SiO<sub>2</sub> + 2: Total</p>
<p><b>Calcium sulfate (gypsum)</b></p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012)</b> TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009)</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL Z-1 (United States, 2/2006)</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p>

**Appropriate engineering controls:**

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Environmental exposure controls:**

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

**Individual protection measures**

<b>Hygiene measures:</b>	Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by portland cement with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. If clothing becomes saturated with portland cement, garments should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.
<b>Eye/face protection:</b>	To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields when handling dust or wet cement. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.

## Skin protection

<b>Hand protection:</b>	Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant gloves. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of impervious gloves. Do not get product inside gloves.
<b>Body protection:</b>	Use impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant boots and protective long-sleeved and long-legged clothing to protect the skin from contact with wet product. To reduce foot and ankle exposure, wear impervious boots that are high enough to prevent product from getting inside them. Do not get product inside boots, shoes, or gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with cement and immediately wash exposed areas of the body.
<b>Other skin protection:</b>	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.
<b>Respiratory protection:</b>	Use properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and assigned protection factor of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical State:</b>	Granular solid	<b>Lower and Upper explosive flammable limits</b>	Not applicable
<b>Color:</b>	Gray	<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odor:</b>	Odorless	<b>Vapor density:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	Not available	<b>Relative density:</b>	Not available
<b>pH:</b>	Not available	<b>Solubility:</b>	Not available
<b>Melting point:</b>	Not available	<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling point:</b>	Not available	<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not flammable. Not combustible	<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Burning time:</b>	Not available	<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Burning rate:</b>	Not available	<b>SADT:</b>	Not available
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not applicable		

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity:</b>	Portland Cement reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solution until reaction is substantially complete.
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions:</b>	Under normal circumstances of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	No specific data.
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Portland cement is reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Portland cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alkaline earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. 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. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas-silicon tetrafluoride.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity:** LD50/LC50 = Not available  
**Irritation/Corrosion:** **Skin:** May cause skin irritation. May cause serious burns in the presence of moisture.  
**Eyes:** Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.  
**Respiratory:** May cause respiratory tract irritation.  
**Sensitization:** Portland cement may cause sensitization due to the potential presence of trace amounts of hexavalent chromium.  
**Mutagenicity:** There are no data available.  
**Carcinogenicity:**  
 Classification below:

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	ACGIH	NTP
Cement, portland, chemicals	-	-	A4	-
Quartz	-	1	A2	Known to be a human carcinogen.

**Reproductive toxicity:** There are no data available.  
**Teratogenicity:** There are no data available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Calcium oxide	Category 3	Inhalation and skin contact	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation
Cement, portland, chemicals	Category 3	Inhalation and skin contact	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Quartz	Category 1	Inhalation	Respiratory tract and kidneys

**Aspiration hazard:** There are no data available.

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

**Potential acute health effects:** **Eye contact:** Causes serious eye damage.  
**Inhalation:** May cause respiratory irritation.  
**Skin contact:** Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
**Ingestion:** May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:** **Eye contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness.  
**Inhalation:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing  
**Skin contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, skin burns, ulcerations and necrosis may occur.  
**Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains.

**Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure:** **Short term exposure**  
 Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Long term exposure**

Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Potential chronic health effects:**

**General:** Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. If sensitized to hexavalent chromium, a severe allergic dermal reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

**Carcinogenicity:** Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Crystalline silica is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 substance, carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies (inhalation and implantation) and epidemiology studies that were considered sufficient for carcinogenicity. Excessive exposure to crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

**Mutagenicity:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Numerical measures of toxicity:**

Acute toxicity estimates: There are no data available.

## Section 12. Ecological Information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Calcium oxide	Chronic NOEC 100 mg/L Fresh water	Fish-Oreochromis niloticus-Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	46 days

**Persistence and degradability:**

There are not data available.

**Bioaccumulative potential:**

There are not data available.

**Mobility in soil:**

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc): Not available.

**Other adverse effects:**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Untreated waste should not be released to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff, and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transportation information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	None	None	None
Additional information	-	-	-



**Special precautions for user:** Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory Information

**TSCA 6 final risk management:** Chromium, ion (Cr6+)

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** Cements are considered to be statutory mixtures under TSCA. Product is included on the TSCA inventory.

**CERCLA:** This product is not listed as a CERCLA substance

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b): Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) –** Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602: Class I Substances -** Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602: Class II Substances -** Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals: (Precursor Chemicals) –** Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals: (Essential Chemicals) –** Not listed

### SARA 311/312

**Classification:** Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire Hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Calcium oxide	A-B	No	No	No	Yes	No
Quartz	>0.1	No	No	No	No	Yes
Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	<0.1	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R-Report requirements	Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	8540-29-9	<0.1

### State regulations

**Massachusetts:**

The following components are listed: cement, portland, chemicals, limestone

**New York:**

None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey:**

The following components are listed: cement, portland, chemicals, gypsum, limestone

**Pennsylvania:**

The following components are listed: cement, portland, chemicals, gypsum, limestone

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains crystalline silica and chemicals (trace metals) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. California law requires the above warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove the defined risks do not exist.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
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Quartz	Yes	No	No	No
Chromium, ion (Cr6+)	Yes	Yes	0.001µg/day (inhalation)	8.2 micrograms/day (ingestion)

## International regulations

**International lists:** **Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):** Portland cement is included on the DSL.  
**Mexico Inventory (INSQ):** All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other Information

**Date of issue:** 06/01/2015  
**Version:** 06/01/2015  
**Revised Section(s):** N/Ap

### Notice to reader

While the information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of stabilized sand as it is commonly used, the sheet cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed in every situation. Inexperienced product users should obtain proper training before using this product. In particular, the data furnished in this sheet do not address hazards that may be posed by other materials mixed with stabilized sand to produce stabilized sand products. Users should review other relevant material safety data sheets before working with this stabilized sand or working on stabilized sand products.

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### Abbreviations

ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
CAS — Chemical Abstract Service  
CERCLA — Comprehensive Emergency Response and Comprehensive Liability Act  
CFR — Code of Federal Regulations  
DOT — Department of Transportation  
GHS — Globally Harmonized System  
HEPA — High Efficiency Particulate Air  
IATA — International Air Transport Association  
IARC — International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IMDG — International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
NIOSH — National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
NOEC — No Observed Effect Concentration  
NTP — National Toxicology Program  
OSHA — Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit  
REL — Recommended Exposure Limit  
RQ — Reportable Quantity  
SARA — Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act  
SDS — Safety Data Sheet  
TLV — Threshold Limit Value  
TPQ — Threshold Planning Quantity  
TSCA — Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA — Time-Weighted Average  
UN — United Nations