

TEXBLAST® MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

QUICK IDENTIFIER (In Plant Common Name)

TEXBLAST® SAND		WARNING! RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIRED FOR ABRASIVE BLASTING. DO NOT BREATHE DUST – Excessive exposure by breathing over an extended period of time may result in the development of pulmonary diseases including pneumoconiosis and silicosis. It contains crystalline silica which has been determined by IARC and NTP to be a possible carcinogen. Avoid contact with eyes.
HEALTH	2*	
FLAMMABILITY	0	
REACTIVITY	0	
PERSONAL PROTECTION	X	

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Company: TEC MINERALS, 1341 W. Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas 75247
Emergency Phone Number: (214) 647-6700 or (713) 592-6428
Person Responsible for Preparation: Nancy Garnett
Date: June 1996
Common Name (used on label): TEC MINERALS TEXBLAST® SAND
Chemical Family: Silicate
Chemical Name: Crystalline Silica
Formula: Predominantly SiO₂
Trade Name & Synonyms: TEXBLAST®, Blasting Sand, Abrasive Blasting Sand

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	CAS #	% TYPICAL	TLV (Units)	PEL (Units)
Quartz	14808-60-7	90-100	0.1 mg/m ³ *	0.1 mg/m ³ *
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	0-4	10 mg/m ³ **	5 mg/m ³ *
Potassium***	7440-09-7	0-3	Unknown	Unknown

TEXBLAST® Sand is made from a mined sand which is washed, screened, sized, and dried in a rotary kiln. No chemicals are added to the sand.

* Only particle sizes of 10 micrometers or less are considered to be respirable (breathable) and of possible hazard if exposure occurs.

** For total dust (nuisance particulate) containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

*** This is an impurity in the sand particle. It is **not** similar to metallic forms.

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

TLV: Threshold Limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: Does not apply

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): 2.63-2.67

Vapor Pressure (mm = Hg): Does not apply

Percent Volatile by Volume: 0%

Vapor Density (Air = 1): Does not apply

Evaporation Rate (n = Butyl Acetate): Does not apply

Percent Soluble in Water: Not soluble

Reactivity in Water: Will not evolve flammable or toxic gases

Appearance and Odor: Fine to coarse granular solid with glassy, crystalline structure. Sub-angular to sub-rounded particles. Mesh sizes vary depending on the gradation required. Off-white to reddish-tan in color. No odor.

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: Will not ignite

Flammable Limits in Air (% by Volume):

Lower: Does not apply

Upper: Does not Apply

Extinguishing Media: Does not apply

Auto Ignition Temperature: Does not Apply

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None

SECTION 5 – HEALTH INFORMATION

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: *Acute Overexposure* –This is exposure of large amounts in a short period of time: INHALATION OF DUST MAY RESULT IN BLOCKAGE OF NASAL AND RESPIRATORY PASSAGES. SEE SECTION 8 FOR RECOMMENDED RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: *Chronic Overexposure* –This is exposure of small to moderate amounts over a long period of time: AS IS TRUE WITH ANY MINERAL PRODUCT, LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE TO THIS DUST WITHOUT THE USE OF PROPER RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MAY PRODUCE X-RAY EVIDENCE OF DUST IN THE LUNGS. DUST CAN CAUSE INFLAMMATION OF THE LINING TISSUE OF THE NOSE AND INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES. LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO QUARTZ MAY RESULT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PULMONARY DISEASES INCLUDING PNEUMOCONIOSIS, SILICOSIS, AND POSSIBLY CANCER. SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES HAVE FOUND LIMITED EVIDENCE OF LUNG CANCER IN HUMANS EXPOSED TO QUARTZ DUST. SEE SECTION 8 FOR RECOMMENDED RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: RESPIRATORY (LUNG) DISORDERS OR DISEASES MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO DUST.

Chemical/Component Listed as Carcinogen: Quartz

NTP: Yes, **IARC:** Yes, **OSHA:** No

Other Exposure Limits: None

Emergency & First Aide Procedures for Indicated Routes of Entry: *Inhalation* –REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE. IF NOT BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, GIVE OXYGEN. CONSULT A PHYSICIAN.

SECTION 6 – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Condition to Avoid: Does not apply

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): None determined

Hazardous Decomposition or Combustion Products: Shattering of sand particles such as in sand blasting operations will produce a dust with a high percentage of respirable silica.

SECTION 7 – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Leaked or Spilled: CLEAN-UP OF SPILL MAY REQUIRE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT DUST EXPOSURES. SEE SECTION 8.

Waste Disposal Method: IF THIS MATERIAL, AS PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER, BECOMES A WASTE, IT DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE AS DEFINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (40 CFR 261). DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 8 – PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: FOR ABRASIVE BLASTING USE A TYPE C SUPPLIED-AIR, POSITIVE PRESSURE, DEMAND TYPE ABRASIVE BLASTING RESPIRATOR ACCORDING TO 29 CFR 1910.34 (A) AND 30 CFR PART 11. IF BLASTING IS NOT DONE INSIDE AN EFFECTIVE ENCLOSURE, ALL PERSONS WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF ABRASIVE BLASTING SHOULD WEAR COMPLETE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION. FOR OTHER APPLICATIONS, IF EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE IS ABOVE PEL, THE EMPLOYER IS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT ENGINEERING AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS. IF THESE CONTROLS ARE NOT ADEQUATE, RESPIRATORS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST SILICA SHOULD BE USED AS REQUIRED IN 29 CFR 1910.134.

Ventilation: MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW TLV/PEL. VENTILATION SHOULD BE DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED TO PREVENT THE ACCUMULATION OR RECIRCULATION OF AIRBORNE SILICA DUST INTO THE WORKPLACE.

Protective Gloves: TO PROTECT AGAINST ABRASION.

Eye Protection: SAFETY GLASSES, GOGGLES, OR FACE SHIELD, WHEN NECESSARY TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: WHERE EXPOSURE TO AIRBORNE SILICA IS ABOVE THE PEL, WORK CLOTHING SHOULD BE VACUUMED BEFORE REMOVAL. DO NOT SHAKE OR BLOW DUST FROM CLOTHING.

SECTION 9 – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storing: SHOULD BE STORED IN A MANNER TO PREVENT GENERATION OR ACCUMULATION OF DUST. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR FOR REMOVAL OF ACCUMULATIONS OF DUST. IF VACUUMING IS USED THE EXHAUST AIR SHOULD BE PROPERLY FILTERED. USE WATER TO CLEAN SURFACES IF PRACTICAL.

Other Precautions REFER TO OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION DIRECTIVES PERTAINING TO 29 CFR SECTIONS 1910.94 -1910.120, OSHA INSTRUCTION CPL 2-2.7 WHICH INCLUDES GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CRYSTALLINE SILICA AND ABRASIVE BLASTING.