Safety Data Sheet

Silica Sand (Foundry Sand, Silica Sand, Filter Media Sand)

Section 1: Identification

MANUFACTURER'S NAME & ADDRESS: **Qualicy Industries Pvt Ltd**
57th Km Stone, Bikaner-Phalodi Highway, Tehsil-Kolayat, Distt- Bikaner (Rajasthan), India -334302

PRODUCT NAME:	**Filter Media Sand, Silica Sand, Foundry Sand, Washed Sand, Glass Sand**

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: +91 9313188088
COMPANY PHONE NUMBER: +91 9313188088
CHEMICAL NAME: Silica Sand, Quartz sand
CAS NUMBER: N/A
TRADE NAME or SYNONYMS: Filter Media Sand, Washed Sand, Silica Sand, Foundry Sand.
PRODUCT USE: Water Filtration, Moulding, Glass Making

Section 2: Hazards Identification

WARNING! SAND IS NOT A KNOWN HEALTH HAZARD. HOWEVER SAND MAY BE SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS NATURAL OR MECHANICAL FORCES THAT PRODUCE SMALL PARTICLES (DUST), WHICH MAY CONTAIN RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA (PARTICLES LESS THAN 10 MICROMETERS IN AERODYNAMIC DIAMETER).REPEATED INHALATION OF RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ) MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO LUNGS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE AND MAY CAUSE LUNG CANCER.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

CARCINOGENICITY/INHALATION — Category 1A

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY
(REPEATED EXPOSURE) — Category 2

SKIN IRRITATION
(EXTENDED EXPOSURE) — Category 2

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statements: **Harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to lungs with prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). May cause cancer (inhalation). May irritate skin with prolonged and repeated exposure.**

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Appearance/Odor: Loose granular material, more coarse than silt, ranging in color from tan to dark reddish. No odor.

Carcinogen, Acute & Chronic Toxin Warning:

- This product may contain greater than 0.1% crystalline silica. Crystalline silica has been linked to cancer, silicosis, and other lung problems in conditions of prolonged airborne over-exposure. 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.
- Carcinogen- Acute & Chronic. Product contains crystalline silica quartz. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies respirable crystalline silica as Group I – Known Human Carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) lists respirable crystalline silica as a Known Human Carcinogen. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists respirable crystalline silica as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A-2).

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:

This product is considered HAZARDOUS by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation

TARGET ORGAN(S): Lungs

EYE

- Avoid eye contact. Exposure to dust may be irritating to the eyes and may impair vision. These effects are transient and complete recovery follows.

SKIN

- Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact. Exposure to dusts may be irritating to the skin by abrasion. This condition may be aggravated by perspiration or moisture.

INHALATION

- Avoid prolonged and repeated inhalation of dust. Acute and chronic exposure to dusts may be irritating to the respiratory tract by frictional action, and may provoke bronchoconstriction in hyper-susceptible individuals.
- Respirable dusts can cause bothersome deposits in the nasal passages. Nuisance dusts cause toxicity from physical overloading of the respiratory clearance mechanisms.
- Significant deterioration of pulmonary function and chronic bronchitis can develop with prolonged overexposure to dusts in excess of established limits (See Section 8).
- Continued overexposure to silica dust can result in silicosis, a chronic, progressive and sometimes fatal lung disease that is characterized by the presence of typical nodulation of the lungs leading to fibrosis. Silicosis can develop in weeks with high exposures and after years of lower exposure. Symptoms and signs of silicosis include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, decreased pulmonary function, and changes in chest X-rays.

AVOID BREATHING DUST. IF POSSIBLE, USE THIS PRODUCTS FROM AN UPWIND LOCATION. IF DUSTY CONDITIONS CANNOT BE AVOIDED, WEAR A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR.

INGESTION

- Minute amounts accidentally ingested during industrial handling are not likely to cause injury.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

- Chronic exposure to nuisance dusts may enhance susceptibility to respiratory tract infections.
- Silica can cause silicosis which, in turn, increases the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.
- Smoking may increase the risk of developing lung disorders associated with silicosis.

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No.	Wt.%	Hazardous?	GHS-US
Natural Sand	None	>99	No	Not Classified
Crystalline Silica Quartz (as component of sand)	14808-60-7	>1	Yes	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372

Crystalline Silica is reported as total silica and not just the respirable fraction.

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality of trade secret information or is due to process variation.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

EYE CONTACT

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if worn. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond

rinsing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

SKIN CONTACT
Wash any area that contains abrasion or is sensitive thoroughly with soap and water. If redness or irritation occurs and persists, seek medical attention.

INHALATION
Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing and get medical attention.

INGESTION
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if distress develops.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE and DELAYED POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye contact: May cause eye irritation due to abrasion if sand particles become entrapped in the eyes. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms may include sneezing or coughing similar to inhalation of nuisance dust particles if sand particles are inhaled. Inhaling sand may cause discomfort in the chest, shortness of breath and coughing.
Skin contact: Some sands may cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include skin abrasion and redness if sand particles collide forcefully with the skin.
Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting if sand is swallowed.

OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering and redness
Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation and coughing. Prolonged inhalation may cause chronic health effects. This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline liberated from sand can cause silicosis and may cause cancer.
Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include skin abrasion and redness.
Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include stomach distress, nausea or vomiting if sand is swallowed.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the materials involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Pre-existing medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the eye, skin and lung (including asthma and other breathing disorders).If addicted to tobacco, smoking will impair the ability of the lungs to clear themselves of dust.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Noncombustible and not explosive.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Suitable extinguishing media: Sand is not flammable. Use fire extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL
No specific fire or explosion hazard.

THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

No special precautions, use protective equipment appropriate for surrounding materials.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:
Use personal protective equipment (PPE) specified in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) during clean-up of materials that contain or may liberate dust from sand. Clean up quickly and avoid generating dust. Also see Section 3 (Hazards Identification), Section 7 (Handling & Storage), and Section 10 (Stability & Reactivity).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:
Do not allow spilled material to enter sewers or waterways as it may lead to blockage

METHODS OF CONTAINMENT:
Wet suppression can be used to minimize dust levels before and during clean-up.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP:
Clean up quickly and avoid generating dust. Spilled material where dust is generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. Do not dry sweep or use compressed air for clean-up. Wetting of spilled material and/or use of respiratory protection equipment may be necessary.

OTHER INFORMATION REFERENCES TO OTHER SECTIONS:
Notify appropriate local authorities of spills into sewers or waterways. See section 8 for further information on protective clothing and equipment, section 13 for advice on waste disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep formation ofairborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.Do not breathe dust. Avoid prolonged and repeated exposure to dusts. Wet suppression can beused to minimize dust exposure. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective

equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. DO NOT use product for sand blasting. Blasting breaks down natural silica and creates freshly fracturedrespirable crystalline silica which may lead to silica-related disease in persons exposed at levels exceeding occupational exposure limits.

STORAGE:
No special storage procedures are necessary. Avoid dust formation or accumulation. Keep workers off large piles of product to minimize dust levels or engulfment hazards. Do not enter a silo or other enclosure containing bulk quantities of these products without using all appropriate safety precautions as engulfment or suffocation may occur. Sand may form a surface crust which appears solid but may not support the weight of humans. Accordingly, do not stand on Sand without using all appropriate safety precautions, including, without limitation, properly employed harnesses, lifelines and all other necessary safety equipment.

OTHER:
Also see Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection)

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Component	CAS No.	Exposure Limits					
		OSHA		MSHA		ACGIH	
		respirable dust	total dust	respirable dust	total dust	respirable dust	total dust
Sand (as Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated or Nuisance Dusts)	SEQ250	PEL 8hr-TWA: 5 mg/m^3	PEL 8hr-TWA: 15 mg/m^3	PEL 8hr-TWA: 5 mg/m^3	PEL 8hr-TWA: 10 mg/m^3	TLV 8hr-TWA: 3 mg/m^3	TLV 8hr-TWA: 10 mg/m^3
Crystalline Silica Quartz	14808-60-7	PEL 8hr-TWA: 10 mg/m^3 /(%SiO_2+2)	PEL 8hr-TWA: 30 mg/m^3 /(%SiO_2+2)	PEL 8hr-TWA: 10 mg/m^3 /(%SiO_2+2)	PEL 8hr-TWA: 30 mg/m^3 /(%SiO_2+3)	TLV 8hr-TWA: 0.025 mg/m^3	N/A

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour indoors) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

EYE/FACE PROTECTION
Wear safety glasses or goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear standard work gloves (leather, cotton, coated cotton, etc.) as needed to prevent abrasion.

Wear clothes with sleeve rolled down and collars buttoned, and trousers gathered at the ankles to minimize skin contact.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
When handling or performing work with sand that produces dust or respirable crystalline silica, a NIOSH approved respirator is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. All respirators must be NIOSH-certified.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid. [Granular]

Color: Tan.

Odor: Odorless.

Specific Gravity: 2.65

pH: 6-8

Melting point: 1710 deg C

Boiling point: 2230 deg C

Flash point: Non-combustible.

Decomposition temperature: Not applicable..

Evaporation rate: Not applicable.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not applicable.

Vapor pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor density: Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Solubility: Insoluble in water.

Solubility in water: Not applicable

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable.

SADT: Not available.

Viscosity: Not applicable.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

REACTIVITY
Product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Material is stable under normal conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:
No dangerous reactions known under conditions of normal use.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Avoid generation of dusts. Silica is attacked by hydrofluoric acid.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, etc. may cause fires.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Silica-containing respirable dust particles may be generated if dust is generated.

OTHER INFORMATION
See also additional precautions Section 5 (Fire Fighting Measures), Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) and Section 7 (Handling & Storage).

Section 11: Toxicological Information

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute toxicity: Not classified. Sand LD50/LC50 = Not available
Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea, or vomiting

Irritation/Corrosion:

Skin: Not applicable.
Eyes: Not applicable.
Respiratory: May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Sensitization: Not applicable.

Carcinogenicity – May Cause Cancer
A; General Product Information:

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have not listed sand as a carcinogen.

B: Component Carcinogenicity Nuisance Dust-Crystalline Silica Dust

This product, however, may contain a constituent which is listed by IARC and NTP as carcinogen. Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.

Chronic Toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity – (repeated/extended exposure), Crystalline Silica is considered hazardous by inhalation. IARC has classified 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. NTP has also classified respirable crystalline silica as a known carcinogen. Excessive exposure to crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a chronic, progressive and sometimes fatal lung disease which, in turn, increases the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Reproductive Toxicity : Not applicable

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Not Applicable

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

INFORMATION ON LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Eye contact: May cause eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include the following: discomfort, excess blinking, tear production, watering, marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Adverse symptoms may include respiratory tract irritation and coughing. Prolonged inhalation may cause chronic health effects. This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica liberated from this product can cause silicosis, and may cause cancer.

Skin contact: May cause skin irritation. Adverse symptoms may include skin abrasion and redness.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Adverse symptoms may include stomach distress, nausea, or vomiting.

Section 12: Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY
Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. Discharging sand, dust and fines into waters may increase total suspended particulate (TSP) levels that can be harmful to certain aquatic organisms.

PERSISTENCE and DEGRADABILITY
Not Applicable

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL
Not Applicable

MOBILITY IN SOIL
Not Applicable

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS
No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

REGULATORY INFORMATION
Disposal must comply with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product

should comply with the applicable requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority applicable requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Do not allow fine particulate matter to drain into sewers/water supplies.

HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE

Not Regulated. Sand is used in many soil and construction applications, waste material does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation And Recovery Act (RCRA), 40 CFR 261. Dispose of residual products and empty containers responsibly and lawfully

Section 14: Transport Information

Silica sand is not a hazardous material for purposes of transportation under the US Department of Transportation Table of hazardous Materials, 49 CFR -172.101

BASIC SHIPPING DESCRIPTION:

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Highway/Rail (Bulk): Not classified
U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Highway/Rail (Non-bulk): Not classified

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The DOT description is provided to assist in the proper shipping classification of this product and may not be suitable for all required shipping descriptions. Many local communities and jurisdictions regulate the transporting of sand in open vehicles or trailers requiring tarps, covering, or other protections of the load.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

OSHA:

This product is considered Hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and should be included in employers' hazardous communication programs.

TSCA:

Sand is not listed on TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory, however a component Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) is listed on the United States Toxic Substances Control Act inventory.

CERCLA:

This product in not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance

CLEAN AIR ACT

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

DEA List I Chemicals: (Precursor Chemicals) — Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals: (Essential Chemicals) — Not listed

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
Not Listed

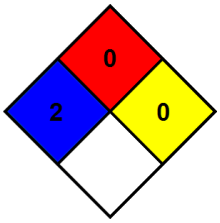
SARA TITLE III:
Hazard categories: Immediate Hazard – No
Delayed Hazard – Yes
Fire Hazard – No
Pressure Hazard – No
Reactivity Hazard - No

Section 302:
This product is not and does not contain an Extremely Hazardous Substance
Section 311/312:
The following materials are reportable under the Tier II rules:
Crystalline Silica Quartz
Section 313:
The following TRI chemicals are present in this product:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Wt%
None		

Section 16: Other Information

NFPA Ratings:



Health: 2
Flammability: 0
Reactivity: 0
0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard

Qualicy Industries Pvt Ltd
57th Km Stone, Bikaner-Phalodi Highway, Tehsil-Kolayat,
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PRECAUTIONARY WARNING!

SAND, (Qualicy Silica sand SAND), IS NOT A KNOWN HEALTH HAZARD. ALTHOUGH SAND MAY BE SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS NATURAL OR MECHANICAL FORCES THAT PRODUCE SMALL PARTICLES (DUST), WHICH MAY CONTAIN RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA (PARTICLES LESS THAN 10 MICROMETERS IN AERODYNAMIC DIAMETER).REPEATED INHALATION OF RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ) MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO LUNGS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE AND MAY CAUSE SILICOSIS A FORM OF LUNG CANCER. DO NOT USE PRODUCT FOR SAND BLASTING. BLASTING BREAKS DOWN NATURAL SILICA AND CREATES FRESHLY FRACTURED RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA WHICH MAY LEAD TO SILICA-RELATED DISEASE IN PERSONS EXPOSED AT LEVELS EXCEED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS.

Hazard Statement **DANGER**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to lungs with prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). May cause cancer (inhalation). May irritate skin with prolonged and repeated exposure.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	Department of Transportation
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
m^3	Cubic meter
mg	Milligram
SDS	Safety Data Sheet (formerly known as MSDS)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
N/A	Not applicable
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RQ	Reportable Quantity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

NOTE: This SDS attempts to describe as accurately as possible the potential exposures associated with normal use of this product. Health and safety precautions on this data sheet may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. Users have the responsibility to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations.

Disclaimer of Warranty:

While the information provided herein is believed to provide a useful summary of the hazards of different types of Sand designated above as commonly used, this SDS cannot anticipate and provide all of the information that might be needed by every individual in every situation. Inexperienced users should obtain proper training prior to using any Sand product and no one should use any Sand product without following all applicable safety laws and regulations related to its storage, handling, use and disposal and without first understanding the potential hazards of Sand. This SDS does not cover such potential hazards.

The information provided in this SDS is believed by Qualicy Industries Pvt Ltd. to be accurate at the time it was prepared or it was prepared from sources then believed to be reliable. It is the responsibility of the user independently to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information and to comply with all laws, regulations and procedures applicable to the safe storage, handling, use and

disposal of Sand. It is also the responsibility of the user to independently determine the suitability or fitness of any of the products covered by this SDS for their intended uses.

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