

SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA (continued)

CARCINOGENICITY:

The following carcinogenicity classifications for crystalline silica have been established by the following agencies:

OSHA: Not regulated as a carcinogen

IARC: Group 1 carcinogenic in humans

ACGIH- A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen

NIOSH: Carcinogen, with no further categorization

NTP: Known carcinogen

WARNING: Clay, shale and other earthen materials contain naturally occurring crystalline silica, a chemical that has been determined by the agencies listed above to cause cancer. Inhalation of dust from these materials above established or recommended exposure levels should be avoided through engineering or administrative controls or the use of a NIOSH and/or MSHA approved respirator.

SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Ventilation:	Provide adequate ventilation to maintain exposures below the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV for quartz and other substances.
Respiratory Protection:	For airborne concentration exceeding the OSHA PEL or ACGIH TLV use a NIOSH and/or MSHA approved respirator.
Other Protective Equipment:	Eye and Face: Protective glasses or face shields. Skin: Use gloves and or protective clothing if abrasions or allergic reactions are experienced.
Other controls:	Recommend use of climate controlled enclosed cabs on earth moving equipment. In clay or shale processing areas, recommend area be properly ventilated and/or dust collection methods be employed to minimize and/or prevent exposure to respirable dust.

SECTION VIII – FIRST AID AND MEDICAL

Inhalation:	Remove from exposure to airborne particulates. Consult a physician if breathing does not return to normal.
Skin:	Wash with soap and water. If an allergic reaction causes a rash that does not heal with in a few days consult a physician. Treat abrasions as any other scrape or cut with disinfectants and bandages.
Eye:	Flush with running water for approximately 15 minutes, if necessary. Obtain medical assistance if irritation continues.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Excessive dust exposure may aggravate existing respiratory disorders or diseases. Possible complications or allergies resulting in irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract may occur from excessive exposure to dusts.

SECTION IX – OTHER REGULATIONS

RCRA, CWA, CAA:	Clay, shale and other earthen materials are typically not regulated as wastes unless they have been processed or contain other additives. Local regulation may vary, therefore, all waste must be disposed/recycled/reclaimed in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations. Water containing suspended solids from clay or shale mining or processing should be managed in accordance with federal, state and local environmental regulations. CAA legislation typically regulates fugitive and non-fugitive dust from clay mining and/or processing activities through the use of state and/or federal air permits.
EPCRA Section 311/312:	Clay, shale and earthen materials are subject to reporting under Section 311/312.
EPCRA Section 313:	Clay, shale and earthen materials are not subject to the Section 313, Toxic Chemical Release Inventory reporting requirements.
DOT:	Clay, shale and earthen materials are not hazardous materials per DOT regulations.

SECTION X – OTHER INFORMATION

It is believed that clay, shale and earthen materials do not release hazardous substances in their undisturbed state. However, when the material is processed or handled in such a way as to produce airborne dust, precautions may be warranted to protect workers from potential exposure to respirable silica.

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