SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1	IDENTIFICATION
Product Name:	Limestone and Dolomite
CAS No.:	1317-65-3
Trade Name:	Calcium Carbonate
Synonyms:	Aggregate, Aglime, Fluxing Agent, Manufactured Sand, crushed stone, Dolostone
	Sweet Rock, Barn Lime, Coverstone, Flexible Base, Mineral Filler, Screenings
Type of Products:	Used in/for construction materials.

SECTION 2	HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION
Classifications:	Carcinogenicity – Category 1A
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2
	Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2A
	Skin Irritant
Pictograms:	
Signal Word:	DANGER
Hazard Statements:	May cause cancer by inhalation May cause skin irritation and eye damage May cause damage to organs through prolonged repeated exposures
Precautionary Statements:	Do not handle until this safety information contained in this SDS has been read and understood. Do not breathe dusts. Inhaling respirable dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s). Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid prolonged contact of the material with skin.Wash skin thoroughly after handling. If in eyes: flush eyes with running potable water for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. If on skin: wash affected skin with a mild soap and potable water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before resuse. If swallowed and if gastrointestinal discomfort occur give a large quantity of water if the person is conscious. Seek medical attention to determine if vomiting should be induced. If inhaled (excessive concentrations), remove to fresh air. Avoid creating dust when handing, using, storing. Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below Permissible Exposure Limits. Restrict or control access to stockpile areas (store locked up). Engulfment hazard therefore do not enter a confined space such as a silo, bulk truck, or other storage container which contains aggregates without following prescribed procedures. Dispose in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 3	COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	
This material is mined from the earth. Trace amounts of naturally occurring elements might be detected during chemical analysis. Composition varies naturally. May contain quartz crystalline silica.		
Component	CAS Registry No.	% by Weight (Approximately)
Limestone	1317-65-3	50-100
Magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	0-50
CAS Chemical Abstract Service		

SECTION 4	FIRST AID MEASURES
Inhalation:	If excessive inhalation of dust occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Get prompt medical attention if breathing remains difficult or if irritation persists.
Eyes:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean potable water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Get medical attention if irritation, pain, or swelling persist or develop later.
Skin:	Rinse skin with mild soap and clean potable water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact. Get medical attention if irritation persists or develops later.
Ingestion:	If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water. Consults a licensed health care professional for whether vomiting should be induced. Never attempt to induce vomiting on an unconscious person.

SECTION 5	FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
Extinguishing Agent:	Not flammable
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Contact with strong oxidizing agent(s) may cause fire and/or explosions (See Section 10 of this SDS). While individual components are known to react vigorously with water to produce heat, this is not expected from limestone. Limestone is not a combustible dust.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	None known
Hazardous Combustion Products:	None known

SECTION 6	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spilled material, where dust is generated and can become airborne, may overexpose clean-up personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust. Do not dry sweep, use compressed air, or use an ordinary vacuum cleaner. Collect the material using a method which will not produce airborne dust such as a vacuum cleaner equipped with a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) or thoroughly wetting the material before cleaning up (See Section 5 regarding use of water and reaction with limestone). Avoid discharge of fine particulates into storm drains or waterways. Wear appropriate protective equipment during clean-up of materials that may contain or may liberate airborne dust.

SECTION 7	HANDLING AND STORAGE

Dust containing respirable crystalline silica and other components may be an irritant to the eyes and skin during handling and storage. Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust in work areas. Use appropriate local exhaust ventilation where airborne dust may be generated. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not store near food, beverages, or personal items. Do not stand on piles of materials as it may be unstable. Observe appropriate Industrial Hygiene practices.

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION	
Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA
Respirable Particulates/Dust	5 mg/m^3 TWA	Respirable Particles: 3 mg/m^3 TWA
		Inhalable Particles: 10 mg/m^3 TWA
Particulates (not otherwise regulated)	Total Dust: 15 mg/m^3 TWA	None Established
Limestone (Calcium Carbonate, CAS 1317-65-3)	Total Dust: 15 mg/m^3	None Established
	Respirable Fraction: 5 mg/m^3	
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	10 mg/m^3/% SiO_2 + 2	0.025 mg/m^3
Crystalline Silica (Cristobalite)	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formula for quartz	0.025 mg/m^3
Crystalline Silica (Tridymite)	Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formula for quartz	None Established

mg/m^3	milligrams per cubic meter of air volume.
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
Respirable Particulate Matter:	Those materials that are hazardous when deposited in the gas-exchange region.
Inhalable Particulate Matter:	Those materials that are hazardous when deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract.
Engineering Controls:	Engineering controls are normally required when handling this product especially indoors.
Ventilation:	Use only in well ventilated areas. If applicable, use dust suppression (wetting), process enclosures, enclosed work stations, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne concentrations below Permissible (PEL) or Recommended Exposure Limits (TLVs). Airborne concentrations and/or an employee's potential exposure to airborne concentrations of respirable dust and crystalline silica should be monitored. If airborne concentrations exceed any of the exposure limits then feasible engineering controls should be implemented.
Respiratory Protection:	It is good practice to conduct exposure monitoring to determine a worker's potential exposure to airborne concentrations of total and/or respirable and/or inhalable dust as well as respirable crystalline silica during handling and use of this product, including activities which generate dust. If concentrations are below applicable exposure limits, respiratory protection is not required. If concentrations exceed the applicable exposure limits and while engineering controls are being implemented, use a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator equipped with the appropriate filter in accordance with an employer/company-specific Respiratory Protection Program.
Eye & Face Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or anticipated. There is a potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses. An eye wash station should be immediately available at the work area.
Skin Protection:	Use appropriate protective gloves if manually handling this product.
Personal Hygiene:	Wash dust-exposed hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use. Clean skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing dust.
Other Control Measures:	A fresh potable water supply for emergency first aid should be readily available.

SECTION 9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Appearance:	Angular gray, white and tan particles ranging in size from powder to boulders
Odor and Odor Threshold:	No odor
pH:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity:	2.3 – 2.7
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability/Explosive Limits:	Not flammable
Autoignition Temperature:	Not flammable
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor Density:	Not applicable
Solubility:	Insoluble

SECTION 10	STABILITY
Stability:	Stabile
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	No dangerous reactions reaction known under conditions of normal use Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, born trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, oxygen difluoride, and hydrogen peroxide yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silica is also incompatible with acetylene and ammonia. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents (as identified above).
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride. Particles may be generated when heated. Quartz is slowly transformed into Tridymite (above 860°C/1580°F) and Cristobalite (above 1470°C/2678°F). Both Tridymite and Cristobalite are forms of crystalline silica.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Not known to polymerize

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
The information contained in this section represents an overview of health effects caused by overexposure to one or more components in Limestone (Particulates and Crystalline Silica). This product is not expected to be acutely toxic.	
Primary Routes of Exposure:	Inhalation, Ingestion
Eye Contact:	Direct contact with dust may cause temporary irritation by mechanical abrasion.
Skin Contact:	Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. This product is not expected to be a skin hazard. Not known to be a dermal irritant or sensitizer.
Skin Absorption:	Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.
Ingestion:	Not likely due to product form. Accidental ingestion may cause discomfort.

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Inhalation:	Dust may irritate the nose, throat, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. No respiratory sensitization effects are known. Repeated and prolonged (chronic) exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of allowable exposure limits may cause silicosis, a progressive pneumoconiosis, and possibly lung cancer. Silicosis increases the risk of contracting pulmonary tuberculosis.
Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:	Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system diseases(s) such as bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Smoking and COPD may also exacerbate the effects of excessive exposure to this material.
Carcinogenicity:	Respirable Crystalline Silica Crystalline Silica: The IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or Cristobalite," there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and there is "limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of Tridymite dust and Cristobalite dust". The overall IARC evaluation is that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or Cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group I)". The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The NTP has listed respirable crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has listed respirable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2 designation, 2015). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) does not list crystalline silica on the carcinogen list. California Proposition 65 – Crystalline silica was listed in 1996 on the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 as a "chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity."
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Acute Exposure):	**Crystalline Quartz Silica:** Not reported to have effects**.**
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Chronic Exposure):	**Crystalline Quartz Silica**: May cause damage to organs (through prolonged or repeated exposure).
Signs & Symptoms of Overexposure:	Symptoms of silicosis include (but may not be limited to): shortness of breath, difficulty breathing upon exertion, coughing, diminished chest expansion, reduction in lung volume, right heart enlargement, or failure.

SECTION 12	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Discharging sand and gravel dust and fines into waters may increase total suspended particulate (TSP) levels that can be harmful to certain aquatic organisms.	

SECTION 13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
Do not permit fine particulate matter to contaminate ponds, waterways, or ditches. Empty containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings after container is empty. Dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations and practices. This information applies to Rieth-Riley Construction Company product only as sold. The product may become contaminated during use and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal method in this situation.	

SECTION 14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT):	Not regulated
Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG):	Not regulated
IATA:	Not regulated
IMDG-Code:	Not regulated

SECTION 15	IDENTIFICATION
CERCLA:	Respirable Crystalline Quartz Silica is not classified as a hazardous substance (40 CFR 302.4)
TSCA Status:	All components of the product appear on the EPA TSCA Inventory
DSL Status:	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.
SARA 311/312 Hazards:	Immediate health hazard and delayed health hazard.
Penn. RTK:	US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 PA Code Chap. 301-323): Quartz silica is considered hazardous for purposes of this Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.
Mass. RTK:	US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-To-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000). Respirable crystalline silica is considered toxic when used in abrasive blasting and molding.
NJ RTK:	US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34: 5A-5). Respirable Crystalline Quartz Silica (as well as other forms)
California Prop 65:	Warning! This product contains a chemical (Respirable Crystalline Quartz Silica) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
Label Requirements:	
OSHA:	Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
WHMIS Classification:	D2A "Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects" and is subject to WHMIS requirements. 
Disclaimer:	The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this Information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to ensure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. The data in this SDS was prepared from sources believed to be reliable, but it is the responsibility of the user to investigate and understand other pertinent sources of information to comply with all laws, standards, and regulations applicable to the safe handling and use of these products and to determine the suitability of the product for its intended use.