SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

SAND AND GRAVEL

CHANEY ENTERPRISES

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier:	Natural Sand & Gravel
Other means of identification / Trade name:	Sand, Natural Sand, Construction Sand, Concrete Sand, Masonry Sand, River Rock, Pea Gravel, Course Aggregate, Construction Aggregate
Identified uses:	May be used in the manufacture of bricks, mortar, cement, concrete, plasters, paving materials, and other construction materials. May be distributed in bags, totes, and bulk shipments. NATURAL SAND AND GRAVEL MUST NOT BE USED AS AN ABRASIVE BLASTING AGENT.
Supplier's details:	Chaney Enterprises (Chaney Materials, LLC; Sustainable Lane Use, LLC; and associated subsidiaries and affiliates) 2661 Riva Road, Building 900 Annapolis, MD 21401 Phone: 301-932-5000 https://www.chaneyenterprises.com/
Emergency telephone number:	Phone: 301-932-5000, 301-932-5021 Poison Help line: 1-800-222-1222

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Classification of mixture:	**Carcinogenicity:** Category 1A **Specific Target Organ Toxicity:** Category 2 (repeated exposure)
Signal word:	**Danger**
Pictograms:	
Hazard statements:	May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (lung) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements:	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using product. Use as required, including but not limited to protective gloves clothing, eye and/or face protection.
Response	If exposed or concerned, get medical advice/attention.
Storage	Restrict or control access to stockpile areas. 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 aggregates without an effective procedure for assuring safety.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Supplemental Information:	Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) may cause cancer. Sand is a naturally occurring mineral complex that contains varying quantities of quartz (crystalline silica). In its natural bulk state, Sand is not a known health hazard. 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 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

Mixtures / Hazardous Components (Chemical Identity/Common Names)	%	CAS Number
Gravel	> 99	NONE
Crystalline Silica / Quartz	> 1	14808-60-7

Section 4. First-aid Measures

Inhalation:	Gravel dust: Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin contact:	Gravel dust: Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Eye contact:	Gravel dust: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
Ingestion:	Gravel dust: Rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:	Inhaling dust may cause discomfort in the chest, shortness of breath, 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. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to) shortness of breath, difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; right heart enlargement and/or failure.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms of the disease. However, silicosis can be progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposures have ceased. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.
General Information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) 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

Suitable extinguishing media:	Gravel is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	None known.
Specific hazards arising from the product:	Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions (see section 10 of SDS).
Hazardous thermal decomposition products may include:	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, metal oxide/oxides
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted. Not a combustible dust.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Persons involved in cleanup processes should first observe precautions (as appropriate) identified in Section 8 of this SDS.
Environmental precautions:	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 protective equipment may be necessary.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:	Respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may be generated during processing, handling, and storage. Use personal protection and controls identified in Section 8 of this SDS as appropriate. NATURAL SAND AND GRAVEL MUST NOT BE USED AS AN ABRASIVE BLASTING AGENT.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	Do not store near food, beverages, or smoking materials.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ingredient name:	**EXPOSURE LIMITS**		
	MSHA/ OSHA PEL:	**ACGIH TLV:**	**NIOSH REL:**
Respirable Dust Containing Silica	10 mg/m3 / (%SiO2+2)	Use respirable silica TLV	Use respirable silica TLV
Total Dust Containing Silica	MSHA: 30 mg/m^3 / %SiO2+3)	NE	NE
Respirable Crystalline Silica (quartz, tridymite, cristobalite)	OSHA/MSHA: 50 µg/m^3	0.025 mg/m^3	0.05 mg/m^3
Particulates not otherwise Classified	15 mg/m^3 (total dust) 5 mg/m^3 (respirable)	10 mg/m^3 (total dust) 3 mg/m^3 (respirable)	NE

NE = Not Established; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; REL = Recommended Exposure Limit; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

Exposure Guidelines:	OSHA PELs, MSHA PELs, and ACGIH TLVs are 8-hr TWA values. NIOSH RELs are for TWA exposures up to 10-hr/day and 40-hr/wk. Occupational exposure to nuisance

	dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. Terms including "Particulates Not Otherwise Classified," "Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated," "Particulates Not Otherwise Specified," and "Inert or Nuisance Dust" are often used interchangeably; however, the user should review each agency's terminology for differences in meanings. Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly to determine worker exposure levels. Exposure levels in excess of allowable exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee workstations.
Engineering Controls:	Activities that generate dust require the use of general ventilation, local exhaust and/or wet suppression methods to maintain exposures below allowable exposure limits.
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 are anticipated.
Skin protection:	Use gloves to provide hand protection from abrasion. In dusty conditions, use long sleeve shirts. Wash work clothes after each use.
Respiratory Protection:	All respirators must be NIOSH-approved for the exposure levels present. (See NIOSH Respirator Selection Guide). The need for respiratory protection should be evaluated by a qualified safety and health professional. Activities that generate dust require the use of an appropriate dust respirator where dust levels exceed or are likely to exceed allowable exposure limits. For respirable silica levels that exceed or are likely to exceed an 8 hr Time Weighted Average (TWA) of 0.5 mg/m3, a high efficiency particulate filter respirator must be worn at a minimum; however, if respirable silica levels exceed or are likely to exceed an 8 hr TWA of 5.0 mg/m3 a positive pressure, full face respirator or equivalent is required. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA (42 CFR 84) or OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134) standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator inspection, repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, medical surveillance and other requirements.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)	Solid; granular, angular, or round multicolored particles.	**Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:**	N/A
Odor:	Odorless	**Vapor pressure:**	N/A
Odor threshold:	N/A	**Vapor density:**	N/A
pH:	Pour solution: 12+	**Relative density:**	Normal weight concrete: 2.0 – 3.0
Melting point/freezing point:	N/A	**Solubility:**	N/A
Initial boiling and boiling range:	N/A	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:**	N/A
Flash point:	Not flammable. Not combustible.	**Auto-ignition temperature:**	N/A
Evaporation rate:	N/A	**Decomposition temperature:**	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A	**Viscosity:**	N/A

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Not reactive under normal use.
Chemical stability:	The product is stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided (see below). See Sections 5 and 7 for additional information.
Incompatible materials:	Silica ignites on contact with fluorine and is incompatible with acids, aluminum, 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. Silica dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Silica-containing respirable dust 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 other forms of crystalline silica.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Likely routes of exposure:	Inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.
Symptoms:	
Inhalation:	May cause respiratory irritation. Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) may cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis is irreversible and may be fatal. Silicosis increases the risk of contracting pulmonary tuberculosis. Some studies suggest that repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause other adverse health effects including lung and kidney cancer.
Skin contact:	Gravel dust: May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion.
Eye contact:	Gravel dust: May cause irritation through mechanical abrasion.
Ingestion:	Not likely, due to the form of the product. However, accidental ingestion of the content may cause discomfort.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics	Gravel dust: Discomfort in the chest. Shortness of breath. Coughing.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Irritated or broken skin increases chance of contact dermatitis. Pre-existing medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the eye, skin and lung (including asthma and other breathing disorders). Smoking tobacco will impair the ability of the lungs to clear themselves of dust.
Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure:	Prolonged overexposure to respirable dusts in excess of allowable exposure limits can cause inflammation of the lungs leading to possible fibrotic changes, a medical condition known as pneumoconiosis. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica-containing dust in excess of allowable exposure limits may cause a chronic form of silicosis, an incurable lung disease that may result in permanent lung damage or death. Chronic silicosis generally occurs after 10 years or more of overexposure; a more accelerated type of silicosis may occur between 5 and 10 years of higher levels of exposure. In early stages of silicosis, not all individuals will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease.

	However, silicosis can be progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposure has ceased. Repeated overexposures to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica for periods as short as six months may cause acute silicosis. Acute silicosis is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease that is typically fatal. Symptoms include (but are not limited to): shortness of breath, cough, fever, weight loss, and chest pain. Respirable dust containing newly broken silica particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken particles of silica. There are reports in the literature suggesting that excessive crystalline silica exposure may be associated with autoimmune disorders and other adverse health effects involving the kidney. In particular, the incidence of scleroderma (thickening of the skin caused by swelling and thickening of fibrous tissue) appears to be higher in silicotic individuals. To date, the evidence does not conclusively determine a causal relationship between silica exposure and these adverse health effects.
Carcinogenicity:	Epidemiology studies on the association between crystalline silica exposure and lung cancer have had both positive and negative results. There is some speculation that the source and type of crystalline silica may play a role. Studies of persons with silicosis indicate an increased risk of developing lung cancer, a risk that increases with the level and duration of exposure. It is not clear whether lung cancer develops in non-silicotic patients. Several studies of silicotics do not account for lung cancer confounders, especially smoking, which have been shown to increase the risk of developing lung disorders, including emphysema and lung cancer. In October 1996, an IARC Working Group designated respirable crystalline silica as carcinogenic (Group 1). In 2012, an IARC Working Group re-affirmed that inhalation of crystalline silica was a known human carcinogen. The NTP's Report on Carcinogens, 9th edition, lists respirable crystalline silica as a "known human carcinogen." In the year 2000, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) listed respirable crystalline silica (quartz) as a suspected human carcinogen (A-2). These classifications are based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in certain experimental animals and on selected epidemiological studies of workers exposed to crystalline silica.
Acute Toxicity:	Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not classified
Respiratory sensitization:	Not classified
Skin sensitization:	Not classified
Germ cell Mutagenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity:	May cause cancer (Inhalation).
Reproductive toxicity:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:	Not classified
Specific target organ- toxicity – repeated exposure:	Causes damage to organs (lungs, respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)
Aspiration toxicity:	Not classified (not applicable- solid material)

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	No data available.
Persistence and degradability:	No data available.
Bioaccumulative potential :	No data available.
Mobility in soil:	No data available.
Other adverse effects:	No data available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Place contaminated materials in appropriate containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Prevent from entering drainage, sewer systems, and unintended bodies of water. It is the responsibility of the user to determine, at the time of disposal, whether product meets criteria for hazardous waste. Product uses, transformations, mixture and processes, may render the resulting material hazardous.

Section 14. Transport Information

UN number:	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name:	N/A
Transport hazard class(es):	N/A
Packing group:	N/A
Special precautions:	Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication: This product is considered by OSHA to be a hazardous material and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA: Releases of this material to air, land, or water are not reportable to the National Response Center under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to state and local emergency planning committees under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous and a delayed health hazard. Not listed as SARA 302 extremely hazardous substance. Not subject to SARA 313 (TRI) reporting.

TSCA: The components in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt.

California Proposition 65: This product contains a chemical (crystalline silica) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

State Regulatory Lists: Each state may promulgate standards more stringent than the federal government. This section cannot encompass an inclusive list or all state regulations. Therefore, the user should review the components listed in Section 2 and consult state or local authorities for specific regulations that apply.

Section 16. Other Information

Date of last revision:	January 2026

NO WARRANTY IS MADE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

OR OTHERWISE.

User's Responsibility: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this SDS be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

Chaney Materials, LLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates ("Chaney Enterprises") believe the information contained herein is accurate; however, Chaney Enterprises makes no guarantees with respect to such accuracy and assumes no liability whatsoever in connection with the use of any information contained herein by any party. The provision of the information contained herein is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, legal advice or as ensuring compliance with any federal, state, or local laws, rules or regulations. Any party using any information contained herein should review all applicable laws, rules and regulations prior to use.

This Safety Data Sheet is designed for most of the sand and gravel product manufacturer and supplied by Chaney Enterprises. Information on specific materials may be provided by the supplier upon request. The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

The suggested precautions and recommendations are based on recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance as not all use circumstances can be anticipated. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, Chaney Enterprises assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulations, rules or insurance requirement. However, this product must not be used in a manner which could result in harm.

An electronic version of this SDS is available at www.chaneyenterprises.com. More information on the effects of crystalline silica exposure may be obtained from OSHA (phone number: 1-800-321-OSHA; website: http://www.osha.gov) or from NIOSH (phone number: 1-800-35-NIOSH; website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).