1  PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer
U.S. Aggregates, Inc.
5400 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

Vendor
U.S. Aggregates, Inc.
5400 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

Emergency: Douglas Lozier: 317-408-0615 (cell)
Contact: Douglas Lozier
Phone: 317-875-4676
Fax: 317-875-4673
Email: doug.lozier@usagg.com
Web: www.usagg.com

NATURAL SAND OR GRAVEL
9/24/2015
USA-003
Sand and Gravel
Mixture
Calcium and Magnesium Carbonate with Silica
CaCO3 and MgCO3 plus SiO2
Sand and/or Gravel
This Safety Data Sheet applies to natural sand and gravel products originating from the U.S. Aggregates facilities located at:
   Crawfordsville Indiana
   Perkinsville, Indiana
   Richmond, Indiana (New Paris, Ohio)
   Swisher Plant (West Lafayette, Indiana)
   Pleasant Mills, Indiana
   Thorntown, Indiana

2  HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture
GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):
   Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, 3
   Health, Acute toxicity, 5 Inhalation

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements
GHS Signal Word: WARNING

GHS Hazard Pictograms:

GHS Hazard Statements:
   H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
   H333 - May be harmful if inhaled

GHS Precautionary Statements:
   P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Route of Entry: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory system
Inhalation: Inhaling respirable dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions.

RESPIRABLE CRYSSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ):
Sand and gravel may contain an amount of respirable crystalline silica.
ACGIH TLV: 0.05 mg/m³
MSHA and OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO₂ + 2) mg/m³
MSHA and OSHA proposed PEL: 0.1 mg/m³

WARNING
AVOID BREATHING DUST FROM THIS PRODUCT
This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged and repeated breathing of crystalline silica dust can cause a progressive lung disease called silicosis.
Also, some researchers have reported that there is evidence that prolonged and repeated breathing of crystalline silica dust may cause lung cancer.

Skin Contact: Either silicosis or lung cancer can result in permanent injury or death.
Eye Contact: Exposure to dust may aggravate skin conditions.

3  COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cas#</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>20-60%</td>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546-93-0</td>
<td>20-60%</td>
<td>Magnesite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>40-80%</td>
<td>Silica, crystalline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Magnesite is also known as Magnesium Carbonate.
Component ranges all vary naturally.

4  FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Control dusts in workplace.
Skin Contact: Dust in previously irritated skin should be washed with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists.
Eye Contact: Flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes. Contact a physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion: Relatively non-toxic in small quantities. Contact a physician if a problem arises.

5  FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Non-flammable inert material.

6  ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spilled material should not cause any environmental harm except that respirable dust may be generated. Consider the use of wetting or other air emission controls to control the generation and exposure to dust.
HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Respirable dust may be generated during processing, handling, and storage. Engineering controls such as wetting, dust suppression, ventilation, process enclosure, enclosed employee work stations, etc. should be used to keep dust emissions below the appropriate PEL. Respirable dust levels should be monitored regularly.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate PELs.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/Face Protection: Safety glasses with sideshields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or anticipated.

Skin Protection: Cloth gloves are acceptable.

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust respirators for conditions where dust levels exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator use medical clearance, fit testing, and other requirements.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Wash clothes after each use. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water.

CALCIUM CARBONATE, MAGNESIUM CARBONATE:

ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m³ (total dust)
OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m³ (total dust, 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ):
Sand and Gravel may contain an amount of respirable crystalline silica.

ACGIH TLV: 0.05 mg/m³
MSHA and OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO2 + 2) mg/m³
MSHA and OSHA proposed PEL: 0.1 mg/m³

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Angular gray, white, or tan particles in size from powder to boulders.
Physical State: Solid
Spec Grav./Density: 2.5 - 2.8
pH: 8 - 10
Molecular weight: 100.09
Odor: None
Molecular Formula: CaCO3 and MgCO3
Solubility: Insoluble in water
Percent Volatile: Zero

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Materials to Avoid: Strong acids will dissolve limestone in sand and gravel by neutralization. Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosion of the released gas.

Hazardous Decomposition: Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
In October 1996, an IARC working group reassessing crystalline silica, a component of this product, designated crystalline silica as a carcinogen. (Group 1).

Chronic exposure to sand and gravel dust containing respirable quartz in excess of appropriate PELs has caused silicosis, a progressive pneumoconiosis. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms or signs of the disease. However, silicosis is progressive, and symptoms can appear at any time, even years after exposures have ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but not limited to): shortness of breath, reduction in lung volume, right heart enlargement and/or failure. Persons with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Crystalline silica, a component of this product, has been designated by IARC as Group 1, a substance known to cause cancer in humans.

Sand and gravel are not listed as a carcinogen on the NTP, IARC, or OSHA lists of carcinogens.

This product is not known to harm wildlife, aquatic life, or the environment.

Unless contaminated by other materials, no regulations are applicable to disposing or otherwise moving this product.

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. It is the responsibility of the generator to fully characterize for toxicity and other RCRA parameters prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding proper disposal of this material.

Component (CAS#) [%] - CODES

<table>
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Regulatory CODE Descriptions

MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List
OSHA-WAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants
PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances
TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level
NRC = Nationally Recognized Carcinogens
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U.S. Aggregates, Inc.