

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Quartz Sandstone

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product:	Quartz Sandstone
Other Names:	Crushed Sandstone, 53CSS, 75CSS, 20CSS, sandstone sand, sandstone ballast, sandstone cladding, sandstone capping, sandstone logs, sandstone billets, sandstone pavers, rock face sandstone, sandstone sculptures, dimensional sandstone
Use:	Sandstone in all the above forms is used in building construction, civil construction, landscaping, paving and decorative.
Company Details:	Gosford Quarries Pty Ltd
Address:	70 Quarry Road, Somersby NSW 2250
Tel/Fax:	Tel: (02) 4340 3000 Fax: (02) 4340 3099
Website:	www.gosfordquarries.com.au
Emergency:	Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Emergency Services:	000

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classifications:	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. This product contains crystalline silica. Crystalline silica dust is classified as a Hazardous substance according to the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004) 3 RD ED]
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SANDSTONE USES BECOMES MORE HAZARDOUS WHEN CRUSHING, BLASTING & GRINDING

Risk Phrases:	R20: Harmful by inhalation R22: Harmful if swallowed R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure R49: May cause cancer by inhalation
Safety Phrases:	S22: Do not breathe dust

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product:	Quartz Sandstone		
CAS Number:	14808-60-7		
Major Ingredients:	Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	60-65%	
	Impurities (clay, kaolinite etc.)	0-10%	
Origin:	Naturally occurring extractive and extracted material		

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	Inhalation of dust from this product may have an immediate or delayed effect to irritate, inflame or sensitivities to the nose, throat and lungs and exacerbate pre-existing conditions such as asthma and bronchitis. The repeated inhalation of dust from these products may lead to asthma, bronchitis, cancer, pneumonia, silicosis. Remove the affected party or remove the source of contamination
Skin Contact:	Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor or for at least 15 minutes. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay if symptoms such as irritation or redness or pain persists
Ingestion:	Swallowing this product may cause immediate or delayed abdominal discomfort and potentially increase the risk of gastro intestinal infections. Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist seek medical attention
First Aid Facilities:	Eye wash and normal washroom facilities. Contact Poisons Information Centre

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:	Not flammable
Hazards from Combustion products:	None
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Not applicable
Special protective precautions and Equipment for fire fighters:	Not applicable
Hazchem code:	None allocated

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective

Equipment & Emergency Procedure: Refer to Section 8

Environmental Precautions:

- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways
- Advise the relevant environmental authorities if a spill occurs

Methods & material for containment

And cleaning up:

- Secure the site by covering the material with a sheet/tarpaulin secured to the ground in order to protect against dust emissions and gravitational flows into waterways
- Bunding the area and cover drains to protect against over ground run off in waterways, surrounding land and drainage systems
- Dust is best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid making dust airborne. Wetting down before sweeping up dust to avoid making dust airborne may be a useful control measure
- Re-use where possible
- Advise the RMS if a spill occurs from a transport vehicle 132 701
- Refer to Section 8 for Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Use in a well-ventilated area<input type="checkbox"/> Wear personal protective equipment when handling (P1 or P2 mask, eye protection)<input type="checkbox"/> Applying water as near as possible to the point where dust is generated to prevent it from becoming airborne<input type="checkbox"/> Limit exposure to the product if dusty and windy<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly vacuum enclosed areas and/or install a dust extraction system
Storage Precautions:	No special storage requirements
Transport:	Not classified as a Dangerous Goods, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (6 th Edition)

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards

As set out by the Australian Safety and Compensation Committee (ASCC), the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for Respirable Crystalline Silica, using the Time Weighted Average (TWA) are as follows:

Respirable Dust:	3mg/m ³
Respirable Crystalline Silica:	0.05mg/m ³
Inhalable Dust:	10mg/m ³

Engineering Controls

Work Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Use in a well-ventilated area<input type="checkbox"/> Consider a Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) system<input type="checkbox"/> Practice good house keeping<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid dry sawing, cutting, trimming or grinding of the solid matter. Use of water suppression and/or wet cutting, wet grinding are good control methods for the dust generated by the above activities.
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Personal Protection

Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336)
Skin Protection:	Long sleeves, long pants and see below hands & feet protection
Hands/Feet Protection:	Cotton gloves, leather gloves, safety footwear (steel caps)
Inhalable Protection:	Avoid breathing generated dust, If unavoidable, wear P1 or P2 respirators (AS/NZ 1715)

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Ranges from fine grain crushed sandstone to landscape pavers to large boulders/blocks. The colour can vary from white, yellow, light browns and dark browns
Odour:	No odour
pH:	3 - 10
Electrical Conductivity:	Not determined
Vapour Pressure:	Not determined
Vapour Density:	Not determined
Boiling Point/Range:	Not determined
Freezing/Melting Point:	Not determined
Solubility:	Not soluble
Specific gravity/Density:	2.0 – 2.6 Tonnes per Cubic Metre (t/m ³)

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Flash Point: Not applicable
Flammability Limits: Not flammable
Particle Size: Dust may be respirable i.e. below 10 microns and if i

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: See Section 7
Chemical Stability: Product is considered stable
Conditions to Avoid: Dust generation
Incompatible Materials: None
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None
Hazardous Reactions: None

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute health Effects (Short Term)

Ingestion: Is unlikely due to the physical form of the product. However, swallowing any amount of this product may potentially increase the risk of gastro intestinal infections.

Eyes: Dust can be irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate and irritate the eye causing redness, watering and possible infection.

Skin: Dust may be irritating and drying to the skin. Dust may lead to immediate or delayed skin irritations, sensitisation, dermatitis and/or infection

Inhalable: Inhalation of dust may cause an immediate or delayed effect to irritate, inflame or sensitise the nose, throat and lungs. Pre-existing conditions such as asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Prolonged inhalation of dust (respirable of a particle size <5 microns 0.005mm) can cause cancer or pneumoconiosis (silicosis), a disease that results in formation of fibrotic tissue in the lungs. Refer to Section 8 on Exposure Standards.

Chronic Health Effects (Long Term)

Inhalable: Long term repeated exposure to high dust concentrations may lead to respiratory irritation, inflammation or sensitisation and illnesses such as asthma, bronchitis, cancer, pneumonia or other pneumonia like illnesses.

Long term exposure above the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for respirable crystalline silica (RCS) carries the risk of causing serious and irreversible lung diseases, including bronchitis and silicosis, including acute and/or accelerated silicosis.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) as being a Group 1 Carcinogen for lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Natural quarry products pose no ecology risk. They are non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms and are not biodegradable

Persistence & Degradability: This product is persistent and is non-degradable

Mobility: Only mobile in significant wind and water

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Product / Packaging Disposal:
- Recycle wherever possible by engaging licenced recycling tip sites and local facilities
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options
 - Ensure safe disposal practices when exposed to dust. Refer to Section 7 and Section 8

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- UN Number: None
- UN Proper Shipping Name: None
- Class and Subsidiary Risk: None
- Packing Group: None
- Hazchem Code: None
- Special Precautions for User: Trucks to use a tarpaulin to cover the load when carting crushed sandstone

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Crystalline Silica is found on the following regulatory lists:

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)
- Australian Safety and Compensation Commission (ASCC)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

- Revision Date: 13/03/2028
- Initial Date: 13/03/2023

Definitions and Abbreviations:

mg/m³ - Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air

TWA – Time Weighted Average

OEL – Occupational Exposure Limit

IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer

RCS – Respirable Crystalline Silica

Inhalable Dust – Particles are less than 0.1mm in diameter and can be easily seen. Particles are breathed in but trapped in the mouth, nose or upper part of the respiratory tract

Respirable Dust – Particles (non-classified) are less than 0.005mm and are invisible to the naked eye. Particles are breathed in and retained in the lung and penetrate deep into the lung (alveolar region) where gas exchange take place.

Respirable Crystalline Silica – Quartz is the most common form of crystalline silica and is the second most common mineral on the earth's surface. Crystalline forms of silica have been associated with a variety of diseases primarily affecting the lungs. RCS is the respirable dust fraction of crystalline silica

Important Note: This SDS is a hazard communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. We believe the information contained in this SDS is accurate and is given in good faith, but no warranty is expressed or implied is made. This SDS is uncontrolled when emailed, printed or any other form of copy.

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