



Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Revision Date: 06/25/2015 Date of issue: 06/25/2015

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Synonyms: Sand, Silica Sand, Quartz, Crystalline Silica, Flint, Ground Silica

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the substance/mixture: Well stimulation/hydraulic fracturing. For professional use only.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Northern White Sand LLC

3811 Turtle Creek Blvd., Suite 1200

Dallas, TX 75219

361-887-1011

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-877-918-7767

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1A H350

STOT SE 3 H335

STOT RE 1 H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).

H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves, respiratory protection.

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

This product is strictly prohibited for abrasive blasting. The information contained herein was not developed for abrasive blasting. Do not use in any application where grinding, abrasive and/or aggressive handling can generate silica dust. Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	89 - 99.9	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Aluminum oxide	(CAS No) 1344-28-1	< 0.8	Not classified
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	(CAS No) 1309-37-1	< 0.1	Not classified
Titanium dioxide	(CAS No) 13463-67-7	< 0.1	Carc. 2, H351

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse with plenty of water immediately. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Seek medical attention if a large amount is swallowed.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Adverse effects not expected from this product.

Chronic Symptoms: Pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by exposure to dusts. Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Repeated inhalation of respirable silica dust is associated with an increased incidence of cancer.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other Information: Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing (dust).

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Avoid dust production that exceeds permissible exposure limits. Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Products: Strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Well stimulation/hydraulic fracturing. For professional use only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	250 mppcf/%SiO ₂ +5, 10mg/m ³ /%SiO ₂ +2

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) (1309-37-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	2500 mg/m ³ (dust and fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (fume) 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	5000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing. Dust formation: dust mask.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Eye Protection

: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: Use NIOSH-approved dust mask if dust has the potential to become airborne.

Environmental Exposure Controls

: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

Consumer Exposure Controls

: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: White to tan free flowing sand; granular, crushed, or ground
Odor	: Odorless
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: 3110 °F (1710 °C)
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 4046 °F (2230 °C)
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Specific Gravity	: 2.65
Solubility	: insoluble in water.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information No additional information available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Ignition sources. Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing silicon tetrafluoride.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 15900 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2.3 mg/l/4h
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 10000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (1309-37-1)	
IARC group	3
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
IARC group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). Accelerated silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid. Acute silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Eye contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Adverse effects not expected from this product.

Chronic Symptoms: Pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by exposure to dusts. Pulmonary function may be reduced by inhalation of respirable crystalline silica. Lung scarring produced by such inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis of the lung which may aggravate other pulmonary conditions and diseases and which increases susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, and pulmonary failure. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Some studies show that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders such as scleroderma (thickening of the skin), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. Some studies show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Repeated inhalation of respirable silica dust is associated with an increased incidence of cancer.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l
ErC50 (algae)	> 100 mg/l
NOEC (acute)	> 50 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability No additional information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential No additional information available.

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Ecology – Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport.

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport.

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (fibrous forms)
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) (1309-37-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Northern White 20/40; Northern White 30/50; Northern White 40/70; Northern White 100; Frac Sand

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

15.2 US State Regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Aluminum oxide (1344-28-1)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) (1309-37-1)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date	: 06/25/2015
Other Information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)