# SAFETY DATA SHEET



# 1. Identification

Product identifier	KAST-O-LITE 20-45 G PLUS; QIG VLITE 35 CASTABLE; QIG VLITE 35 GUNNED
Other means of identification	
Brand Code	0731, 121C, 122C, 0019
Recommended use	For Industrial Use Only
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier	/Distributor information
Manufacturer	
Company name	HarbisonWalker International
Address	1305 Cherrington Parkway, Suite 100
	Moon Township, Pennsylvania 15108 US
Telephone	General Phone: 412-375-6600
Website	www.thinkHWI.com
Emergency phone number	Not available.

# 2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Not classified.	
Health hazards	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Not classified.	
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.	

Label elements



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statement	
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage	Store in a manner to minimize airborne dust.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.
Supplemental information	None.

# 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### **Mixtures**

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Cement, Alumina, Chemicals		65997-16-2	30 - 50
Expanded Vermiculite		1318-00-9	20 - 40
Expanded Perlite		93763-70-3	10 - 25
Kaolin		1332-58-7	2.5 - 10

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Quartz (SiO2)		14808-60-7	2.5 - 10
Other components below r	eportable levels		2.5 - 10

Other components below reportable levels

Crystalline silica may be present at low concentrations; most of this is encapsulated in the coarse aggregate or as part of the clays or sands.

4. First-aid measures	
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin contact	Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Eye contact	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
5. Fire-fighting measures	
Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Not available.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Not applicable.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Not available.
6. Accidental release meas	sures
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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ensure adequate ventilation. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.
Environmental precautions	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.
7. Handling and storage	
Precautions for safe handling	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep formation of airborne dusts to a minimum. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Do not breathe dust. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

### US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)	PEL	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.

# US. OSHA Table Z-3 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Туре	Value	Form
Expanded Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
,		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
		15 mg/m3	Total dust.
		50 mppcf	Total dust.
		15 mppcf	Respirable fraction.
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Respirable.
		2.4 mppcf	Respirable.
US. ACGIH Threshold Lim Components	it Values Type	Value	Form
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA		Respirable fraction.
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS	TWA	2 mg/m3 0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
14808-60-7)	TWA	0.025 mg/m3	Respirable fraction.
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide Components	to Chemical Hazards Type	Value	Form
Expanded Perlite (CAS 93763-70-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
		10 mg/m3	Total
Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Respirable.
		10 mg/m3	Total
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Respirable dust.
logical limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for	or the ingredient(s).	
oosure guidelines	Occupational exposure to nuisance d should be monitored and controlled. and respirable crystalline silica should	Occupational exposure to nuisa	
propriate engineering htrols	Good general ventilation (typically 10 should be matched to conditions. If a or other engineering controls to main exposure limits have not been establi	pplicable, use process enclosu tain airborne levels below recor	res, local exhaust ventilation mmended exposure limits. I
•	s, such as personal protective equipm		
Eye/face protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields	s (or goggles).	
Skin protection Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical resistant	gloves.	
Other	Wear appropriate chemical resistant	clothing. Use of an impervious	apron is recommended.
Respiratory protection	Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respir exceeding the exposure limits.	rator if there is a risk of exposur	e to dust/fume at levels
Thermal hazards	Wear appropriate thermal protective	clothing, when necessary.	
neral hygiene	Observe any medical surveillance recome as washing after har		

considerations

Observe any medical surveillance requirements. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

9. Physical and chemical p	properties
Appearance	
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Solid.
Color	Not available.
Odor	Not available.
Odor threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or exp	losive limits
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.
10. Stability and reactivity	
Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Powerful oxidizers. Chlorine. Incompatibility is based strictly upon potential theoretical reactions between chemicals and may not be specific to industrial application exposure.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.
11. Toxicological informat	ion
Information on likely routes of e	xposure
Indepletion	Uralanged unhalation may be hermitid

Information on toxicological effects       Vok known.         Acute toxicity       Nok known.         Skin corrosion/irritation       Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.         Serious eye damago/eye       Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.         Respiratory sensitization       Not a respiratory sensitizetion         Respiratory sensitization       Not a respiratory sensitizetion.         Skin sensitization       No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.         Carcinogenicity       In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica irrom assumes studied. Carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial crom occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the orystalline silica dor on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (ARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicael subtand or graphic brystalline silica dust subtands is subjects in the caracine silica substances studied with the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust subjects dust and organce filte subjects is locis care in present in present with silicas is laced set in present state of the art, worker protection against silicos is loca bus in pueze scale coccupational exposure to respirable dust and carcinogenic to subjects activity or distribution of its protection against silicos is can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure to respirable dust and carcinogenic to humans.         C
Skin corrosion/irritation       Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.         Serious eye damage/eye irritation       Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.         Respiratory or skin sensitization       Not a respiratory sensitizer.         Skin corrosion/irritation       Not a respiratory sensitizer.         Skin sensitization       This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.         Germ cell mutagenicity       Not at available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.         Carcinogenicity       In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Comments endowed by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits, May cause cancer. Occupational sources to microse suit in quaries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003, According to the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controled
Serious eye damage/eye initiation       Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary initiation.         Respiratory or skin sensitization       Not a respiratory sensitization         Respiratory sensitization       This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.         Gern cell mutagenicity       No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are initiated from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation. JARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinospenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the carcinogenic ifs biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic is skort of chemicals to humans. Slice, slices dust and organic fibres. 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the caramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onst of silicosis will also reduce the cancer or explational exposure limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure to respirable drystalline silica dust is allowed in the caramic enditors.         JQuartz (SlO2) (CAS 14808 - 60-7)       Carcinogenic to humans.         Quartz (SlO2) (CAS 14808 - 60-7)       Carcinogenic to humans.         Quartz (SlO2) (CAS 14808 - 60-7)       Carceinogenic to humans. <t< th=""></t<>
irritation       Respiratory or skin sensitization         Respiratory sensitization       Not a respiratory sensitizer.         Skin sensitization       This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.         Gern cell mutagenicity       No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.         Carcinogenicity       In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation. IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposure Limits. MICS COEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.         IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenic to humans.       OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)         Quartz (SlO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       1 Carcinogenic to humans.         OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)       Quartz (SlO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)         Quartz (SlO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)
Respiratory sensitization       Not a respiratory sensitizer.         Skin sensitization       This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.         Germ cell mutagenicity       No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.         Carcinogenicity       In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the coverall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silicas is slicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France, I on June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that relative risk of lung cancer is lincicas is undicase and respirable crystalline silica is cauce and cortrolled.         IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenic thy assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica is abuild be monitored and controlled.         IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenic to humans.       Carcinogenic to humans.         Ouatrz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Carcinogenic to humans.
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Germ cell mutagenicity       No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.         Carcinogenicity       In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica in 1997, IARC (the International Sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is guidicent information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica silicates suital as reduce the cancer risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.         IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenic to humans.       Gere Cupational exposure (IMTS)         Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Cancer         US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens       Guartz (SiO2) </th
mutagenic or genotoxic.         Carcinogenicity       In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica in 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica or on exupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure Limits. May cause cancer. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.         IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenic thy       1 Carcinogenic to humans.         OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)       Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Ca
inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk" (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled. IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer US National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer Cuartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer US National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer Us National effects Quartz (SiO2) O Developmental effects Outry is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects. Developmental effects O De
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       1 Carcinogenic to humans.         OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)       Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)         Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Cancer         US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens       Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)         Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Known To Be Human Carcinogen.         Reproductive toxicity       This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.         Developmental effects       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Developmental effects - EU category       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Embryotoxicity       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Reproductivity       0
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052) Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Known To Be Human Carcinogen. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects. Developmental effects Quartz (SiO2) 0 Developmental effects - EU category Quartz (SiO2) 0 Embryotoxicity Quartz (SiO2) 0 Reproductivity
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Cancer         US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens       Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)         Known To Be Human Carcinogen.       Known To Be Human Carcinogen.         Reproductive toxicity       This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.         Developmental effects       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Developmental effects - EU category       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Embryotoxicity       Quartz (SiO2)         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Embryotoxicity       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Embryotoxicity       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0
US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcingens Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7) Known To Be Human Carcinogen. Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects. Developmental effects Quartz (SiO2) 0 Developmental effects - EU category Quartz (SiO2) 0 Embryotoxicity Quartz (SiO2) 0 Reproductivity
Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)       Known To Be Human Carcinogen.         Reproductive toxicity       This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.         Developmental effects       Quartz (SiO2)         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Developmental effects - EU category       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Embryotoxicity       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Reproductivity       0
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Developmental effects       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Developmental effects - EU category       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Embryotoxicity       0         Quartz (SiO2)       0         Reproductivity       0
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Quartz (SiO2)     0       Embryotoxicity     0       Quartz (SiO2)     0       Reproductivity     0
Embryotoxicity Quartz (SiO2) 0 Reproductivity
Quartz (SiO2) 0 Reproductivity
single exposure
<b>Specific target organ toxicity -</b> Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. <b>repeated exposure</b>
Aspiration hazard Not an aspiration hazard.
Chronic effects Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged inhalation may be
harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. <b>12. Ecological information</b> Ecotoxicity       The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the
harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. <b>12. Ecological information</b> Ecotoxicity       The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

**Other adverse effects** No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

### 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed of, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261.4 (b)(4)). Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.
Hazardous waste code	Since this product is used in several industries, no Waste Code can be provided by the supplier. The Waste Code should be determined in arrangement with your waste disposal partner or the responsible authority.
Waste from residues / unused products	Not available.
Contaminated packaging	Not available.
14. Transport information	

#### DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

#### ΙΑΤΑ

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

#### IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

# Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

#### 15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. All chemical substances in this product are listed on the TSCA chemical substance inventory where required.

#### TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Not listed.

#### SARA 304 Emergency release notification

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1052)

Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)

Cancer lung effects immune system effects kidney effects

#### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Not listed.	
SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical	Yes
Classified hazard categories	Carcinogenicity Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
SARA 313 (TRI reporting) Not regulated.	
Other federal regulations	
Clean Air Act (CAA) Sectior	n 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List
Not regulated.	
Clean Air Act (CAA) Sectior	n 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)
Not regulated.	
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	Not regulated.

### **US state regulations**

#### California Proposition 65



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Quartz (SiO2): Quartz (SiO2): Quartz (SiO2), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

#### California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Titanium Dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7)	Listed: September 2, 2011	
US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3,		

subd. (a))

Quartz (SiO2) (CAS 14808-60-7)

#### **International Inventories**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	No
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

\*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s) A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

### 16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	07-24-2015
Revision date	07-10-2020
Version #	04
Disclaimer	This information is based on our present knowledge on creation date. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.
Revision information	Product and Company Identification: Product Codes