GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: Part #1131 – Talc

FIBRE GLAST DEVELOPMENTS CORP.
385 CARR DRIVE
BROOKVILLE, OH 45309

TELEPHONE: (937) 833-5200
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FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY CALL (800) 424-9300 24 HRS.

RECOMMENDED USE: Filler/Functional mineral for use with Standard Composite Manufacturing

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION

This product has no GHS Classification.

GHS Label Element

Hazard pictograms	: None
Signal word	: None
Hazard statements	: None
Precautionary statements	: None

Repeated and prolonged exposure to large amounts of talc dust can cause lung injury (pneumoconiosis). Risk of injury is dependent on the duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a natural association of talc, chlorite, magnesite and dolomite.

Main constituents	CAS Number	EC Number	Amount (%)	Classification
Talc (hyrdrous magnesium silicate)	14807-96-6	238-877-9	50 – 70	No
Chlorite	1318-59-8	215-285-9	< 5	No
Dolomite	16389-88-1	240-440-2	< 5	No
Magnesite	546-93-0	208-915-9	30 – 40	No

The specific percentages of composition of the ingredients are withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.
Ingestion: Drink plenty of water. Never give liquid to an unconscious person.
Eye contact: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes.
Skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media: All extinguishing media can be used.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: The product is not flammable, combustible, or explosive. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

Advice for fire-fighters: No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use proper respiratory and personal protective equipment. MSHA/NIOSH or OSHA/NIOSH approved respirator recommended. Spilled materials may cause slippery conditions when wet. Care should be exercised when walking on spills on floor or concrete pads.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Dry product should be cleaned with a shovel or vacuum cleaner while wearing personal protective equipment described above. Do not discharge into drains, watercourses or onto the ground. Washing the floor with water is not recommended since it may cause the floor to become slippery. However, if talc is already wet, and only in this case, the floor should be thoroughly flushed with water to remove all slipperiness.

Talc is not considered a hazardous waste as defined by the US EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261) regulations. Observe all applicable federal, state, and local regulations when handling, storing or disposing of this substance.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Minimize dust generation and accumulation. If excessive dust is generated, provide adequate ventilation and use proper respiratory and personal protection equipment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep product dry and in closed containers. Store in a cool and well-ventilated space.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters: Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g., total dust, respirable dust, and respirable crystalline silica dust). In the U.S., the ACGIH OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for talc containing no asbestos fibers and less than 1% crystalline silica is 2 mg/m^3 respirable fraction measured as an 8-hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). The OSHA exposure limit for talc is 20 mppcf Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) TWA. For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use exhaust ventilation, if required, to maintain dust concentration below recommended exposure limits.

Personal protection:

Eye protection: Wear side shield safety glasses.

Hand protection: Rubber gloves are recommended for prolonged exposure.

Respiratory protection: If a respirator is required, use of a MSHA/NIOSH or OSHA/NIOSH approved respirator is recommended.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: White, off white to light grey powder
Odor	: Odorless
pH	: 9 – 9.5 (suspension of 10% talc in water)
Melting point	: >1300°C
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: Not explosive; limits do not apply
Relative density	: 2.58 – 2.83 g/cm^3
Solubility	: Solubility in water: Negligible Solubility in hydrofluoric acid: Yes
Decomposition temperature	: >1000°C
Explosive properties	: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	: Non-oxidizing

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Inert, not reactive
Chemical stability	: Chemically stable
Possibility of hazardous reactivity	: No hazardous reaction
Conditions to avoid	: None
Incompatible materials	: None known
Hazardous decomposition products	: None

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenic Status:

IARC: In 2006, IARC concluded that inhaled talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibers is not classifiable as a human carcinogen (Group 3). IARC ruled that there is limited evidence that the use of talc-based body powder for perineal dusting is a possible risk factor for ovarian cancer (Group 2B). This is not a route of exposure relevant to workers and applies only to one specific use of talc.

OSHA: Not listed

ACGIH: A4 – not classified as a human carcinogen

WHMIS: Class D-2A: very toxic material causing other toxic effects [reference: NTP, *Technical report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of talc (CAS No. 14807-96-6) in F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice (inhalation studies)*. Technical report series, No. 421. Research Triangle Park, N.C.: EPA. (1993)]. Chronic toxic effect: impaired pulmonary function in rats at 6 mg/m^3.

NTP: Not listed

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity: No known effects.

Persistence and degradability: This product is an inorganic substance and therefore is not considered biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not relevant

Mobility in soil: Negligible

Other adverse effects: No specific adverse effects known

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal information: Talc is not considered a hazardous waste as defined by the US EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261) regulations. Observe all applicable federal, state, and local regulations when handling, storing, or disposing of this substance.

Disposal of packaging: Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorized waste management company in compliance with local regulations. Responsibility for proper waste disposal lies with the owner of the waste.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation (DOT): No classification assigned
Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods: No classification assigned
Land Transport – ADR/RID: No classification assigned
Air Transport – IATA/ICAO: No classification assigned
Maritime Transport – IMDG: No classification assigned
Harmonized Tariff Code: Talc – crushed or powdered. 2526.20.00 (stat suffix 00)
EPA TSCA 12(B) Export Notification: Not listed

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventories: The following inventories have been investigated as to the publicly available portion of the lists:

MINERAL	**CAS No.**	**EINECS (EU)**	**AICS (Australia)**	**CEPA (DSL/NDSL) (Canada)**	**KECI** Korean Gazette No. **(Korea)**	**ENCS/ISHL/MITI (Japan)**
Talc	14807-96-6	238-877-9	Yes	Yes (DSL)	KE-32773	Yes*
Chlorite	1318-59-8	215-285-9	No	Yes* (DSL)	KE-05489	Yes*
Dolomite	16389-88-1	240-440-2	Yes	Yes (NDSL)	KE-13036	Yes*
Magnesite	546-93-0	208-915-9	Yes	Yes (DSL)	KE-22686	Yes

MINERAL	**IECSC (China)**	**PICCS (Philippines)**	**TSCA (USA)**	**Swiss ID No. (Switzerland)**	**NZIoC (New Zealand)**	**CSNN (Taiwan)**
Talc	Yes	Yes	Yes	G-6939	Yes	Yes
Chlorite	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Not listed	Yes	Yes
Dolomite	Yes	Yes	Yes	G-8431	Yes	Yes
Magnesite	Yes	Yes	Yes	G-7477	Yes	Yes

Yes*: There exists a broad category for naturally occurring chemicals, so these minerals are covered by definition, but not specifically listed.

Chemical Safety Assessment: Exempted from REACH registration in accordance with Annex V.7

Other Pertinent Classifications/Regulations:

California PROP 65 Status: Talc not listed
State Right-to-Know: Talc listed in Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida
Clean Air Act – Ozone depleting chemicals (ODC): None
CONEG Approved Packaging: Yes
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Ratings (0-4 scale):
Health = 0
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

National Paint and Coating Association (NPCA) – Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS)
Health: 1* (chronic potential)
Flammability: 0
Physical: 0
Personal protection: dust respirator, glasses or goggles, gloves

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

References and sources:

1. Baan, R, Straif K, Secretan B, Ghissassi FE and Cogliano V. (2006), On behalf of the WHO International Agency for Research on cancer Monograph Working Group. Carcinogenicity of carbon black, titanium dioxide and talc. The Lancet Oncology. 7:295-296.

2. Wild, P.; "Lung cancer risk and talc not containing asbestiform fibers: a review of the epidemiological evidence". Occup. Environ. Med. 2006; 63, 4-9.

3. Cohrssen, B. and Powell C.H. (2001). Talc. In Patty's Toxicology, 5th ed., Bingham, E., Cohrssen, B., and Powell, C.H., eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. NY. pp. 519-538.

4. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans. Vol. 42. Silica and some silicates pp. 185-224, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France, 1987, 1 vol., 289 p.

5. WILD, P. et coll; "Effects of talc dust on respiratory health: results of a longitudinal survey of 378 French and Austrian talk workers", Occup. Environ. Med. 2008; 65, 261-267.

6. USEPA 1992. Health Assessment Document for Talc, Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office, Office of Health and Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. EPA 600/8-91/217, March 1992.

7. P. Leophonte and coll. "La pathologie respiratoire chronique des travailleurs du talc", Rev. Fr. Mal. Resp., 1980, 8, 43–45.

8. S. Endo-Capron and coll. "In vitro response of rat pleural mesothelial cells to talc samples in genotoxicity assays (sister chromatid exchanges and DNA repair)" Toxic in vitro, 1993, 7, 7–14.

9. P. Wild, M. Refregier, G. Auburtin, B. Carton, JJ. Moulin "Survey of the respiratory health of the workers of a talc producing factory", Occup. Environ. Med. 1995, 52, 470–477.

10. P. Wild and coll. "A cohort mortality and nested case-control study of French and Austrian talc workers" Occup. Environ. Med 2002, 59, 98–105.

11. M. Coggiola and coll. "An Update of a Mortality Study of Talc Miners and Millers in Italy", Am. J Indust. Med. 2003, 44, 63–69.

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with Fibre Glast Developments Corporation or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.