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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
 October 1, 1996

Group 01

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 For MEDICAL EMERGENCY information
 Contact: 712-737-4993
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SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

SUBSTANCE: TALC

SYNONYMS: Talcum, Soapstone, Steatite

RTEC Number: W2710000

MOLECULAR FORMULA: $3MgO \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Silicate

PRODUCT NAMES: The health and safety data contained herein applies to VAN SICKLE talc products bearing the following names:

EZ-SLIDE TALC

RM-1900

NICRON 403

COMPONENTS

MAJOR COMPONENT: Talc, CAS #14807-96-6

CONCENTRATION: ~95-100%

MINOR COMPONENTS: Talc is a naturally occurring mineral which may, depending on the product, contain varying minor amounts of the following non-talc minerals:

Dolomite, CAS #16389 88-1	CONCENTRATION: ~0-5%
Chlorite, CAS #1318-59-8	~0-5%
Calcite, CAS #13397-26-7	~0-5%
Magnesite, CAS #546-93-0	~0-5%
Quartz, CAS #14808-60-7	~0-1%

OSHA & ACCIH AIR BORNE DUST EXPOSURE LIMITS
TALC: 2 mg/m³ OSHA TWA (resp. dust) and 2 mg/m³ ACCIH TWA (resp. dust)DOLOMITE, CHLORITE, CALCITE, MAGNESITE: 5mg/m³ OSHA TWA (resp. dust) and 10 mg/m³ ACCIH TWA (total dust)QUARTZ: 0.1 mg/m³ OSHA TWA (resp. dust) and 0.1 mg/m³ ACCIH TWA (resp. dust)

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TOXICITY

TALC

TOXICITY DATA: Tumorigenic data (RTECS).
CARCINOGEN STATUS: Human inadequate evidence, animal inadequate evidence (IARC Group 3).

QUARTZ

TOXICITY DATA: Tumorigenic data (RTECS).
CARCINOGENIC STATUS: Human limited evidence, animal sufficient evidence (Respirable quartz: IARC Group 2A).

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

→ INHALATION**Talc:**

ACUTE EXPOSURE: Exposure to a large concentration of air-borne dust of this material may cause mechanical irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged inhalation of air-borne dust of this material may cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis), with shortness of breath, chronic cough, and respiratory assisted heart failure. Prolonged exposure to talc can produce a mild symptomatic pneumoconiosis.

Quartz - a carcinogen:

ACUTE EXPOSURE: Exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica may cause physical discomfort of the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Inhalation of very high concentrations of finely divided respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a rapidly developing silicosis or cancer.

FIRST AID: Remove from exposure area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and get medical attention immediately. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

→ SKIN CONTACT

ACUTE EXPOSURE: Direct contact may cause dryness, or may cause mild irritation if an allergic predisposition exists.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin, or may cause mild irritation if an allergic predisposition exists.

FIRST AID: Apply common skin moisturizers to relieve dryness. Irritations are uncommon; however, if irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Broken skin can be cleansed with mild soap and water.

→ EYE CONTACT

ACUTE EXPOSURE: Direct contact with dust may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Repeated exposure may cause conjunctivae inflammation.

FIRST AID: Wash eyes with large amounts of water or normal saline solution. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

→ INGESTION

ACUTE EXPOSURE: This material is considered to be harmless and inert when ingested.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Repeated ingestion of large doses of talc for 13 and 10 successive days by rabbits and mice, revealed negative teratogenic and carcinogenic results.

FIRST AID: Treat symptomatically and supportively. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

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FIRE, EXPLOSION & REACTIVITY SECTION

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: None **FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA:** None **FLASH POINT:** None
REACTIVITY: Stable **INCOMPATIBILITIES:** None **DECOMPOSITION:** None hazardous

PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION: Slight earthy odor, white to grayish-white, fine powder. **SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 2.7-2.8
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: 1652°-1832°F (900°-1000°C) **LOI @ 1000°C:** 4.8 - 6.0%
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble **pH:** Slightly alkaline **HARDNESS:** 1.0-1.5 MOHS
OTHER SOLVENTS: Soluble in concentrated, hot phosphoric acid; Insoluble in cold acids and alkalis.

STORAGE, DISPOSAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

STORAGE: Preserve in sealed containers to prevent dispersion of dust in air.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dry material can be landfilled. Observe all federal, state and local regulations.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Prevent dispersion of dust in air.

ACCIDENTAL SPILLS: For large spills, shovel or sweep up (while keeping dispersion of dust in air to a minimum) and place into suitable sealed containers for reclamation or later disposal. Residue should be cleaned up using a high-efficiency particulate filter vacuum. The use of water washdown is not recommended. Wet material can cause a surface used for walking to become extremely slippery.

SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION: This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

RCRA: Talc is not considered a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Observe all federal, state and local regulations when storing or disposing of this substance. For assistance, contact the district director of the Environmental Protection Agency.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust or process enclosure ventilation to meet published exposure limits.

RESPIRATOR: The following maximum-use concentrations and respirators are recommendations by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards; NIOSH criteria documents; or by the U.S. Department of Labor, 29 CFR 1910 subpart Z.

TALC

Maximum-Use Concentration	Respirator
10 mg/m ³	Any dust and mist respirator.
20 mg/m ³	Any dust and mist respirator except single-use and quarter-mask respirators.

QUARTZ

0.25 mg/m ³	Any dust and mist respirator.
0.5 mg/m ³	Any dust and mist respirator except single-use and quarter-mask respirators.

GLOVES: Protective gloves are not required, but may be worn to prevent skin dryness or irritation due to skin allergy.

EYE PROTECTION: Employees should wear dust-resistant safety goggles to prevent eye contact with high concentrations of air-borne dust of this substance. Where there is a possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to bulk quantities or high concentrations of air-borne dust of this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain within the immediate work area for emergency use.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NPCA: National Paint and Coatings Association - Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS)

HEALTH HAZARD: 1-slight

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0-minimal

REACTIVITY HAZARD: 0-minimal

PERSONAL PROTECTION: E-glasses, gloves, dust respirator

CERCLA RATINGS (Scale 0-3): Health = 0, Fire = 0, Reactivity = 0, Persistence = 3

NFPA RATINGS (Scale 0-4): Health = 0, Fire = 0, Reactivity = 0

DOT CLASS: This substance is not regulated as hazardous material by DOT.

EPA TSCA STATUS: All ingredients are included on the TSCA inventory of Chemical Substances.

CEPA DSL STATUS: All ingredients are included on the Canadian Domestic Substance List. Talc is hazard class identified as D2A.

ACGIH CARCINOGENICITY DESIGNATION: A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

FDA STATUS: All products are approved for use in polymeric and cellulosic compounds intended for food contact applications.

EUROPEAN EINECS STATUS: All ingredients are listed. The EINECS number for talc is 238-877-9.

CALIFORNIA PROP 65 STATUS: Talc, and its natural components, pose "no significant risk" as defined by the California Proposition 65 Clean Water Regulations.

NEW JERSEY RTK: Quartz, p. 113; Talc, p. 119.

NTP STATUS: A two year NTP Inhalation study on rats and mice reported some evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, clear evidence of carcinogenicity in female rats, and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female mice. At an FDA/IS RTP Talc Workshop held at the NIH on January 31 and February 1, 1994, medical experts concluded that the observed tumors were probably a result of a lung overburden situation caused by the very high talc exposure levels employed in the study. No carcinogenicity was observed in any of the rodents at lower levels. It is not anticipated that this study will result in the listing of talc as a possible carcinogen. An executive summary of the FDA/IS RTP workshop appears in the April, 1995 issue, Volume 21, Number 2, of *The Journal of Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*.

ASBESTOS CERTIFICATION: These products do not contain asbestos or asbestiform minerals.

DISCLAIMER

The information contained herein is based on data available to VAN SICKLE and is believed to be correct. However, makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or completeness of this information or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

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