

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Filter Cake

1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

Use Of The Substance/Mixture : No use is specified

Restrictions On Use : No additional information available

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

Company

CalPortland Company

10655 W Park Run Drive

Suite 275

Las Vegas, NV 89144

T: 626-852-6200

Website: www.calportland.com

Email: environmental@calportland.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 626-852-6200

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 H315

Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1 H318

Skin sensitization, Category 1 H317

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350

Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 2 H371

Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 H372

Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation H335

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H315 - Causes skin irritation.
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
 H371 - Corrosive to the respiratory tract, if inhaled.
 H350 - May cause cancer (inhalation).
 H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

: 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 face thoroughly after handling.
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P272 - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
 P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
 P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

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Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311 - If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center or doctor.
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents and/or container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations.

2.3 Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

Under normal and/or expected conditions of use (mixture with water), the following hazards may occur: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage - Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1.

If this product is used in unforeseeable chemical processes and not used as intended or reasonable, the hazards listed in Section 2.3 cannot cover all chemistries. Therefore, a Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) or other hazard assessment for additional specific end uses should be performed to ensure that hazards are fully understood, and adequate safety measures are in place. See Section 10 for relevant reactivity and stability information.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Water	Moisture	(CAS-No.) 7732-18-5	40 – 60	Not classified.
Quartz	Quartz (SiO ₂) / Silica, crystalline, quartz / Crystalline silica, quartz / .alpha.-Quartz / Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz / Silica, .alpha.-quartz / Silicon dioxide / Silica, quartz / Silica, crystalline / Quartz (respirable fraction) / Quartz, silica	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	30 – 50	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Cement, portland, chemicals	Portland cement / Silicate, portland cement / Cement (Portland) / Cement kiln dust	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	0.1 – 20	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 2, H371

This mixture has a variable composition. 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 where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

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Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. 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; 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 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. The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: When this product is wet it is corrosive. Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: Repeated and prolonged exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Product is not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Wet portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and phosphorus. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

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.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870 °C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470 °C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray.

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6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

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. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Allow liquid material to solidify before cleaning up. 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. Use PPE described in Section 8. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding crystalline silica-bearing materials may release respirable crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression and personal protective equipment.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement, concrete or other crystalline silica-bearing materials will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in original container or corrosive resistant and/or lined container.

Incompatible Materials: Acids. Aluminum. Ammonium salts. Oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified

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), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	5000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 mppcf (<1% Crystalline silica) (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH® TLV® TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)

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USA ACGIH	ACGIH® chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	50 µg/m ³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	(250)/(%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Power equipment should be equipped with proper dust collection devices. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Face shield. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Corrosion-proof clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling wet concrete to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses, when using concrete, is not recommended. In case of excessive dust production, safety goggles are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves.

Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Color	: Solid paste
Odor	: None
pH	: 10 – 13
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available

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Viscosity, Kinematic	: No data available
Particle Size	: No data available
Particle Size Distribution	: No data available
Particle Shape	: No data available
Particle Aspect Ratio	: No data available
Particle Aggregation State	: No data available
Particle Agglomeration State	: No data available
Particle Specific Surface Area	: No data available
Particle Dustiness	: No data available

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Wet portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and phosphorus. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions, Including those Associated with Foreseeable Emergencies

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Acids. Aluminum. Ammonium salts. Oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Likely Routes of Exposure: Dermal, Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified.

Water (7732-18-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 90 ml/kg (Source: FOOD_JOURN)
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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.

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.

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Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking. Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Not classified.

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Filter Cake	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid unintended release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid unintended release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

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

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity

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	Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
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Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Water (7732-18-5)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag

XU - XU - indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Chemical Data Reporting Rule, (40 CFR 711).

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

15.2. US State Regulations

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List


U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size), a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 01/05/2026

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:

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

AU_WES: Australia WES

CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report

EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits

ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports

ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API

ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment

EFSA: European Food Safety Authority

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_HPVC: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal

FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer

IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles

IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database

JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data

JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check

KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations

NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database

NLM_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank

NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database

OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

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EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report

WHO: World Health Organization

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)