



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Cyprus Industrial Minerals Co. 9100 East Mineral Circle Englewood, CO 80112 Product Information	Date Issued: March 1, 1990 Issued By: G. J. Gill	Page 1 of 5 Code 29 CFR
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EMERGENCY
Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center (24 hours) — (303) 623-5716

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL

CHEMICAL NAME OR COMPOSITION:	HAZARD RATING	
Talc: Hydrous Magnesium Silicate $3\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	PER H.M.I.S. OF N.P.C.A.	
PRODUCT NAME: Altalc 200, 300, 325, 400, 500	HEALTH *	1
	FLAMMABILITY	0
	REACTIVITY	0
	PERSONAL PROTECTION	E
	* AVOID MASSIVE INHALATION	

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Silicates

DESCRIPTION: A white, finely ground, natural mineral powder that exhibits a characteristic "slippery" feel when rubbed between the fingers.

SECTION II - INGREDIENTS

MINERAL OR CHEMICAL	WEIGHT%	ACGIH TLV ⁽¹⁾	OSHA PEL ⁽²⁾	CAS#
Talc	94-96	2mg/M ³	20Mppcf	14807-96-6
Dolomite	1-3	10mg/M ³	5mg/M ³	16389-88-1
Chlorite	2-3	10mg/M ³	5mg/M ³	1318-59-8

(1) Respirable Dust - TWA - 8 hour shift/40 hour work week (2) Total Dust - TWA - 8 hour shift/40 hour work week

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SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT	FREEZING POINT	EVAPORATION RATE	% VOLATILE
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Slight
VAPOR DENSITY	VAPOR PRESSURE	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	PH
None	None	2.7 - 2.8	(5% Slurry): 9.5
% SOLUBLE IN WATER	ODOR	APPEARANCE	
Negligible	Slight Earthy Odor	White powder with a "slippery" feel	

SECTION IV - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: For direct contact, flush the affected eye(s) with clean water while holding the eyelids open. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Usually of no general concern. Broken skin can be cleansed with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

INHALATION (BREATHING): Primary route of entry. If irritation of nose or throat develops, move away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing or breathing difficulties develop, artificial respiration or oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION (SWALLOWING): No treatment necessary.

SECTION V - POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: As with most dusts or particulate materials, talc can cause temporary discomfort and irritation if accidentally introduced into the eye.

SKIN CONTACT: No adverse effects are known as a consequence of application to unbroken skin..

INHALATION (BREATHING): Primary route of entry. Symptoms of acute accidental exposure would be non-specific and similar to the inhalation of any dust. Such symptoms might include paroxysmal coughing, wheezing, difficult breathing and upper respiratory tract irritation.

INGESTION (SWALLOWING): No adverse effects expected.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE: There are indications that a relatively mild pneumoconiosis can develop over 10-40 years of occupational exposure as with any nuisance dust. Smoking and concomitant disease might impose an additional pulmonary burden which may alter the course of the pneumoconiosis.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: There are no specific antidotes to acute overexposure. Treatment should be directed to the control of the symptoms and clinical condition. Individuals with active pulmonary disease should not be assigned to a heavy dust environment. Refer to Section IX for additional information.

CARCINOGENITY: Talc is not listed as a carcinogen by the NTP; not regulated as a carcinogen by the OSHA; not listed by the IARC.

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SECTION VI - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION: If current ventilation practices are not adequate in maintaining airborne concentrations of talc below the TLV, additional ventilation or local exhaust systems may be required.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust. Use a NIOSH approved respirator as required to prevent overexposure.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Generally not required, but recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or are susceptible to irritation and dry skin.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses are the minimum eye protection; goggles should be worn when working in areas of potentially high dust concentrations.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye wash stations or a source of clean water should be available in work area for flushing eyes.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	INCOMPATIBILITY
Talc is stable.	Will not occur	None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	CONDITIONS TO AVOID	
None	None	

SECTION VIII - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT	FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
None	None	None Required
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	
None	None Required	

SECTION IX - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF RELEASE OR SPILL: If clean and dry, shovel, vacuum, or sweep up and return to container for use. Otherwise, sweep or vacuum up for disposal. **CAUTION:** The use of water washdown is not recommended unless the spilled material is already wet. Wet material on a walking surface will be extremely slippery. Wet spills should be thoroughly flushed with water until non-slippery.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. This material is not a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Dry material can be landfilled; wet material sewered, if dilute enough that high viscosity or gels will not cause a blockage.

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SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- Surfaces subject to spills or dusting with this product can become extremely slippery. Keep all floors, workstations, stairs and handrails clean and dry.
- Respirable dust levels should be monitored on a regularly scheduled basis.
- The American Industrial Hygiene Association suggests that periodic physical examinations be given to those employees who might be exposed to high talc concentrations or average concentrations that approach the TWA.

SECTION XI - TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Department of Transportation classification: not hazardous by DOT regulations.
- DOT proper shipping name: not regulated.

SECTION XII - SARA 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

- This product contains no known 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.
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SECTION XIII - STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAWS

- No substances on the state hazardous substances list, for the states indicated below are used in the manufacture of products on the Material Safety Data Sheet with the exceptions indicated. While we do not specifically analyze these products, or the raw materials used in their manufacture, for substances on various state hazardous substances lists, to the best of our knowledge the products on this Material Safety Data Sheet contain no such substances except for those specifically listed below.

SUBSTANCES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SUBSTANCE LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1% OR MORE: None known.

SUBSTANCES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 0.01% OR MORE: None known.

NONHAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 3% OR MORE REQUIRED TO BE LISTED BY PENNSYLVANIA: Talc, p. 323-29, Magnesite, p. 323-19 (Dec 86 list).

WARNING: SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER: None known.

WARNING: SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM: None known.

SUBSTANCES ON THE NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1% OR MORE (0.1% FOR SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED AS CARCINOGENS, MUTAGENS OR TERATOGENS): Talc, p. 119.

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SECTION XIV - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- All ingredients are on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.
- This product does not contain quantifiable concentrations of asbestos, asbestiform or non-asbestiform tremolite, actinolite, anthophyllite by CTFA METHOD J4-1 or known or suspected carcinogens (sensitivity of 0.1% by weight).
- Sources used in the preparation of this MSDS include: The American Industrial Hygiene Association Hygienic Guide Series on Talc; The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists TLV and Biological Exposure Indices for 1988-89; Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials; Department of Labor - OSHA-29 CFR, Part 1910 (1-19-89); Occupational Health Services, MSDS Services; New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act; California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65); Pennsylvania Code 34

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

DATE PREPARED: _____

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