

INGREDIENTS	CAS#	% RANGE	OSHA PEL mg/m ³	ACGIH-TLV mg/m ³	CARCINOGENICITY	R-PHASE
Feldspar	68476-25-5	1-11	Not Regstrd.	2	NO	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	5-15	15	10	NO	
Potassium Silicate	1312-76-1	1-11	Not Regstrd.	5	NO	
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	1-11	5 (as Cao)	10	NO	
Calcium Fluoride	7789-75-5	1-11	2.5 (as F)	2.5 (as F)	NO	
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	1-11	Not Regstrd.	5	NO	
Lithium Aluminum Silicate	12068-40-5	1-11	5.0 (as Al)	5.0 (as Al)	NO	
Iron	7439-89-6	Bal.	5	10 (as Fe ² O ³)	NO	
Chromium #	7440-47-3	25-35	1.0 (Metal)	0.5 (Metal)	YES	
			0.5 (Cr II & CRIII compounds)	0.5 (Cr III compounds)		
			0.005 (Cr VI compounds)	0.05 (Cr VI soluble compounds)		
				0.01 (Cr VI insoluble compounds)		
Nickel	7440-02-0	2-12	1	1	YES	R40, R43
Manganese	7439-96-5	1-5	5	1	NO	

Special protective equipment when fighting fire: none.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Cleaning measures: Remove spoiled product mechanically.

Store in a dry place in closed packages.

- **Respiratory protection:** use an air purifying dust respirator.
- **Hands protection:** wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin contact.
- **Eyes protection:** welder's helmets.
- **Skin protection:** wear appropriate overalls to prevent skin or body contact.

Solubility: insoluble in water

Metallic nickel and certain nickel alloys are classified possibly carcinogenic to humans, based on inadequate evidence of effects in humans. While epidemiology studies have demonstrated an increased risk of nasal, lung, and possible risk of laryngeal cancer, the most likely causative agents were nickel subsulfide, nickel sulfide and nickel oxide, with cancer linked principally to the nickel refining process of roasting nickel sulphide ores and not to metallic nickel itself. Evidence implicating metallic nickel and nickel alloys, or the hydrometallurgical nickel refining process as respiratory carcinogens for humans is lacking. Cohort mortality studies of workers in industries in which exposure was limited to metallic nickel or the hydrometallurgical process found no association between exposure to metallic nickel and its alloys to the subsequent development of respiratory cancer.

Effects of chronic (long-term) overexposure to air contaminants may lead to their accumulation in the lungs, a condition which may be seen as dense areas on chest X-rays. The severity of the change is proportional to the length of exposure. The changes seen are not necessarily associated with symptoms or signs of reduced lung function or disease. In addition, the changes on X-rays may be caused by non-work factors such as smoking, etc. Nickel and chromium (in some products) are considered carcinogenic. Long term overexposure to nickel fumes may also cause pulmonary fibrosis and edema. Overexposure to manganese compounds may affect the central nervous system, symptoms of which are languor, sleepiness, muscular weakness, emotional disturbances, and spastic gait. The effect of manganese on the nervous system is irreversible.



13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipment by air: no hazard

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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