

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	Pre-co-Floc® PB40, PB40M, PB33, PB33C, PB100M, PB200M, PB300M, PB20, PB20M, PB900, NB10
CHEMICAL NAME	Powdered Cellulose
CHEMICAL FAMILY	Cellulose
MATERIAL USE	Filter Aid
RESTRICTION ON USE	None Known
MANUFACTURER	EP Minerals, LLC., 9785 Gateway Dr., Reno, NV 89521
TELEPHONE NO.	(775) 824 7600 (Monday – Friday 8:00 am PST – 5:00 pm PST)
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.	(775) 824 7600 (Monday – Friday 8:00 am PST – 5:00 pm PST)
SDS DATE OF PREPARATION	July 24, 2025

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION	Combustible Dust
HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED	None
LABEL ELEMENTS	<p>WARNING May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Keep away from all ignition sources including heat sparks and flame. Prevent dust accumulations to minimize explosion hazards.</p>

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT IDENTIFICATION	APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION (%)	C.A.S. NUMBERS
Cellulose	100%	9004-34-6

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE	Flush eyes with generous quantities of water or eye rinse solution. Consult physician if irritation persists.
SKIN	Use moisture renewing lotions if dryness occurs.
INGESTION	Drink generous amounts of water to reduce bulk and drying effects.
INHALATION	Remove to fresh air. Blow nose to evacuate dust.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Dust may cause abrasive irritation to eyes. Prolonged skin contact may cause dryness. Dust may cause nose, throat and upper respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged inhalation of high concentration of dust may cause lung effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary	Immediate medical attention is not normally required. If dust irritates the eyes, seek medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Water is most effective for ordinary combustibles such as cellulose.
SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL	Cellulose is combustible and will burn under fire conditions. Dust generated in handling this material may present a potential fire and explosion hazard if suspended in air at high concentrations. Settled dust presents a fire hazard. Resuspension of the dust into the air by vibration, traffic, material handling, etc. in high concentrations in the presence of an ignition source could result in a dust explosion. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS	No special procedures are required.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES					
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS	If dust is present, use respirator fitted with particulate filter as specified in Section 8. Protect eyes with goggles.				
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS	This material is not a significant environmental concern.				
METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP	Scoop or shovel up using methods that minimize the generation of airborne dust. Nonsparking tools should be used. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentrations. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air).				
SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE					
PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING	Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Repair or dispose of broken bags. Observe all label precautions and warnings. Keep product away from open flames and hot surfaces. Possible combustible dust hazard. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust. Keep dust away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Follow good housekeeping practices to keep surfaces, including areas overhead such as piping, drop ceilings, ductwork, etc. free from settled dust. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to friction of transfer and in mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.				
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE	Store in a dry place to maintain packaging integrity and product quality.				
SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION					
EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:					
Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	MSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	
Cellulose, wood fiber	5 mg/m³ respirable dust 15 mg/m³ total dust	10 mg/m³	5 mg/m³ respirable dust 15 mg/m³ total dust	5 mg/m³ respirable dust 10 mg/m³ total dust	
ENGINEERING CONTROLS	Use general or local exhaust ventilation to control dust within recommended exposure limits. Refer to ACGIH publication "Industrial Ventilation" or similar publications for design of ventilation systems. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment. Ensure that dust handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e. there is no leakage from the equipment). Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.				
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:					
EYE / FACE PROTECTION	Goggles to protect from dust				
SKIN PROTECTION	No special equipment is needed.				
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	Respirators fitted with filters certified to standard 42CFR84 under series N95 should be worn when dust is present. If the dust concentration is less than ten (10) times the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) use a quarter or half-mask respirator with a N95 dust filter or a single use dust mask rated N95. If dust concentration is greater than ten (10) times and less than fifty (50) times the PEL, a full-face piece respirator fitted with replaceable N95 filters is recommended. If dust concentration is greater than fifty (50) and less than two hundred (200) times the PEL use a power air-purifying (positive pressure) respirator with a replaceable N95 filter. If dust concentration is greater than two hundred (200) times the PEL use a type C, supplied air respirator (continuous flow, positive pressure), with full face piece, hood or helmet.				
GENERAL HYGIENE	Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after handling and before eating or drinking.				
SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES					
PHYSICAL STATE	Solid	COLOR	White powder		
ODOR	Neutral	pH (10% SUSPENSION)	5.0 - 7.5 typical		
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT:	Not applicable	BOILING POINT/RANGE	Not applicable		
FLASH POINT	Not applicable	EVAPORATION RATE	Not applicable		
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL	Not applicable	UEL	Not applicable		
VAPOR PRESSURE	Not applicable	RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY	Not applicable		

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DENSITY / RELATIVE DENSITY	Variable- dependent on species and moisture 0.10 – 0.25 typical	SOLUBILITY(IES):	Insoluble
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-OCTANOL/WATER:	Not applicable	AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE	500° C
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE	200° C	FLAMMABILITY	Not applicable
PARTICLE CHARACTERISTICS	Not determined	KINEMATIC VISCOSITY	Not applicable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

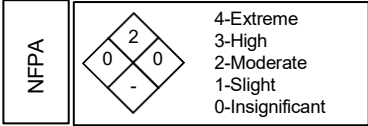
REACTIVITY	Material is not reactive.
CHEMICAL STABILITY	Material is stable.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS	Material is not reactive.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	Extreme heat / open flame
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Oxides of carbon

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS	See below and Section 11 for additional information
Likely Routes of Exposure	See below
EYE	May cause irritation (tear formation and redness) if dust gets in eyes.
SKIN	Not absorbed by the skin, but may cause dryness if prolonged exposure.
INGESTION	Ingestion of small to moderate quantities is not considered harmful, but may cause irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach.
INHALATION	Acute inhalation can cause dryness of the nasal passage and lung congestion, coughing and general throat irritation. Chronic inhalation of dust should be avoided.
CHRONIC EFFECTS	Chronic exposure may lead to dermatitis or respiratory sensitization.
CARCINOGENICITY	Not listed as a carcinogen.
NTP	Cellulose is not classified as a carcinogen.
IARC	Cellulose is not classified as a carcinogen.
NUMERICAL MEASURES OF TOXICITY	No data available
CORROSIVENESS, SENSITIZATION, IRRITANCY	Not applicable
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	Not available
TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY	Not available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:	These products have no demonstrated toxicity in regards to aquatic or terrestrial life.
PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY	Biodegradable but not readily biodegradable.
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	Little potential for bioaccumulation
MOBILITY IN SOIL	No mobility
OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS	None known

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS										
WASTE DISPOSAL	If this material as supplied becomes a waste, use solid waste disposal common to landfill type operations or in slurry to sumps. Not considered a hazardous waste under RCRA (40CFR Part 261).									
PACKAGING DISPOSAL	Dispose of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, typically solid waste disposal common to landfill type operations.									
SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION										
UN NUMBER	Not applicable									
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Not regulated									
TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASSES(ES)	Not classified									
PACKING GROUP, IF APPLICABLE	Not applicable									
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	Not a marine pollutant									
TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO IMO INSTRUMENTS:	Not determined									
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS	None (no placarding or special handling required)									
SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION										
U.S. FEDERAL:										
TSCA	Cellulose appears on the EPA TSCA inventory list.									
CERCLA	Cellulose is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR 302.									
SARA TITLE III	Not listed.									
SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION										
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="4">HMIS</td> <td>0 Health</td> <td rowspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Flammability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 Reactivity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E Protective Equipment</td> </tr> </table>		HMIS	0 Health		2 Flammability	0 Reactivity	E Protective Equipment
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REVISION	Update to OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard 2024									

Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, for safe handling.

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