

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations Revision date: 02/25/25 Supersedes: 03/25/15

SECTION 1: Identification of the subs	stance/mixture and of the company/undertaking
1.1. Product identifier	
Product form	: Mixture
Product name	: Silicon Carbide
Other means of identification	: SiC
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the subst	ance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the substance/mixture	: Refractory and abrasive products
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety d	ata sheet
FX Minerals	
257 Kennedy Park Marina Rd Newell, WV 26050	
(304) 387-1160	
lab@fxminerals.com	
1.4. Emergency telephone number Emergency number	: (304) 387-1160
	After 5PM weekdays, weekends and holidays: (814) 360-9040
SECTION 2: Hazards identification	
2.1. Classification of the substance or mi	xture
GHS-US classification	
Carc. 1A H350	
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16	
2.2. Label elements	
GHS-US labelling	
Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)	
	GHS08
Signal word (GHS-US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	: H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation)
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
	P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
	P280 - Wear appropriate PPE P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
	P405 - Store locked up
	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national/international
	regulations
2.3. Other hazards	
Hazard determining Component	Quartz (SiO2):
Other hazards not contributing to the	Other constituents in this product are considered nuisance particles or dust. Exposure to dusts, or

Other hazards not contributing to the classification

Other constituents in this product are considered nuisance particles or dust. Exposure to dusts or powders may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system, eyes, and skin.

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#### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1. Substance

#### Not applicable

3.2. **Mixture** 

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Silicon Carbide	(CAS No) 409-21-2	88-98%	Community workplace exposure limit
Quartz (SiO2)	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	< 5%	Carc. 1A, H350
Silicon	(CAS No.) 231-130-8	<2.5%	Flam Sol 2, H228

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures	
4.1. Description of first aid measures	
First-aid measures general	: Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Immediate effects are not anticipated. If large amounts of dusts are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or CPR if indicated. Seek immediate medical attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persists.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effect	ts, both acute and delayed
Symptoms/injuries	: There are potential chronic health effects to consider.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	<ul> <li>Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye.</li> <li>Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.</li> </ul>
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.
Chronic symptoms	: Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed No additional information available

SECTI	ON 5: Firefighting measures	
5.1.	Extinguishing media	
Suitable	extinguishing media	: Any. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.
5.2.	Special hazards arising from the su	Ibstance or mixture
Fire haza	ard	: Not flammable.
Reactivit	у	: Not reactive under normal use and conditions.
5.3.	Advice for firefighters	
Protectio	n during firefighting	: Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.

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SECTIO	ON 6: Accidental release mea	isures
6.1.	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	
General r	neasures	: Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation.
6.1.1.	For non-emergency personnel	
Emergen	cy procedures	: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
6.1.2.	For emergency responders	
Protective	e equipment	: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergen	cy procedures	: Stay upwind. Ventilate area.
6.2.	Environmental precautions	
Avoid rele	ease to the environment.	
6.3.	Methods and material for containm	ent and cleaning up
For conta	inment	: Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Methods	for cleaning up	: Completely remove dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent dust recirculation. For large spills, use a fine spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
Additional hazards when processed	: Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.
Precautions for safe handling	: Avoid dust inhalation and promulgation. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using an appropriately equipped vacuum. If an appropriate vacuum is unavailable, only wet-clean-up methods should be used (i.e. wet sweeping, misting, etc.). Moisture should be added as necessary to reduce exposure to airborne respirable dust.
Hygiene measures	: Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered. Do not take silica contaminated clothing home.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including	any incompatibilities
Storage conditions	: Containers should be stored in room at ambient temperature and pressure. Keep container closed when not in use.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
Use of the substance/mixture	: Refractory products

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

# 8.1. Control parameters Silicon Carbide (409-21-2) TLV USA TLV USA (mg/m³) 10 mg/m³; Fibrous dust 0.1 f/cc OSHA OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³) 15 mg/m³ (Total dust); 5 mg/m3 (Respirable Fraction) Quartz (14808-60-7) TLV USA TLV USA (mg/m³) Long term value 0.025 mg/m3 as respirable fraction

OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	See Quartz Listing
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
TLV USA	TLV USA (mg/m³)	TLV Withdrawn
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	Long term value 15.5 mg/m3 as respirable fraction

8.2.	Exposure controls		
Approp	iate engineering controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Enclosed processes used in combination with local exhaust ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace.	
Persona	al protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.	
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Hand protection	: None required. Polymeric gloves are recommended to prevent irritation. Nitrile construction materials appear to offer the best protection against the ingredients of the product.
Eye protection	: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.
Skin and body protection	: Under dusty conditions or when excessive skin contact is likely, wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing.
Respiratory protection	: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with particulate cartridges when dusty in poorly ventilated areas, and if exposure limits are exceeded. A respiratory program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

<b>SECTION 9: Physical and chemical</b>	properties
9.1. Information on basic physical and	chemical properties
Physical state	: Granulated powder
Appearance	: Powder.
Color	: Black/Grayish in Color
Odor	: No data available
Odor threshold	: No data available
рН	: N/A
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: 3350 °C (6062 °F)
Freezing point	: Not applicable
Boiling point	: Not applicable
Flash point	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 3.2 (water = 1)
Solubility	: Insoluble. Water: Solubility in water of component(s) of the mixture :
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: Not applicable
SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity	y

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

10.2.	Chemical stability		
Stable a	at normal temperatures and pressure.		
10.3.	.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions		
Hazardo	ous polymerization will not occur.		
10.4.	Conditions to avoid		
Avoid g	enerating dust.		
10.5.	Incompatible materials		
Strong a	alkalis. Strong oxidizing agents.		
10.6.	Hazardous decomposition products		
Possible	e trace		

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<b>SECTION 11: Toxicological info</b>	rmation
11.1. Information on toxicological e	ffects
Acute toxicity Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified : Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Irritant to eyes
Respiratory or skin sensitisation Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity	<ul> <li>Not classified</li> <li>Not classified</li> <li>May cause cancer (Inhalation).</li> </ul>
Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity (single	: Not classified : Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Direct contact may cause irritation, rash or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
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Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.
Chronic symptoms	Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

SECTION 12: Ecological information						
12.1.	Toxicity					
Not expected to be toxic to quaitic organisms.						
40.0	Development of the second bility					
12.2.	Persistence and degradability					
No additional information available						
12.3.	Bioaccumulative potential					
Alpha Star®						
Bioaccumulative potential		This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.				

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12.4. Mobility in soil						
No additional information available						
12.5. Other adverse effects						
Effect on the global warming	: No known ecological damage caused by this product.					
SECTION 13: Disposal consideratio	ns					
13.1. Waste treatment methods	. Discuss of as is a billing to dfill. Discuss of weats we take is because in the based. On the and					
Waste disposal recommendations	: Dispose of as inert solid in landfill. Dispose of waste material according to Local, State and Federal environmental regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Slurry may plug drains.					
<b>SECTION 14: Transport information</b>						
In accordance with DOT - Not classified as da	angerous for transport					
Not regulated for transport; UN Number: None						
Special precautions -None						
Additional information						
Other information	: No supplementary information available.					
ADR						
No additional information available						
Transport by sea						
No additional information available						
Air transport						
No additional information available						
SECTION 15: Regulatory informatio	n					
15.1. US Federal regulations						
Silicon Carbide						
All ingredients listed on the United States TSC No ingredients listed on SARA 313 (Specific T	CA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory					
IARC: 14808-60-7 Quartz (SiO2) 1	oxic orientical Listings)					
TLV- ACGIH: 409-21-2 Silicon Carbide; 14808-60-7 Quartz (SiO2) A2						
15.2. International regulations CANADA						
No additional information available						
EU-Regulations						
No additional information available						
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]						
Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]						
Not classified 15.2.2. National regulations						
15.3. US State regulations						
SECTION 16: Other information						

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Data sources

: ChemADVISOR, Inc.[https://www.chemadvisor.com]. GESTIS DNEL Database [http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel\_en/000000.xml?f=templates\$fn=default.htm\$vid=dneleng:ddb eng\$3.0/].

Full text of H-phrases::

I un text of T	r prirubeo				
Car	rc. 1A		Carcinogenicity, Category 1A		
STO	DT RE 1		Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1		
H35	H350		May cause cancer		
H37	72		Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure		
NFPA health hazard		: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.			
NFPA fire hazard		: 0 - Materials that will not burn.			
NFPA reactivity			: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.		
HMIS III Rati	ing				
Health		: 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible			
Flammability		: 0 Minimal Hazard			
Physical		: 0 Minimal Hazard			
Personal Pro	otection	: E			
SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)					

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