



SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Kyanite

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Mining Product

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Kyanite Mining Corporation
30 Willis Mountain Plant Lane
Dilwyn, VA 23936
T 434-983-4322

1.4. Emergency telephone number

434-983-2085

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

STOT RE 2 H373

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled. This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) :

Warning

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H373 - May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P260 - Do not breathe dust
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Kyanite	(CAS No) 1302-76-7	85 - 95	Not classified
Quartz	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	5 - 10	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 1A, H350
Rutile (TiO2)	(CAS No) 1317-80-2	1 - 5	Not classified

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : Immediate effects are not expected. If high concentrations of dust are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or artificial respiration as indicated and obtain immediate medical attention.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : None required.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Dusts and particles may cause physical abrasion. Do not rub eyes. Rinse eyes with lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Open and close the eyelids during rinsing to remove all dusts and particles. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : None required for small amounts. If substantial quantities are ingested, give 4-8 ounces of water or milk to dilute and seek medical advice.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause coughing and mild irritation. Repeated inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silica over time can cause progressive fibrotic lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Lung damage may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. Silicosis can result in death from cardiac failure or the destruction of lung tissue. The extent and severity of lung damage depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration, and length of exposure. Aluminum silicates may also cause milder lung effects.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Irritation is not expected.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Chemical irritation is not expected. Dusts and particles may scratch the eyes.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Not considered a likely route of exposure under normal product use conditions. May cause gastrointestinal irritation if swallowed. Product is relatively non-toxic.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- suitable extinguishing media : Does not burn. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : None.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Not flammable.
- Explosion hazard : None known.
- Reactivity : None.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : Firefighters should wear full protective gear.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material. Do not walk through or scatter spilled material.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.
- Methods for cleaning up : Use wet clean-up methods (wiping, mopping, etc.) or a vacuum to remove small amounts. The vacuum must be equipped with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent the recirculation of crystalline silica (a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA) filter is recommended). For large spills, use a fine water spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into a clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. Completely remove all dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica into the workplace. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS. Clean-up personnel must wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection (See Section 8).

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6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Plant processes should be designed to control airborne dusts at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using vacuum or wet clean-up methods (wet towels, use of mists, etc.).

Under dusty conditions, employees should wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing. Contaminated clothing must be vacuumed before removal and respiratory protection should be the last article of clothing removed. DO NOT REMOVE dusts from clothing by blowing or shaking. Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before re-wearing. Do not take contaminated clothing home.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in a dry area in closed containers. Storage and work areas should be periodically cleaned to minimize dust accumulation.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Quartz (14808-60-7)

USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.025 mg/m ³
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8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use local exhaust and general 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. Additional controls to limit exposure to crystalline silica may include but are not limited to: wet processes, installation of dust collection systems, dust control additives, enclosed work processes, and automated processes.

Hand protection : Protective gloves are recommended.

Eye protection : Safety glasses with side shields or goggles to prevent dust and particles from entering the eyes.

Skin and body protection : Use body protection appropriate for task.

Respiratory protection : If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid mineral

Appearance : Vitreous

Color : Pearly-gray

Odor : Odorless.

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : P.C.E. 36-37

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) : No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density at 20 °C : No data available

Specific gravity : 3.2-3.7

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Solubility	: No data available
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
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

None.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Quartz may convert to cristobalite at high temperature (> 1470 °C). Kyanite will decompose to form mullite and cristobalite at high temperatures (~ 1450 °C). This conversion is associated with a large irreversible volume change.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	500.00000000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.)

In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).

So there is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. Worker protection against silicosis should be assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits and implementing additional risk management measures where required

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Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens

Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: The short-term or immediate effects of dust inhalation are expected to be coughing and mild respiratory irritation. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, pain, redness, tears, blurred vision, and light sensitivity. There may be no symptoms during the early stages of chronic silicosis. As the disease progresses, the symptoms include tiredness, shortness of breath, severe cough, and characteristic x-rays. Shortness of breath upon exertion is one of the most common symptoms and limited chest expansion is the most common physical sign.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis that greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). Three types of silicosis have been identified. Acute silicosis can occur several weeks or months following exposure to very high levels of crystalline silica and can result in death in months or within several years. Accelerated silicosis can occur 5-10 years after exposure to higher levels of crystalline silica. Chronic silicosis is the most common type and usually occurs after 10 or more years of exposure to low levels of crystalline silica. Similar aluminum silicate minerals such as kaolin have been found to cause lung fibrosis in the absence of crystalline silica. The disease is not as severe as silicosis but can cause respiratory symptoms and changes. Crystalline silica exposure appears to enhance the severity of the disease. Animal studies indicate that cristobalite has a greater potential to produce fibrosis than quartz. Cristobalite produces a more severe response than quartz and fibrosis elicited is diffuse rather than nodular. Other: Silica particles less than 10 μ m are considered respirable; however, particles retained in the lungs are generally much smaller. A median diameter of particles retained in the lungs has been cited as 0.5-0.7 μ m.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

This product is an ecologically inert material. It does not contain ozone depleting substances and is not expected to exert an ecotoxic effect or bioconcentrate in the food chain

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Not a dangerous good in sense of transport regulations

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Rutile (TiO₂) (1317-80-2)

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

Quartz (14808-60-7)

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

15.2. US State regulations

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes				

Rutile (TiO₂) (1317-80-2)

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

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
 U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
 U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
 U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H350	May cause cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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



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