**PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

**Trade Name:** NYTAL 99, NYTAL 100, NYTAL 100 HR, NYTAL 200, NYTAL 300, NYTAL 300 H, NYTAL 400, CERAMITALC 10 AC, CERAMITALC HDT, CERAMITALC NO. 1, CERAMITALC 10-A, IT X, IT 3X, IT 5X, IT FT, IT 325

**Chemical Name:** Hydrous calcium magnesium silicate mineral mixture

**Synonyms:** Industrial talc, tremolitic talc

**Hazardous Ingredients/OSHA:**

Talc (hydrous magnesium silicate) (20-40%), CAS Reg. No. 14807-96-6
Quartz (none detected to less than 1.0%), CAS Reg. No. 14808-60-7

**Note:** This quartz range is "typical" and may change slightly with different lots and grades.

**Hazard:** Inhalation

**Carcinogenic Ingredients/OSHA/NTP/IARC:** See Section VII (Quartz)

**SARA Title III Section 313 Ingredients:** None

**WARNING STATEMENTS**

Do not breathe dust. Prolonged inhalation of excessive dust may cause lung injury.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA**

**Appearance and Odor:** White powder
**Density, Mg/cu m:** 2.85
**Solubility in Water:** None
**Boiling Point:** N/A

**Vapor Pressure:** N/A
**Vapor Density:** N/A
**Volatiles:** None
**Evaporation Rate:** N/A

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VII. PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS SUMMARY (continued)

Ingestion: Unlikely to be toxic by ingestion.

Chronic Effects

Talc: Prolonged exposure to excessive airborne concentrations of talc can result in scarring of the lungs (pneumoconiosis) or of the covering of the lungs (pleural thickening). Pneumoconiosis may produce symptoms of cough or shortness of breath. Pleural thickening usually produces no symptoms. Conditions can be determined by chest radiographic examination and pulmonary function test (FEV and FVC). Bronchial irritation may cause sputum production.

Crystalline Silica: Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, a form of progressive pulmonary fibrosis. Crystalline silica is listed by IARC as a Group 2A carcinogen based on limited evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in animals. Limited means a positive association has been observed, but chance bias or confounding factors could not be ruled out. Other human health studies have demonstrated a negative association for cancer. Crystalline silica is also listed by the NTP as a substance reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. Considerable controversy exists concerning the IARC and NTP classification.

New York State talc has been tested as a whole in several animal studies with no carcinogenic association demonstrated. Epidemiologic studies in humans have been interpreted in conflicting ways with no clear evidence of an increased risk in lung tumors in association with exposure. Human, animal and in-vitro tests of basic product ingredients (talc and nonasbestiform tremolite) do not show a carcinogenic effect. All tremolite is of the nonasbestiform, common cleavage fragment variety.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure:

Excessive exposure to any dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions.

VIII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Engineering Controls:

Closed system and/or local exhaust ventilation recommended. Use wet methods if appropriate to reduce generation of dust.