

ZEOLITE/SMECTITE

SDS

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name Milpro TX ®

Synonyms Hydrated Potassium Sodium Magnesium Calcium Aluminosilicate Mineral

CAS NUMBER 1318-02-1 (Zeolite), 1302-78-9 (Smectite).

Manufacturer/Supplier Milwhite, Inc.

5487 Padre Island Hwy. Brownsville, TX 78521

Emergency number For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call CHEMTREC - Day or

Night. North America 1-800-424-9300, International +1956-547-1970

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Overview CAUTION! MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. NUISANCE DUST

Potential Health Effects CONTAINS CRYSTALLINE SILICA WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.

Inhalation Excessive concentrations of dust may cause nuisance condition such as coughing, sneezing, and

nasal irritation. Repeated inhalation may cause delayed lung injury.

IngestionZeolite/Smectite are considered to be relatively non-toxic under normal use.Skin ContactWash with soap and water. Direct contact may cause dryness and itching.

Eye Contact Direct contact may cause mechanical irritation.

Chronic Hazards Breathing crystalline silica can cause lung disease, including silicosis and lung cancer.

Crystalline silica has also been associated with scleroderma and kidney disease.

Substances	CAS Number	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV-TWA	OSHA PEL-TWA
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	1-5%	TWA: 0.025 mg/m³	10mg/m³ %Si02+2

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances	CAS Number	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV-TWA	OSHA PEL-TWA
Smectite	1302-78-9	30-50%	TWA: 10 mg/m ³	15 mg/m³
Zeolite	1318-02-1	50-70%	TWA: 10 mg/m ³	15 mg/m³

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If inhaled remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.

Ingestion May cause gastric distress, nausea and vomiting if ingested.

Skin contact Wash with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops.

Eye contact Wash thoroughly with running water at least 15 minutes. Get medical advice if irritation develops.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point/Range

Flash Point Method

Autoignition Temperature

Flammability Limits in Air-Lower (%)

Flammability Limits in Air - Upper (%)

Not Determined

Not Determined

Not Determined

Fire Extinguishing Media All standard firefighting media

Special Exposure Hazards
Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters
Not applicable
Not applicable

NFPA Ratings Health 1, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0



HMIS Ratings Health 1, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0, PPE:E

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Not applicable

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks Vacuum or sweep material and place in a suitable container. Avoid generating dust. Provide

ventilation.

Environmental Precautions None Known.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Use personal protection and controls as identified in Section 8. Avoid the generation of dust. Avoid contact with

eyes and skin. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Storage Keep container closed, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Containers of this material may be hazardous

when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed

for the product.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below

the TLV limits and OSHA LIMITS Section 3.

Respiratory Protection Wear an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator or equivalent must be worn. Respirator must comply

with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user-training program,

respirator fit testing, and other requirements.

Skin Protection Work Gloves, Apron/Coveralls

Eye Protection Wear safety glasses or goggles to protect against exposure.

General Hygiene Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, or drinking. Wash work clothes

after each use.

Other Control Measures None known.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

 Physical State:
 Solid

 Color:
 Various

 Odor:
 Odorless

 pH:
 7-10

 Specific Gravity @ 20 C (Water=1):
 2.5-2.7

Density @ 20 C (lbs./gallon): Not Determined

Bulk Density @ 20 C (lbs./ft3): 50-70

Boiling Point/Range (F):

Boiling Point/Range (C):

Mot Determined

Not Determined

Not Determined

Melting Point/Freezing Point/Range (F):

Mot Determined

Melting Point/Freezing Point/Range (C):

Not Determined

Vapor Pressure @ 20 C (mmHg):

Not Determined

Vapor Density (Air=1):

Percent Volatiles:

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1):

Solubility in Water (g/100ml):

Solubility in Soluble

Not Determined
Insoluble

Solubility in Vater (g/100ml):

Solubility in Solvents (g/100ml):

Not Determined VOCs (lbs./gallon):

Viscosity, Dynamic @ 20 C (centipoises):

Not Determined Viscosity, Kinematic @ 20 C (centistrokes):

Not Determined Partition Coefficient/n-Octano/Water:

Not Determined Molecular Weight (g/mole):

Not Determined



SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

StabilityStable.Hazardous PolymerizationWill not occur.Conditions to AvoidNone anticipatedIncompatibility (materials to Avoid)Not DeterminedHazardous Decomposition ProductsNot Determined

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenicity: IARC, MTP, OSHA or ACGIH does not list Zeolite/Smectite as a Carcinogen. Toxicological effects ingredients-LD50 and LD50 Data:

Quartz (14808-60-7)				
LD50 Oral Rat	>5000 mg/kg			
IARC Group	1			

Principle Route of Exposure

Eye or skin contact, inhalation.

Inhalation

Inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC, Group 1). There is a different evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridytime (IARC 2A).

Breathing silica dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory passages. Breathing silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may also have serious chronic health effects (See "Chronic Effects/Carcinogenicity" subsection below).

Skin contact May cause mechanical skin irritation.

Eye Contact May cause eye irritation.

Ingestion None known

Aggravated Medical ConditionsIndividuals with respiratory, disease including but not limited to asthma and bronchitis, or subject eye irritation, should not be exposed to quartz dust.

Chronic Effects/Carcinogenicity

Silicosis: Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling, and something-fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest Illness, and reduce pulmonary function. This disease is exacerbated by smoking. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop tuberculosis.

Cancer Status: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has Determined that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from Occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans (Group 1- carcinogenic to humans) and has determined that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite (Group 2A-possible carcinogen to humans). Refer to IARC Monograph 68, Silica, Some Silica and Organic Fibres (June 1997) in conjunction with the use of these minerals. The National Toxicology Program classifies respirable crystalline silica as "Known to be a human carcinogen". Refer to the 9th Report on Carcinogens (2000). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2).

There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increase incidence of significant disease



endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by

scarring of the lungs, skin, and other organs) and kidney disease.

Other Information For further consult: Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure" published by

the American Thoracic Society Medical Section of the American Lung

Association, American Journal or Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume

155, pages 761-768 (1997).

Toxicity Tests

Oral Toxicity: Not determined

Dermal Toxicity: Not determined

Inhalation Toxicity: Not determined

Primary Irritation Effect: Not determined

Carcinogenicity: Refer to IARC Monograph 68. Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibres (June

1997)

Genotoxicity: Not determined

Reproductive/Developmental

Toxicity: Not determined

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate:

Mobility (Water/Soil/Air)Not determinedPersistence/DegradabilityNot determinedBio-accumulationNot determined

Environmental Toxicity:

Acute Fish Toxicity

Acute Crustaceans Toxicity

Acute Algae Toxicity

Not determined

Not determined

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Method Bury in a licensed landfill according to federal, state and local regulations.

Substance should not be deposited into a sewage facility.

Contaminated Packaging Follow all applicable national and local regulations. Contaminated packing may be disposed of by: rendering packaging incapable of containing any substance, or treating packaging to residual contents are no longer hazardous, or by disposing of packaging into commercial waste collection.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transportation

DOT Not restricted
Canadian TDG Not restricted
ADR Not restricted

Air Transportation

ICAO/IATA Not restricted

Sea Transportation

IMDG Not restricted Other Transportation Information

Labels None



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION:

US Regulations:

US TSCA Inventory All components listed on inventory or are exempt.

EPA SARA Title III Extremely

Hazardous Substances N/A

EPA SARA (311,312) Hazard Class Acute Health Hazard; Chronic Health Hazard

EPA SARA (313) Chemicals

This product does not contain a toxic chemical for routine annual "Toxic

Chemical Release Reporting" under Section 313 (40 CFR 372).

EPA CERCLA/Superfund

eportable Spill Quantity N/A

EPA RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification If product becomes a waste, it does NOT meet the criteria of a hazardous

waste as defined by the U.S. EPA.

California Proposition 65 The California Proposition 65 regulations apply to this product.

MA Right-to-Know Law

NJ Right-to-Know Law

PA Right-to-Know Law

One or more components listed.
One or more components listed.
One or more components listed.

Canadian Regulations:

Canadian DSL Inventory All components listed on inventory or are exempt.

WHMIS Hazard Class D2A Very Toxic Materials.

Crystalline Silica

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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