

P.V.P. INDUSTRIES INC.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Issued: 8/22/2001
CIMECP

Date Revised: 6/11/2012

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HMIS Ratings

NFPA

Health	*	Health	*
Flammability	0	Flammability	0
Reactivity	0	Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E	Special Hazards	0

HMIS Ratings: 0 = Minimal Hazard; E = Dust Respirator
NFPA Ratings: 0 = Insignificant; 1 = Slight
Both: * = Refer to data on MSDS

SECTION I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Perlite – Coarse Expanded, Loosefill Insulation, Concrete Aggregate, Industrial Medium, Industrial Fine, Soakup
Chemical Name: Sodium Potassium Aluminum Silicate
Formula: Mixture
CAS Number: 93763-70-3

Manufacturer's Name: P.V.P. Industries Inc. Telephone: 440-685-4701
Address: 9819 Penniman Road
P.O. Box 129
City, State: North Bloomfield, Ohio 44450

SECTION II PRODUCT INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS No.	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Perlite, expanded	93763-70-3	100	15 mg/m ³ (total) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable)	10 mg/m ³ (total) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable)

This product may contain crystalline silica (quartz) at below detectable levels (<.1%); CAS No. 14808-60-7; OSHA PEL 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable).

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

Physical State: Solid
Appearance and Odor: White granules, Odorless
Boiling Point: N/A
Freezing Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure (MM Hg/70° F): N/A
Vapor Density (Air=1): N/A
Specific Gravity: 2.33
pH: Neutral
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Percent Volatiles By Volume: N/A

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: Nonflammable
Flammability Limits: N/A
Extinguishing Media: N/A
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None

SECTION V	HEALTH HAZARDS
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Summary: Perlite is a naturally occurring volcanic glass consisting of fused sodium*potassium*aluminum silicate. OSHA has classified perlite as a Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR), which has the same Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) as that used for nuisance and inert dusts. Although there are no published reports of adverse health effects from exposure to perlite dust, dust levels should be maintained below the OSHA PEL for PNORs and respirators should be used when airborne dust is present. Excessive inhalation over long periods of time may cause harmful irritation. Perlite is considered a nuisance dust by American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Medical conditions which may be aggravated: pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease such as, but not limited to bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

Target Organs: Lungs, eyes.

Route of Entry: Inhalation, dust contact with eyes.

Acute Health Effects: Transitory upper respiratory irritant. May cause coughing or throat irritation.

Chronic Health Effects: Excessive inhalation of any mineral dust can overload the lung clearance mechanism.

SECTION VI	REACTIVITY DATA
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Stability: Stable

Chemical Incompatibilities: Hydrofluoric Acid

Conditions to Avoid: None in designed use. Avoid contact with hydrofluoric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May react with hydrofluoric acid to form toxic Silicon Tetrafluoride gas.

SECTION VII	PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE
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Personal Protective Equipment: An adequate protective device, such as an N95 respirator, is recommended when the PEL is exceeded and/or when airborne dust is present.

Gloves: Not normally required.

Goggles: Goggles to prevent dust from entering eyes.

Engineering controls: Local if necessary to maintain allowable PEL or TLV levels.

Leak and Spill Procedure: Vacuum clean spillage. Wet sweep or wash away. Avoid creating dust.

Waste Management: Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Perlite is not considered a hazardous waste under RCRA (40CFR Part 261).

Handling Procedures: Repair or properly dispose of broken bags. Maintain good housekeeping procedures.

Storage Segregation Hazard Classes: N/A

Special Shipping Instructions: None

SECTION VIII	FIRST AID MEASURES
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Skin: Not absorbed by the skin. May cause dryness. Use moisture-renewing lotions if dryness occurs.

Eyes: May cause irritation or inflammations. Flush eyes with copious quantities of water. If irritation persists, call a physician.

Inhalation: Acute inhalation can cause dryness of the nasal passages and congestion of the upper respiratory tract. Remove to fresh air. Drink water to clear throat and blow nose to evacuate dust.

Ingestion: Short term exposures not considered harmful. Drink water to reduce bulk.

Prepared/Revised by: Paul Dunlavey, President

As of the date of preparation of this document, the foregoing information is believed to be accurate and is provided in good faith to comply with applicable Federal and State law(s). However, no warranty or representation with respect to such information is intended or given.