

Starblast™ Ultra Staurolite Sand Blasting Abrasives

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 04/13/2020 6.4 10/10/2020 1575787-00013 Date of first issue: 04/27/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Starblast™ Ultra Staurolite Sand Blasting Abrasives

Product code : D11570942

SDS-Identcode : 130000030941

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : The Chemours Company FC, LLC

Address : 1007 Market Street

Wilmington, DE 19801 United States of America (USA)

Telephone : 1-844-773-CHEM (outside the U.S. 1-302-773-1000)

Emergency telephone : Medical emergency: 1-866-595-1473 (outside the U.S. 1-302-

773-2000); Transport emergency: +1-800-424-9300 (outside

the U.S. +1-703-527-3887)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Abrasive blasting

Sand blasting

Restrictions on use : For industrial use only.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Leucoxene	12173-81-8	>= 1 - < 5
Quartz	14808-60-7	>= 0.1 - < 1
Rutile (TiO2)	1317-80-2	>= 0.1 - < 1



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Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact : Wash with water and soap.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of eye contact : If in eyes, rinse well with water.

Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delayed

irritant effects

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

the skin.

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Protection of first-aiders : No special precautions are necessary for first aid responders.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Not applicable

Will not burn

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Not applicable Will not burn

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

vviii not burn

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucte

No hazardous combustion products are known

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

iO.

Evacuate area.



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Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if

necessary.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable con-

tainer for disposal.

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces

with compressed air).

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine

which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe dust.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : No special restrictions on storage with other products.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	



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		exposure)	concentration	
Leucoxene	12173-81-8	TWA	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
			(Titanium dioxide)	
Quartz	14808-60-7	TWA (Res-	0.05 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		pirable dust)		
		TWA (respir-	10 mg/m3	OSHA Z-3
		able)	/ %SiO2+2	
		TWA (respir-	250 mppcf	OSHA Z-3
		able)	/ %SiO2+5	
		TWA (Res-	0.025 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		pirable par-	(Silica)	
		ticulate mat-		
		ter)		
		TWA (Res-	0.05 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		pirable dust)	(Silica)	
		PEL (respir-	0.05 mg/m ³	OSHA CARC
		able)		
Rutile (TiO2)	1317-80-2	TWA	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
			(Titanium dioxide)	

These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Quartz

Engineering measures

If using this product as an abrasive blast agent in confined areas, airborne dust levels should be controlled by physical enclosure of the abrasive blasting operation. The enclosure should be exhaust ventilated.

Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Dust formation may be relevant in the processing of this product. In addition to substance-specific OELs, general limitations of concentrations of particulates in the air at workplaces have to be considered in workplace risk assessment. Relevant limits include: OSHA PEL for Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated of 15 mg/m3 - total dust, 5 mg/m3 - respirable fraction; and ACGIH TWA for Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) Not Otherwise Specified of 3 mg/m3 - respirable particles, 10 mg/m3 - inhalable particles.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release,



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exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate

protection.

Hand protection

Material : Protective gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the pro-

duct. Change gloves often!

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Safety goggles

Skin and body protection : Skin should be washed after contact.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : solid, dry, free flowing granules

Color : red brown

Odor : odorless

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : 2,498 °F / 1,370 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Will not burn



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Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Relative density : 3.7

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : The substance or mixture is not classified self-reactive.

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

None known.

Conditions to avoid : None known.

Incompatible materials : None.

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.



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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity

Remarks: The objective of the study was to compare the lung toxicity of a set of abrasive substitutes for silica dust (garnet, staurolite, coal slag, specular hematite, and treated sand) to that of blasting sand. Rats were intratracheally instilled with 2.5 or 10 mg/kg of the various test substances and pulmonary toxicity endpoints were measured at 4 weeks postexposure. The biomarkers included lung inflammation and cytotoxicity endpoints. In addition, the investigators measured alveolar macrophage activation. The results indicated that blasting sand produced evidence of pulmonary toxicity/inflammation and lung fibrosis. Garnet, staurolite, and treated sand exposures induced pulmonary hazard effects and inflammation that were viewed as similar to blasting sand, while coal slag instillation produced greater pulmonary damage and inflammation than blasting sand. In contrast, specular hematite did not significantly increased levels of inflammation and cytotoxicity and did not stimulate macrophage activation. [Hubbs AF et al., Toxicological Sciences volume 61: 135-143, 2001] The results of this study should be viewed as a preliminary, screeningtype pulmonary toxicity study which utilized very high, overload doses. Subsequently, the NIOSH researchers followed up on the Hubbs et al., study with another lung toxicity screening study of blasting agents ["Comparative pulmonary toxicity of blasting sand and five substitute abrasive blasting agents" -DW Porter et al., J Toxicol Environ Health A 65:1121-40, 2002]. The additional test substances included steel grit, copper slag, nickel slag, crushed glass and olivine. The authors reported that steel grit produced less lung toxicity than blasting sand or any of the other abrasive blasting substitutes

Components:

Leucoxene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Quartz:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg



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Rutile (TiO2):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Leucoxene:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Rutile (TiO2):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Leucoxene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Rutile (TiO2):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Leucoxene:

Test Type : Buehler Test



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Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Rutile (TiO2):

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse Result : negative

Test Type : Buehler Test
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Leucoxene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rutile (TiO2):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

Assessment

cell mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Quartz:

Species : Humans

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Result : positive

Remarks : These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and

therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (inhala-

tion)



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Rutile (TiO2):

Carcinogenicity - Assess- : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

ment cinogen

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Quartz 14808-60-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Rutile (TiO2) 1317-80-2

OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Quartz 14808-60-7

(crystalline silica)

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Quartz 14808-60-7

(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Quartz:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs : Lungs

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of 0.02 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Rutile (TiO2):

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Quartz:

Species : Humans LOAEL : 0.053 mg/m³

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Remarks : These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and

therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.



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Rutile (TiO2):

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 24,000 mg/kg LOAEL : > 24,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 d

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Leucoxene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Method: ISO 10253

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Method: ISO 10253

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Quartz:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Chronic aquatic toxicity : No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Rutile (TiO2):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/I

Exposure time: 72 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (algae): 5,600 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good



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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : No SARA Hazards

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

 Staurolite
 12182-56-8

 Tourmaline
 1317-93-7

 Leucoxene
 12173-81-8

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Quartz, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California Regulated Carcinogens

Quartz 14808-60-7

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

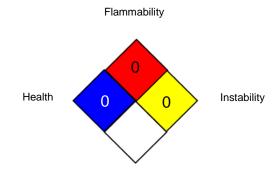
Further information



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NFPA 704:



Special hazard

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

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For further information contact the local Chemours office or nominated distributors.

Do not use or resell Chemours[™] materials in medical applications involving implantation in the human body or contact with internal body fluids or tissues unless agreed to by Seller in a written agreement covering such use. For further information, please contact your Chemours representative.

The stated hazards of this material are based on non-inhalable particles that are the bulk fraction of the delivered product. However, if during handling or use the particles are broken down to the inhalable or respirable size range, the dusts may be harmful to the respiratory system. Inhalable quartz is an IARC Category 1 carcinogen and applicable exposure limits should be referenced. This product contains Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs) at levels below U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing requirements at 10 CFR 40. Many local jurisdictions are developing new regulations for the disposal of waste containing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) or Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (TENORM) above background levels. Consult and comply with current regulations.

For a total dust with aerodynamic diameter of 1 um, the calculated reference dust level is 6.9 mg/m3. For a total dust with aerodynamic diameter of 5 um, the calculated reference dust level is 10.8 mg/m3. For a total dust with aerodynamic diameter of 10 um, the calculated reference dust level is 15.9 mg/m3.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour



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workday during a 40-hour workweek

OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG -United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to

compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their



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intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

US / Z8