SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER
Product Name: BGQUARTZ - COLORED QUARTZ GRANULES
Product Code: BGQUARTZ-BLEND, BGQUARTZ-BUFF, BGQUARTZ-CHOCOLATE, BGQUARTZ-FOG, BGQUARTZ-SEAPORT, BGQUARTZ-WHITE, BGQUARTZ-GRAY, BGQUARTZ-CAYENNE, BGQUARTZ-CINNAMON, BGQUARTZ-SAGE, BGQUARTZ-TUXEDO

1.2 RECOMMENDED USE OF CHEMICAL AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE
Product Use: Architectural Coating and Waterproofing
Use this product in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET
Name/Address: Gaco Western LLC
1245 Chapman Dr.
Waukesha, WI, 53186-5942
USA
Telephone Number: 800-331-0196 / International: 001-800-331-0196
Email: sds@gaco.com
Website: www.gaco.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
For Chemical Emergency
For Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Incident
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300
Outside USA and Canada: +1-703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL
Hazard class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARD CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS
Hazard pictogram: GHS08
Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Lung) (Inhalation)

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Response: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

2.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Main symptoms: Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation. Generally, there are no signs or symptoms of exposure to crystalline silica; silicosis may result in shortness of breath, especially upon exertion. See Section 11 for additional information.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: The condition of individuals with lung disease (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

Hazards not otherwise specified: None Known

0 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Weight %*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica, quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>60-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Oxide</td>
<td>1344-28-1</td>
<td>0.1-1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AID MEASURES

General information: If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms occur. Silicosis: The prolonged repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a fibrous (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive. It may lead to disability and death.
Lung Cancer: Crystalline silica is classified as a carcinogen to humans.

Tuberculosis: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

Autoimmune and chronic kidney disease: Some studies show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma, connective tissue disorders, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney diseases and end-stage kidney disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Non-malignant respiratory diseases (other than silicosis): Some studies show an increased incidence in chronic bronchitis and emphysema in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Skin contact: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Eye contact: Rinse eyes with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Direct contact with eyes or skin may cause temporary irritation. Generally, there are no signs or symptoms of exposure to crystalline silica; silicosis may result in shortness of breath, especially upon exertion. See Section 11 for additional information.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: The condition of individuals with lung disease (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENTS NEEDED

Note to physicians: Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

Specific treatments: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label or SDS where possible).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

General hazards: No unusual fire or explosion hazard.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher as this will spread the fire.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Specific hazards: During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Products of combustion: May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters (PPE)

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Special fire-fighting procedures: Keep upwind of fire. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not rely on your sight to determine if dust is in the air. Respirable crystalline silica dust may be in the air without a visible dust cloud.

Use adequate exhaust ventilation and dust collection. Maintain and test ventilation and dust collection equipment. Use all available work practices to control dust exposures, such as water sprays. Practice good housekeeping. Do not permit dust to collect on walls, floors, sills, ledges, machinery, or equipment. Keep airborne dust concentration below permissible exposure limits.

Where necessary to reduce exposure below the PEL or other applicable limit (if lower than the PEL). Wear a respirator approved for silica containing dust when using handling, storage, or disposing of this product or bag. See Section 8 for further information on respirators. Do not alter the respirator. Do not wear a tight fitting respirator with facial hair such as a beard or mustache that prevents a good face to face piece seal between the respirator and face. Maintain, clean, and fit test respirators in accordance with applicable standards. Wash or vacuum clothing that has become dusty.

Participate in training, exposure monitoring, and health surveillance programs to monitor any potential adverse health effects that may be caused by breathing respirable crystalline silica.

6.2 METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING - UP

Methods for containment:
Avoid dry sweeping. Do not use compressed air to clean spilled sand or ground silica. Use water spraying/flushing or ventilated or HEPA filtered vacuum cleaning system. Dispose of in closed containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Methods for cleaning-up:
Avoid dry sweeping. Do not use compressed air to clean spilled sand or ground silica. Use water spraying/flushing or ventilated or HEPA filtered vacuum cleaning system. Dispose of in closed containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.

Large spills:
Avoid dry sweeping. Do not use compressed air to clean spilled sand or ground silica. Use water spraying/flushing or ventilated or HEPA filtered vacuum cleaning system. Dispose of in closed containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small spills:
Avoid dry sweeping. Do not use compressed air to clean spilled sand or ground silica. Use water spraying/flushing or ventilated or HEPA filtered vacuum cleaning system. Dispose of in closed containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

Environmental precautions:
Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Safe handling advice: Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

General hygiene advice: Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the materials(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Storage: Use dust collection to trap dust produced during loading and unloading. Keep containers and store bags to avoid accidental tearing, breaking, or bursting.
Specific use: Architectural Coating and Waterproofing
Technical measures: No specific recommendations.
Incompatible materials: None known
Safe storage: Store away from incompatible materials.
Safe packaging material: No specific recommendations.
Precautions: Use personal protective recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.
Safe handling advice: Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
Suitable storage conditions: Store away from incompatible materials.
Handling-technical measures: No specific recommendations.
Local and general ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Control parameters: Follow standard monitoring procedures.

Exposure limits:

Silica, quartz
NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.05 mg/m3 See Appendix A
OSHA PEL+: 0.1 mg/m3 (resp) See Appendix C (Mineral Dusts)
Notes: TWA TOTAL DUST = (30mg/m3)/(%SiO2+2), TWA RESPIRABLE FRACTION = (10mg/m3)/(%SiO2+2)
ACGIH TLV: (0.05 mg/m3 (resp)
IDLH mg/m3: 50
IDLH Notes: Ca

Aluminum Oxide
NIOSH REL: See Appendix D
OSHA PEL+: TWA 15 mg/m3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m3 (resp)

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Engineering measures to reduce exposure: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

General: Use personal protective equipment as required.
Eye protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.
Hand protection: For prolonged or repeated skin contact, use suitable protective gloves.
Respiratory protection: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Skin and body protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Hygiene measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Control parameters: Follow standard monitoring procedures.

Thermal hazards: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Environmental exposure controls: Environmental manager must be informed of all major releases.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Sand; granular, crushed or ground to a powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Solid/Sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (at 20°C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point/Freezing Point</td>
<td>3110°F/1710°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range</td>
<td>4046°F/2230°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gaseous)</td>
<td>Not Flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Flammability/Explosive Limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Flammability/Explosive Limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @38°C)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (lb/gal)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density/Specific Gravity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water/miscibility</td>
<td>Insoluble in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (at 20°C) g/L</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing Properties</td>
<td>Contact with oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC %</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent content - Organic</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent content - Water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent content - Solids</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other information</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatibilities</td>
<td>Contact with powerful oxidizing agents, such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fires. Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1 REACTIVITY
The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY
   Chemical stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.
   Materials to avoid: The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS
   Hazardous reactions: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID
   Contact with incompatible materials.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS
   Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
   Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.
   Hazardous polymerization: Does not occur.
   Other information: Not available.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

   Acute toxicity: Expected to be a low hazard for usual industrial or commercial handling by trained personnel.
   Likely routes of exposure:
   Eye: Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
   Skin: No adverse effects due to skin contact are expected. Prolonged skin contact may cause dryness, redness, or cracking.
   Ingestion: Not an expected route of exposure. Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.
   Inhalation: Not an expected route of exposure. No adverse effects due to inhalation are expected.

   LD50/LC50 values relevant to this classification:

   None

   Calculated overall chemical acute toxicity values for this formulation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculated overall Chemical Acute Toxicity Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 (inhalation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5 mg/kg (dust and mist)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.2 DELAYED, IMMEDIATE, AND CHRONIC EFFECTS OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE

   Skin corrosion/irritation: Based on available data, this product is not expected to cause skin corrosion or irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause dryness, redness, or cracking.
   Serious eye damage/irritation: Based on available data, this product is not expected to cause serious eye damage or irritation. Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
   Respiratory sensitization: Based on available data, this product is not expected to cause...
Skin sensitization: Based on available data, this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Symptoms and target organs: May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

Chronic health effects: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>OSHA(O)</th>
<th>ACGIH(G)</th>
<th>NTP(N)</th>
<th>IARC(I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica, quartz</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>2B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mutagenicity: No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT):
- **Single Exposure**: Not classified as an STOT - Single Exposure.
- **Repeated Exposure**: May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Aspiration Toxicity: Based on available data, this product is not expected to cause aspiration toxicity.

Other Information: The method of exposure that can lead to the adverse health effects described below is inhalation.

**A. SILICOSIS**

The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute. Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years (15 to 20 or more) of prolonged repeated inhalation of relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath and cough. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pulmonale). Accelerated Silicosis can occur with prolonged repeated inhalation of high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of initial exposure. Progression...
can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid. Acute Silicosis can occur after the repeated inhalation of very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, weakness and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER
IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that “crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)". For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Metals, Fibres and Dusts " (2011). The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine ("ACOEM") notes: “In 1996, [IARC] re-classified silica as a Class I human lung carcinogen, based on sufficient animal and human data. Although the degree of increased risk varies (with relative risks ranging from 1.3 to 6.9), the risk appears to be greatest in workers with silicosis who smoke. The cancer risk to silica-exposed workers without silicosis (especially if they are not smokers) is less clear despite continuing research, some of which has yielded disparate results.” ACOEM, “Medical Surveillance of Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica”, June 2005. The EU Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) concluded in June 2002 (SCOEL Sum Doc. 94-final): “The main effect in humans of inhalation of respirable 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.”

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES
Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis -- among silica-exposed workers.

D. TUBERCULOSIS
Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to tuberculosis bacteria. Individuals with chronic silicosis have a three-fold higher risk of contracting tuberculosis than similar individuals without silicosis.

E. KIDNEY DISEASE
Several studies have reported excess cases of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease, among silica-exposed workers. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", Nephron, Volume 85, pp. 14-19 (2000).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES
The reader is referred to Section 3.5 of the NIOSH Special Hazard Review for information concerning the association between exposure to crystalline silica and chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small airways disease. There are studies that disclose an association between dusts found in various mining occupations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exist only with underlying silicosis, only among smokers, or result from exposure to mineral dusts generally (independent of the presence or absence of crystalline silica, or the level of crystalline silica in the dust).

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ECOTOXICITY
Acute/Chronic toxicity: The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Aquatic toxicity: The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However,
Environmental effects: The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
Persistence/biodegradability: The product contains substances which are not expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL
Bioaccumulation: No data available.

12.4 MOBILITY
Mobility: No data available.
Mobility in soil: No data available.
Mobility in non-soil: No data available.

12.5 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS
Ozone layer: No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS
Disposal method: This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial, and federal regulations.
Contaminated packaging: Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
EU codes: The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Residual waste: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Disposal instructions: Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Waste codes: The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Other disposal recommendations: None

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Non-Bulk
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for Transport

DOT Bulk
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for Transport

IMDG
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for Transport

ICAO/IATA
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for Transport
Reportable quantity: Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/ LEGISLATIONS SPECIFIC FOR THE CHEMICAL

**US Federal Regulations:**


No components of this product are present at concentration greater than or equal to 0.1% and are identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**SARA/CERCLA reporting requirements:**

The following components of this product are found at concentrations greater than or equal to 0.1% and are subject to SARA/CERCLA reporting requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>SARA 302 (EHSs TPQ)</th>
<th>SARA 304 EHSs RQ</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ</th>
<th>SARA 313 listed</th>
<th>RCRA CODE</th>
<th>CAA 112(r) TQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Oxide</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Right-to-Know Regulations**

The following components of this product are found at concentrations greater than or equal to 0.1%, subject to state Right-to-Know reporting requirements; or are found at any concentration and are listed under California Proposition 65.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>California Proposition 65</th>
<th>Massachus etts Right-to-Know</th>
<th>Minnesota Employee Right-to-Know</th>
<th>New Jersey Community Environmental Hazard Right-to-Know</th>
<th>New Jersey Right-to-Know Substance</th>
<th>Pennsylvania Right-to-Know</th>
<th>Rhode Island Right-to-Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica, quartz</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Oxide</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Oxide</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Global Inventories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All substances are listed</td>
<td>All substances are listed</td>
<td>No substances are listed</td>
<td>All substances are listed</td>
<td>No substances are listed</td>
<td>No substances are listed</td>
<td>All substances are listed</td>
<td>All substances are listed</td>
<td>All substances are listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EU - REACH Status:
A registration number is not available for substances in this mixture as the substances are exempted from registration, the annual tonnage does not require a registration or the registration is envisioned for a later registration deadline.

CANADA – WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) Classification:
D2A

MEXICO:
Hazard Classification: 0-0-0
Carcinogen Status: May cause cancer

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System) rating:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NFPA 704 (National Fire Protection Association) rating:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- DOT: US Department of Transportation
- IATA: International Air Transport Association
- ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- NTP: National Toxicology Program
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
- RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- CAA: Clean Air Act
- SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
- EU: European Union
- REACH: Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
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Revision Date: August 12, 2016
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Prepared by: Gaco Western LLC

End of Safety Data Sheet