
Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (method used): NA*
Flammable Limits: NA **LEL:** NA **UEL:** NA
Extinguishing Media: NA
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: NA
Firefighting Media: NA
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None
*NA = Not Applicable

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Vigorous release of carbon dioxide when contacted with strong acids.
Reacts violently with fluorine gas.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: When heated at temperatures above 900°C (1652°F) carbon dioxide is liberated thereby forming calcium oxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not polymerize.

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Acute Effects: Calcium carbonate can be a simple mechanical irritant to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory system.

Chronic Effects: No known effects from exposure to calcium carbonate. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica without the use of a respirator can cause silicosis and may aggravate other lung conditions.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: As with any inert foreign object, calcium carbonate may cause irritation if it enters the eye. Skin redness may result if contact is due to abrasion. Silicosis is characterized by shortness of breath, coughing, diminished work capacity, reduced lung volume and heart enlargement or failure.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing skin conditions may be worsened. Silicosis may aggravate other chronic pulmonary conditions and may increase the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection.

Chemical Listed as Carcinogenic or Potential Carcinogen: Calcium carbonate is not considered carcinogenic. However, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined, primarily through animal studies, that silica is a known human carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has characterized respirable quartz silica as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. OSHA does not regulate silica as a carcinogen.

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Remove from eyes as would be done with any inert foreign object. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Emergency measures not generally indicated.

Pick up spilled powder avoiding dusting conditions. Can be disposed as non-hazardous waste or reused. Wet sweeping may be used to avoid dusting. Residues can be flushed with water. Large quantities should not be flushed to surface waters or sewers.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Handling: Avoid generation of excessive dust.

Storing: Protect against physical damage and store in dry place only to preserve product integrity.

Section VIII - Control Measures

Ventilation: Provide local exhaust ventilation or general dilution ventilation to meet permissible exposure limits for particulate.

Respiratory Protection: Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Use NIOSH/MSHA-approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH-approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators (with dust filtering capability) in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation. (Advisory: Respirators and filters purchased after July 10, 1998, must be certified under 42 CFR 84.)

Firefighting: Not Applicable

Eye Protection: Exposed individuals should wear tight fitting goggles in dusty areas.

This product neither contains nor is directly manufactured with any controlled ozone depleting substances, Class I and II.