EXFOLIATORS PREMIUM LITEFIL

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **EXFOLIATORS PREMIUM LITEFIL (All Grades)**

Synonym(s) • Exfoliators Premium Perlite Litefil • Premium Perlite Litefil • Perlite Litefil • Litefil • Super Fine Litefil • 885LF • Fine Litefil • 886LF • Medium Litefil • 887LF • Treated Perlite

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) Hydroponics, Horticulture, Insulation, Lightweight Filer for use with plaster, concrete, resins for the production of lightweight products and cryogenic insulation.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **EXFOLIATORS (AUST) PTY LTD**

Address 3 Kitchen Road
Dandenong South, Victoria 3175
Australia

Telephone +61 3 9706 6049

Fax +61 3 9706 6046

Email office@exfoliators.com.au

Website www.exfoliators.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency +61 3 9706 6049

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to SWA Criteria and the ADG Code.

GHS Classification Not Applicable

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

2.2 GHS Label elements

Hazard Pictograms Not Applicable

Signal Word Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s) Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement(s) Not Applicable

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Ingredients

Name	Product Identifier	Proportion
Perlite	(CAS No.) 93763-70-3	99.4 – 100%
Silicone Emulsion		<1%
Crystalline Silica - Quartz	(CAS No.) 14808-60-7	<0.6%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation Remove from contaminated area. Encourage casualty to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If irritation or discomfort persist seek medical attention.

Skin **R**emove contaminated clothing and wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye Immediately flush eye/s with plenty of water for at least 15minutes. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye. Remove contact lenses if easy to do so. If irritation or discomfort persist seek medical attention.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean casualty forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of reduced awareness. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities Eye wash station. Normal washroom facilities.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding environment.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-combustible material. Not considered a fire risk.

5.3 Advise for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	Alert Fire Brigade and advise location and nature of hazard. Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required. Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Protection during Firefighting	Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

5.4 HAZCHEM code

None allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	Avoid breathing dust. Use in well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.
Protective equipment	Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.
Emergency procedure	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Increase ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Perlite is inert and is not expected to present a hazard to the environment. Prevent product from entering drains and waterways. If contamination of waterways occurs, contact the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage immediately. Vacuum or wet sweep spilled material to avoid generating dust. Collect and transfer material to a suitable container for reuse or disposal. Use absorbent paper dampened with water to pick up remaining material. Wash surfaces well with soap and water. Dispose of in accordance with federal, EPA and state regulations.

6.4 References to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid generation of dust. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid inhalation and eye or skin contact. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating, drinking, and smoking or using toilet facilities. Prohibit eating, drink and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from water, foodstuffs and incompatible materials. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.
Storage container	Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag. **NOTE:** Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Incompatible materials	Strong alkali, **h**ydrogen fluoride (HF), sodium hydroxide (NaOH), strong acids, mineral acids and reducing agents.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1 of SDS for further information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Perlite	10 mg/m³	Not Available	Not Available	(a)
Crystalline Silica - Quartz	0.05 mg/m³	Not Available	Not Available	

(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Biological limits No biological limit values have been allocated for this material.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in well ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilation should be used to prevent excessively dusty conditions and to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. Work areas should be cleaned regularly by wet sweeping or vacuuming.

Personal protective equipment	
Eye Protection	Wear safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or full-face shield as appropriate. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Eye protection should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 1336:2014 Eye and Face Protection – Guidelines.
Hand protection	Generally not required. However, for industrial use, wear gloves of impervious material. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1:2016 Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body protection	Wearing of long sleeved shirts and full-length trousers is recommended. Clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 4501.1:2008 Occupational Protective Clothing – Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing.
Respiratory	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then a Class P1 or P2 (Particulate) respirator should be worn. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependent upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Respiratory protection should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 1715:2009 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices and AS ISO 16972:2015 Respiratory Protective Devices – Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement.
General hygiene considerations	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. Eye wash station is recommended.
Thermal protection	Not Applicable.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND SAFETY CHARACTERISTICS

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Granular
Colour	White
Odour	Odourless
Melting point	1260 – 1343°C
Boiling point	Not Applicable
Flammability	Non-combustible
Lower Explosion limits	Not Applicable
Upper Explosion limits	Not Applicable
Flash point	Not Applicable
Auto-ignition temp.	Not Applicable
Decomposition temp.	Not Applicable
pH value	6.5 – 8
Kinematic viscosity	Not Applicable
Solubility	Soluble in hot concentrated alkali and Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) Moderately soluble (<10%) in 1N Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) Slightly soluble (<3%) in some mineral acids (1N) Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure	Not Applicable
Density and/or relative density	Not Applicable
Relative vapour density	Not Applicable
Particle characteristics	1µm – 15mm

9.2 Other information

Bulk density	32 – 400 kg/m³
Specific Gravity	2.2 – 2.4

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid dust generation.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong alkali, **h**ydrogen fluoride (HF), sodium hydroxide (NaOH), strong acids, mineral acids and reducing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Reacts with Hydrofluoric Acid to form toxic silicon tetra fluoride gas.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Likely routes of exposure

Inhalation, skin contact and eye contact. Exposure by ingestion (swallowing) is not expected to occur.

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation Inhalation of airborne dust may cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways. Symptoms can include coughing, sneezing and breathing difficulties. Repeated exposure to respirable silica may result in pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis). Silicosis is a fibronodular lung disease caused deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness.

Skin Prolonged contact with skin may cause irritation resulting in redness and itching. People with pre-existing skin conditions, such as dermatitis, should take extra care so as not to exacerbate the condition.

Eye Contact with eyes may cause mechanical irritation resulting in redness, lacrimation and pain. May cause mild abrasion.

Ingestion Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Symptoms can include nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

11.3 Toxicological effects from short and long term exposure

Acute toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin corrosion/irritation	⊘	**Reproductive toxicity**	⊘
Serious eye damage/irritation	⊘	**(STOT) – single exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or skin sensitization	⊘	**(STOT) – repeated exposure**	⊘
Germ cell mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✗ *- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *- Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *- Data not available to make classification*

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
No data available for this material.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available for this material.

12.3 Bio accumulative potential
No data available for this material.

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available for this material.

12.5 Other adverse effects
No data available for this material.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Disposal
Reuse or recycle where possible. Dispose of to an approved landfill. Dispose of in accordance with federal, EPA and state regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG, IMDG OR IATA CODE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG)	AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO- IATA / DGR)
14.1 UN Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.3 DG Class	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.4 Packing Group	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated

14.5 Environmental hazards
No data is available for this material.

14.6 Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)
Not regulated

14.7 Special precautions for user
HAZCHEM code None allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the product

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications SWA (Safework Australia) criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Inventory listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

AUSTRALIA: HCIS (Hazardous Chemical Information System)
All components are listed on HCIS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

PPE GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Reference Materials / Sources for Data

AS/NZS 1336:2014 Eye and Face Protection – Guidelines
AS/NZS 1715:2009 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 2161.1:2016 Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance
AS/NZS 4501.1:2008 Occupational Protective Clothing – Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance
AS ISO 16972:2015 Respiratory Protective Devices – Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code)
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)
International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code)
MARPOL 73/78 Annex II Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk
Perlite Institute, Inc.
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice
Safe Work Australia
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)
The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code)
The Work Health and Safety Act (WHS Act)
The Work Health and Safety Regulations (WHS Regulations)
Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants

Abbreviations

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS No.	Chemical Abstract Service number – used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services
HCIS	Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)
HF	Hydrogen Fluoride
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC Code	International Bulk Chemical Code
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMDG Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
kg/m^3	Kilograms per Cubic Metre
MARPOL	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
mg/m^3	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limits
pH	A numeric scale used to specify the acidity or basicity (alkalinity) of an aqueous solution. Ranges from 0 (high acidity) to 14 (high alkalinity) with 7 being neutral.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
WHS	Work Health and Safety

Revision history

Version	Description
1.2	Review of content of (CAS No.) 14808-60-7
1.1	Standard SDS review
1.0	Initial SDS creation

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All information contained in this Safety Data Sheet are considered to be accurate to the best of our knowledge as of the issue date specified above. Health and safety precautions and environmental advice noted in this data sheet may not be accurate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

Revision: 1.2
SDS Date: 29/04/2022

[End of SDS]