SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

CLEAN AIR ACT: Crystalline silica (quartz) used by Omega Engineering, Inc. is not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR 175.300(b) (3) (xxvi).

NTP: Respirable crystalline silica, primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is classified as know to a human carcinogen.

OSHA CARCINOGEN: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not listed

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: "WARNING: This product contains a chemical, crystalline silica known to the state of California and other state and regional authorities to cause cancer.

CALIFORNIA INHALATION REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVEL (REL): California established a chronic REL of 3 ug for silica (crystalline, respirable). A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

MASSACHUSETTS TOXIC USE REDUCTION ACT: Silica, crystalline (respirable size, <10microns) is toxic for purposes of the Massachusetts Toxic Reduction Act.

PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT: Quartz is a hazardous substance under the act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.


R48/20 HARMFUL: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

EEC SAFETY PHASES: S22 Do not breathe dust. S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye and face protection. S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. S7/8 Keep container tightly closed and dry.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS contains information and recommendations based upon our present knowledge and data believed to be reliable. All data shown here are subject to reasonable variation and are supplied as an accommodation to the buyer. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

This MSDS applies only to the product in its “as manufactured” state, since the application to which the product is subjected may change its characteristics. The buyer is responsible for determining the safety, toxicity, and suitability of the product under the conditions of their use of the product. Buyers also have the responsibility for ensuring that the MSDS is available to their employees, product users, and handlers.

NAV = Not Available NE = Not Established NA = Not Applicable ND = Not Determined EV = Under Evaluation

The information contained herein is based upon data considered true and accurate. However, OMEGA makes no warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy or adequacy of the information contained herein or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. This information is offered solely for the user's consideration, investigation and verification. Since the use and conditions of use of this information and the material described herein are not within the control of OMEGA, OMEGA assumes no responsibility for injury to the user or third persons. The material described herein is sold only pursuant to OMEGA's Terms and Conditions of Sale, including those limiting warranties and remedies contained herein, it is the responsibility of the user to determine whether any use of this data and information is in accordance with applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations.
SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT’D)

TUBERCULOSIS: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

AUTOIMMUNE AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASES: 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.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: NE

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Since this product is a mixture, there is no exposure limit established for it. Hazardous components and their associated permissible exposure limits are listed in the section titled “Composition and Data on Components. Specific health hazards from the various ingredients include: irritation or burns to eyes and stomach.

EYE: Pain, redness, and tearing

SKIN: Itching or burning will occur with repeated or prolonged contact - may exacerbate existing skin conditions.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Check for and remove all contact lenses. Flush eyes immediately with water or physiological saline for at least 15 minutes while lifting upper and lower lids. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Seek medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION: Dust exposure.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash contact area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder before reuse. Seek medical attention if erythema develops.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NA

EXPLOSION DATA: Not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: NA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NA

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: NA

FLAMMABILITY: Not flammable in presence of open flame, sparks, excessive heat and static discharge.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS LEL: NA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS UEL: NA

FLASHPOINT: NA

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not a hazardous material for purposes of transportation under the US Department of Transportation Table of Hazardous Materials, 49 CFR 172.101.

DOT I.D. NO.: Not Regulated

DOT SHIPPING NAME: NA

DOT HAZARD CLASS: Not Regulated

DOT LABEL: None

OTHER: NA

NMF CLASSIFICATION: High Temperature Bonding Mortar

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA Status: Components are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substances Inventory.

SARA TITLE III:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None above detection limits.

Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazardous Categories: Carcinogen, Irritant

Section 313: Toxic categories (40 CFR 370) Toxic chemicals above "De Minimis" level are: There are no listed chemicals above detection limits in this compound. CERCLA: None

STATE REGULATIONS: California: Proposition 65 substances (components) known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity and subject to warning and discharge requirements under the “Safe Drinking Act of 1986”.

Silica, Crystalline 14808-60-7

It has not been determined and cannot be ascertained that this product would not expose users to the listed chemicals at the very low levels prescribed in the regulations. Therefore, it is the user’s responsibility to determine if the percent of hazardous/carcinogenic ingredients listed elsewhere in the MSDS comply with State of California regulations.

CANADA:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.

CANADA: DSL: Components included on inventory.

WHMIS HAZARD CLASS (ES): Class C, Division 2, Subdivision A: Materials cause other toxic effects, very toxic material.

WHMIS TRADE SECRET REGISTRY NUMBER(S): Not Applicable

WHMIS SYMBOLS: Stylized T

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)

EINECS Inventory: Components included on inventory

EEC SYMBOL(S): Irritant

EINECS NO.: 238-878-4 IARC: Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified in IARC Group 1.

TSCA No.: Crystalline silicila (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the resource conservation and recovery act, or its regulations, 40 CFR 261 et seq.

CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the comprehensive environmental compensation and liability act (CERCLA), 40 CFR 302.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (SARA TITLE III):

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under section 302 and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of section 313.
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Skin Irritant: Yes

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 cited below, 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 operations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exists 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 dust).

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY: Sodium silicate solution has low toxicity (96-hr LD50=500-5,000mg/liter. The 96 hr TLM in mosquitofish is 2,320mg/liter. High pH (alkalinity) of undiluted material is harmful to aquatic life. Crystalline silica (quartz) is not know to be an environmental hazard. Crystalline silica (quartz) is not know to be ecotoxic; i. e., there are no data that suggest that crystalline silica (quartz) is toxic to birds, fish, invertebrates, microorganisms, or plants.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL: The packaging and material may be landfilled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust.
RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR 261 et seq.
WASTE DISPOSAL: Comply with federal, state, and local regulations. If approved, flush with water to chemical sewer. For large quantities, neutralize with dilute acid and landfill solids or crystalline silica (quartz) is toxic to birds, fish, invertebrates, microorganisms, or plants.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WASTE DISPOSAL KEY: Not known
UNCLEANED PACKAGINGS: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CLEAN-UP PROCEDURE: Spill area may become slippery; use care to avoid falls. Flush spill with plenty of water. For spill quantities greater than 100 gallons: isolate, dike and store discharged material, if possible. Collect with dry sand, clay or other absorbent. Flush cleaned areas with water. Observe environmental regulations. Wear PPE - gloves, rubber boots, and safety glasses.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. For industrial use only!
May cause irritation.
Wear chemical splash goggles, gloves, and protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Always mix well before using.
Precautions During Handling and Use: Do not breathe dust. Keep airborne dust concentrations below permissible exposure limit (PEL). 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. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

See Section 2 for the components that have limit values that require monitoring at the workplace.* This product contains encapsulated silica. By OSHA letter of interpretation, the silica is not considered respirable in either the cement paste form or cured cement form. However, if the cured cement is polished, ground or chipped during the processing, handling or use, the silica may be released as an airborne respirable particle. In these instances appropriate personal protection equipment and local ventilation controls must be employed.
Crystalline Silica (Quartz) - ACGIH TLV/TWA - 0.025 mg/m3 - NIOSH REL/TWA 0.025 mg/m3
The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite or cristobalite is one half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).
EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields, chemical-type goggles, or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.
SKIN PROTECTION: Suitable protective gloves (neoprene, butyl rubber, or FKM). Clothing should be clean, long-sleeved workclothes. Synthetic apron. Boots. Wash thoroughly before eating, smoking, applying cosmetics, etc. Thoroughly launder work clothes before reuse. Safety shower nearby.
VENTILATION: Normal ventilation for good working conditions should be used.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid floor spills.
**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

- % VOLATILE BY VOLUME: NA
- APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Creamy, White paste, no appreciable odor.
- BOILING POINT: 212°F (100°C)
- COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: NA
- EVAPORATION RATE: (N-Butyl Acetate =1) Less than 1
- MELTING POINT: NA
- ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available
- PH: 11.5
- SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 2.01
- SOLUBILITY IN WATER: <80
- VAPOR DENSITY: (Air = 1): Same as water vapor.
- VAPOR PRESSURE: Vapor is water

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminum, tin, lead, and zinc.
- HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Not Known
- HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
- INCOMPATIBILITY: (Materials to avoid) Acids, salts, or alcohols may cause gel formation (non-hazardous)
- STABILITY: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**A. Silicosis:** The major concern is silicosis caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute. Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis: (Often referred to as Simple Silicosis) is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to 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, wheezing, cough and sputum production. 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 exposure to 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 silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposure to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

**B. Cancer:**

IARC: The International Agency for Research and Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources" and that there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans, Volume 68, “Silica, Some Silicates...” (1997)

NPT: The National Toxicology Program, in its Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, classified “silica, crystalline (respirable)” as a known human carcinogen.

**C. Autoimmune Diseases:** Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders - scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis - among silica-exposed workers. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: “Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease”, Environmental Health Perspectives, Volume 107, Supplement 5, pp. 793-803 (1999); “Occupational Scleroderma”. Current opinion in Rheumatology, Volume 11, pp. 490-494. (1999).
A. Silicosi: The major concern is silicosis caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute. Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis: (Often referred to as Simple Silicosis) is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to 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, wheezing, cough and sputum production. 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 exposure to 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 silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid. Acute Silicosis can occur with exposure to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. Cancer:
IARC: The International Agency for Research and Cancer (“IARC”) concluded that there was “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz cristobalite.” The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite.” The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite.” The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite.” The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite.” The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite.” The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources” and that there is “sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite.”

C. Autoimmune Diseases: Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders - scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis - among silica-exposed workers. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: “Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease”, Environmental Health Perspectives, Volume 107, Supplement 5, pp. 793-803 (1999); “Occupational Scleroderma”. Current opinion in Rheumatology, Volume 11, pp. 490-494. (1999).
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Skin Irritant: Yes

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 cited below, 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 operations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exists 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 dust).

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY: Sodium silicate solution has low toxicity (96-hr LD50=500-5,000mg/liter. The 96 hr TLM in mosquitofish is 2,320mg/liter. High pH (alkalinity) of undiluted material is harmful to aquatic life. Crystalline silica (quartz) is not know to be an environmental hazard. Crystalline silica (quartz) is not know to be ecotoxic; i. e., there are no data that suggest that crystalline silica (quartz) is toxic to birds, fish, invertebrates, microorganisms, or plants.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL: The packaging and material may be landfilled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust.

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR 261 et seq.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Comply with federal, state, and local regulations. If approved, flush with water to chemical sewer. For large quantities, neutralize with dilute acid and landfill solids or flush neutral liquid to sewer with plenty of water.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WASTE DISPOSAL KEY: Not known

UNCLEANED PACKAGINGS: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CLEAN-UP PROCEDURE: Spill area may become slippery; use care to avoid falls. Flush spill with plenty of water. For spill quantities greater than 100 gallons: isolate, dike and store discharged material, if possible. Collect with dry sand, clay or other absorbent. Flush cleaned areas with water. Observe environmental regulations. Wear PPE - gloves, rubber boots, and safety glasses.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. For industrial use only!
May cause irritation.
Wear chemical splash goggles, gloves, and protective clothing.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Always mix well before using.

Precautions During Handling and Use: Do not breathe dust. Keep airborne dust concentrations below permissible exposure limit (PEL). 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. Do not permit dust to collect on walls, floors, sills, ledges, machinery, or equipment. Maintain, clean, and fit test respirators in accordance with OSHA regulations. Maintain and test ventilation and dust collection equipment. Wash or vacuum clothing that has become dusty.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

See Section 2 for the components that have limit values that require monitoring at the workplace.*

This product contains encapsulated silica. By OSHA letter of interpretation, the silica is not considered respirable in either the cement paste form or cured cement form. However, if the cured cement is polished, ground or chipped during the processing, handling or use, the silica may be released as an airborne respirable particle. In these instances appropriate personal protection equipment and local ventilation controls must be employed.

Crystalline Silica (Quartz) - ACGIH TLV/TWA - 0.025 mg/m3 - NIOSH REL/TWA 0.025 mg/m3

The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite or cristobalite is one half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields, chemical-type goggles, or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

SKIN PROTECTION: Suitable protective gloves (neoprene, butyl rubber, or FKM). Clothing should be clean, long-sleeved workclothes. Synthetic apron. Boots. Wash thoroughly before eating, smoking, applying cosmetics, etc. Thoroughly launder work clothes before reuse. Safety shower nearby.

VENTILATION: Normal ventilation for good working conditions should be used.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid floor spills.
SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT’D)

TUBERCULOSIS: Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis.

AUTOIMMUNE AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASES: Some studies show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma, connective tissue disorders, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney disease 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.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: NE

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Since this product is a mixture, there is no exposure limit established for it. Hazardous components and their associated permissible exposure limits are listed in the section titled “Composition and Data on Components. Specific health hazards from the various ingredients include: Irritation or burns to eyes and stomach.

EYE: Pain, redness, and tearing
SKIN: Itching or burning will occur with repeated or prolonged contact - May exacerbate existing skin conditions.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Check for and remove all contact lenses. Flush eyes immediately with water or physiological saline for at least 15 minutes while lifting upper and lower lids. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Seek medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION: Dust exposure.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash contact area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder before reuse. Seek medical attention if erythema develops.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NA

EXPLOSION DATA: Not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: NA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NA

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: NA

FLAMMABILITY: Not flammable in presence of open flame, sparks, excessive heat and static discharge.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS LEL: NA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS UEL: NA

FLASHPOINT: NA

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not a hazardous material for purposes of transportation under the US Department of Transportation Table of Hazardous Materials, 49 CFR 172.101.

DOT I.D. NO.: Not Regulated

DOT SHIPPING NAME: NA

DOT HAZARD CLASS: Not Regulated

DOT LABEL: None

OTHER: NA

NMF CLASSIFICATION: High Temperature Bonding Mortar

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA Status: Components are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substances Inventory.

SARA TITLE III:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None above detection limits.

Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazardous Categories: Carcinogen, Irritant

Section 313: Toxic categories (40 CFR 370) Toxic chemicals above “De Minimis” level are: There are no listed chemicals above detection limits in this compound. CERCLA: None

STATE REGULATIONS: California: Proposition 65 substances (components) known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity and subject to warnings and discharge requirements under the “Safe Drinking Act of 1986”.

Silica, Crystalline 14808-60-7

It has not been determined and cannot be ascertained that this product would not expose users to the listed chemicals at the very low levels prescribed in the regulations. Therefore, it is the user's responsibility to determine if the percent of hazardous/carcinogenic ingredients listed elsewhere in the MSDS comply with State of California regulations.

CANADA: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.

CANADA: DSL: Components included on inventory.

WHMIS HAZARD CLASS (ES): Class C, Division 2, Subdivision A: Materials cause other toxic effects, very toxic material.

WHMIS TRADE SECRET REGISTRY NUMBER(S): Not Applicable

WHMIS SYMBOLS: Stylized T

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)

EINECS Inventory: Components included on inventory

EEC SYMBOL(S): Irritant

EINECS NO.: 238-878-4 EINECS NO.: 238-878-4 IARC: Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified in IARC Group 1.

TSCA No.: Crystalline silica (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the resource conservation and recovery act, or its regulations, 40 CFR 261 et seq.

CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the comprehensive environmental compensation and liability act (CERCLA), 40 CFR 302.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (SARA TITLE III):

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under section 302 and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of section 313.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (SARA TITLE III):

Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under section 302 and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of section 313.
SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

CLEAN AIR ACT: Crystalline silica (quartz) used by Omega Engineering, Inc. is not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR 175.300(b) (3) (xxvi).

NTP: Respirable crystalline silica, primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is classified as known to a human carcinogen.

OSHA CARCINOGEN: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not listed

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: *WARNING: This product contains a chemical, crystalline silica known to the state of California and other state and regional authorities to cause cancer.

CALIFORNIA INHALEDATION REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVEL (REL): California established a chronic REL of 3 ug for silica (crystalline, respirable). A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

MASSACHUSETTS TOXIC USE REDUCTION ACT: Silica, crystalline (respirable size, <10microns) is toxic for purposes of the Massachusetts Toxic Reduction Act.

PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT: Quartz is a hazardous substance under the act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

R38/37/38 EEC RISK PHRASES: Irritating to the eyes, respiratory system, and skin. R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R48/20 HARMFUL: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

EEC SAFETY PHASES: S22 Do not breathe dust. S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye and face protection. S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. S7/8 Keep container tightly closed and dry.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS contains information and recommendations based upon our present knowledge and data believed to be reliable. All data shown here are subject to reasonable variation and are supplied as an accommodation to the buyer. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. This MSDS applies only to the product in its "as manufactured" state, since the application to which the product is subjected may change its characteristics. The buyer is responsible for determining the safety, toxicity, and suitability of the product under the conditions of their use of the product. Buyers also have the responsibility for insuring that the MSDS is available to their employees, product users, and handlers.

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