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Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Omega Products International P.O. Box 77220 Corona, CA 92877-0107

Company Phone Number: 1-951-737-7447

Emergency Phone Number: 1-951-737-7447 or 1-800-600-6634

Product Name: Presto

Issue Date: January 01, 2015

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Emergency Overview

Appearance/Odor: White to off-white powder material with no odor.



WARNING

Causes skin irritation (Category 2)
Causes eye irritation (Category 2B)
May cause respiratory irritation (Category 3)
Harmful if swallowed (Category 4)

2.2 Potential Health Effects

Relevant routes of exposure: Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye: Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes

Skin: May cause irritation on prolonged or repeated contact.

Inhalation: Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs

Ingestion: Ingest of material may cause vomiting and/or stomach pains.



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2.3 Potential Environmental Effects

Not considered to be harmful to aquatic and terrestrial life.

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

Unclassified Hazard: Combustible Dust

Combustible dust when finely divided and suspended in air. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Product can explode if dust cloud is formed and ignited.

Minimize airborne dust. Eliminate all fire/ignition sources including static discharges near product/package. Prevent dust accumulation. Refer to Handling Section 7 of the SDS for more information.

Handling and/or processing of this material may generate a dust which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose, and throat.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

		Content [wt %]	
CAS Number	Component	Lower	Upper
1344-28-1	Alumina	50.0	100.0
7778-18-9	Calcium Sulfate, anhydrous	0	50.0

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Skin Contact: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician or other qualified medical personnel if the condition persists.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing and presence of pulse, Provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician or other medical personnel.

Ingestion: If swallowed, dilute by drinking large amounts of water, give at least 2 glasses of water to drink. Consult a physician or other qualified medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.



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Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the product: Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Combustible solid that burns. Eliminate all fire/ignition sources including static discharges near product/package. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water Spray or mist, carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, alcohol foam

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water jet.

Special Exposure Hazards: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk without suitable training, Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Products of Combustions: Decomposition products may in the following materials: metal oxide/oxides and above 1450°C, may decompose to small amounts of calcium oxide (CaO) or sulfur dioxide (SO2)

Protection of Firefighters: Respiratory and eye protection required for firefighting personnel. Full protective equipment (Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). The ATEX Directive defines combustible powders as less than 500 microns in diameter. When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the MIE will be lower than the pure dust air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapor/dust mixture will be lower than the individuals LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. See NFPA 77 for additional guidance.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).



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Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Large spill: Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Vacuum material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Small spill: Move containers from spill area. Vacuum material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

COMBUSTIBLE DUST HANDLING PROCEDURES: Combustible dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. High dust concentrations should be avoided. Follow US NFPA Standard 654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids," UK HSE Guidance HSG 103, approved Codes of Practice (ACOPS) established for Explosive Atmospheres under the ATEX Directive 1999/92/EC for worker protection and ATEX Directive 94/9/EC that regulates equipment and protection systems used in potentially explosive atmospheres or other national guidance on safe handling of combustible dusts. Train workers in the recognition and prevention of hazards associated with combustible dust in the plant.

Minimize airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimize the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimize the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.



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Control sources of static electricity. This product or the package itself can accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable NFPA standards (including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static

Storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks and flame. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines:

	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Alumina	15 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA	Not Established
Calcium Sulfate, anhydrous	15 mg/m³ TWA	10 mg/m³ TWA	Not Established

Recommended monitoring procedures: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.



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Respiratory: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eyes: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.

Skin: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

In work areas meeting the criteria in 29 CFR 1910.132, it is recommended that employees wear flame resistant, non-static-generating clothing including safety shoes that are static dissipating.

For PPE selection see National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 2113, Standard on Selection, Care, Use and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color: White to Off-White.

Odor: None.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Physical State: Solid. pH: Not available.

Freezing Point: Not available.
Boiling Point: Not applicable.
Flash Point: Noncombustible
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas): Not available.

Upper Flammability Limit: Not available.



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Lower Flammability Limit: Not available.

Auto Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: Not available. Vapor Density: Not available. Specific Gravity: Not available. Solubility (water): Slightly

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not available.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. See Section 7 Handling.

Incompatible Materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None under normal conditions of storage and use.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eyes: No specific hazard known. May cause transient irritation or alkali burns.

Skin: No specific hazard known. May cause transient irritation or alkali burns.

Inhalation: No specific hazard known. May cause transient irritation, headache, nausea, and /or inflammation of the nose, throat or lungs.

Ingestion: No specific hazard known.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity: No data available.

Terrestrial Toxicity: No data available.

Persistence and degradability:

Mobility: No data available.



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Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine toxicity and physical

properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land transport	USDOT	Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations
Sea transport	IMDG	Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations
Air transport	IATA/ICAO	Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US regulations

This product contains an ingredient in amounts greater than one percent that is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

US Federal Regulations

SARA 311/312 Classification Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

None required.

SARA 313 - Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and Subpart C-Supplier Notification Requirement of 40 CFR Part 372.

None required.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances None required.

State Regulations

Massachusetts RTK Substances: The following components are listed: Calcium Sulfate New Jersey RTK Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: Calcium Sulfate



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Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: Calcium Sulfate

Omega Products International, Inc., as a blender of processed material in the State of California, is required by Proposition 65 to worn that one or more of the components contained in this product could contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. The State of California (Proposition 65) requires this warning in the absence of definitive testing to prove that the defined risks do not exist. We believe this product complies with all other applicable state and federal laws and regulations governing manufacture, distribution and intended use.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada): Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

Canadian NPRI: The following components are listed: Aluminum Oxide

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System III (U.S.A.)

Health: 1

Flammability: 2 Physical Hazards: 0

<u>Caution:</u> HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Legend

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ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
HMIS	Hazardous Material Identification System
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average

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assume any legal responsibility for its use or reliance upon same/ Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests. Before using any product, read its label.