

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Importer:
TransMineral USA, Inc.
201 Purrington Road
Petaluma, CA 94952
Telephone: (707) 769-0661

Manufacturer:
CESA
La Jarthe
24110 Saint-Astier, France
Telephone: 011-33-55-354-1125

24-hour Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Preparation Date: 07 / 19 / 06

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME: None

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS: Lithomex

MAJOR COMPOUNDS

Compound	CAS#
Ca CO ₃	1317-65-3
Ca(OH) ₂	1305-62-0
3CaO.SiO ₂	12168-85-3
2CaO.SiO ₂	10034-77-2
3CaO.Al ₂ O ₃	12042-78-3

IDENTITY/HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Compound	Percent	CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Silica	>1%	14808-60-7	- ⁽¹⁾	0.1 mg/m ³⁽²⁾
Calcium carbonate	>1%	1317-65-3	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
Calcium hydroxide	>1%	1305-62-0	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³⁽³⁾
Hydraulic Binder	>1%	65997-15-1	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³

(1) The total and respirable dust PELs for silica are calculated from 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3, based on the quartz content of material.

(2) Respirable dust.

(3) Inhalable dust.

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance and Odor: White to gray powder; odorless

Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble in water

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Nonflammable solid
Upper/Lower Explosive Limits: N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: () Unstable (x) Stable
Cautions to avoid: Hydrofluoric acid dissolves silica to produce the corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride. Acids react violently to produce heat. Nitro-organic compounds may react to form explosive salts. Maleic anhydride may react explosively. Phosphorous may form flammable products when heated. Magnesium may react to form hydrogen gas.
Hazardous polymerization: () May Occur (x) Will Not Occur

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust may cause coughing, sneezing, irritation and inflammation of the upper respiratory system. Inhalation of free crystalline silica (SiO₂) may cause silicosis, a dust-caused disease with signs and symptoms of coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and changes in chest x-ray. Silicosis is typically associated with chronic or long-term exposure to silica; the disease may continue to progress even after exposure is eliminated. Exposure to very high air concentrations of free silica can cause an acute form of silicosis that may occur within one year after exposure begins.

Dermal Exposure: Not absorbed through the skin.
A single short term exposure to the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. Exposure to a wet mix can cause serious skin destruction in the form of chemical (caustic) burns.

Eye Irritation: Irritating to the eyes, with burning, itching, or redness. Possibility of significant damage (caustic burn).

Ingestion: Not considered a likely route of exposure.

Oxides of iron, sodium, potassium and sulfur are also present in the Lithomex in trace amounts but are not expected to cause any adverse health effects under normal conditions of use.

Carcinogenicity: The Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, 1991, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Toxicology Program, states: "There is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica in experimental animals." IARC Working Group has reported silica as being "probably carcinogenic in humans". NIOSH considers respirable silica to be a potential human carcinogen.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists.

Wash skin with clean water and pH-neutral soap or mild detergent. Seek medical treatment in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet mixes.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Special care should be take to prevent dust from becoming airborne. The use of ventilation and wet-methods are recommended.

Respiratory Protection: If other methods are not sufficient to reduce the dust concentration below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), use an appropriate NIOSH approved full facepiece or half mask air-purifying respirator with particle filters.

Protective Clothing: Coveralls and protective gloves are recommended to reduce skin contact.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles are recommended to reduce eye contact.

DISPOSAL

Sweep and place bulk material in containers and remove for disposal. Flush spill area with water.

Material should be disposed of in a landfill in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

Lithomex may be considered a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) due to its high pH.