

Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No. IA00S Issue Date: February 2003 ISSUED by OMYA
Product Name: **CELATOM (FLUX CALCINED DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
POWDER)**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

COMPANY DETAILS

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IDENTIFICATION

Product Grades CELATOM FP-4, FW-2, FW-6, FW-12, FW-14, FW-18, FW-20, FW-40,
FW-40, FW-50, FW-60, FW-60s, FW-70, FW-80, MW-25, MW-27, MW-
31, SP, Celabrite, Ultraflat, Ultrabloc
Proper Shipping Name None Allocated
Other Names Name
Diatomaceous Earth- Flux calcined
UN Number None Allocated
DG Class None Allocated
Packing Group None Allocated
Hazchem Code None Allocated
Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

Physical Data

Appearance Pink to white powder. Odourless (slightly earthy
when moist).
Melting Point Not applicable
Boiling Point Not applicable
Vapour Pressure Not applicable
Specific Gravity 2.3
Flash Point Not applicable
Flamm. Limit LEL Not flammable
Flamm. Limit UEL Not flammable

Explosion Data None
Solubility in Water < 2%

Other Properties

Oxidising Properties None
Autoignition Temp. Not applicable
pH Value 8-10 (10% aqueous slurry)
Solubility in Organic Solvents Fat Solubility: Not applicable
Coefficient Water/Oil Distr. Not applicable
Stability CONDITIONS: Not applicable.
Materials to Avoid Hydrofluoric acid - products containing silica may react violently with Hydrofluoric acid. Silicon tetrafluoride is evolved, which is hazardous.

Ingredients

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	Diatomaceous Earth Flux	68855-54-9	100 %
	Calcined Cristobalite	14464-46-1	0-59.99 %

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Other Information HAZARD INFORMATION:
Breathing dust containing crystalline silica over a prolonged period of time may cause lung damage. Crystalline silica (Cristobalite) is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease. Avoid breathing dust (see section OTHER INFORMATION 'TOXICITY' for additional information).

First Aid

Swallowed Short-term exposure not considered harmful. Drink generous amounts of water to reduce bulk and drying effects.

Eye May cause irritation or inflammation. Wash with generous quantities of water. Avoid rubbing eyes. Consult physician if irritation persists.

Skin Not absorbed by skin. May cause dryness. Use moisture-renewing lotions.

Inhaled Acute inhalation may cause dryness of the nasal passages and congestion of the upper respiratory tract. Remove person to fresh air when exposed to high concentrations.

Other Information GENERAL ADVICE: Not an acute health hazard.

Advice to Doctor

Other Health Hazard Information

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits	EXPOSURE LIMITS TABLE	
	COUNTRIES	QUARTZ mg/m3 CRISTOBALITE mg/m3
	Belgium, Denmark, United States, France, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Greece	0.10 (RD) 0.05 (RD)
	Netherlands	0.075 (RD) 0.075 (RD)
	Germany, Switzerland, Austria	0.15 (FD) 0.15 (FD)
	Finland	0.20 (FD) 0.10 (FD)
	Bulgaria	0.07 0.07
	CIS	1.0 1.0
	Poland	0.4-1
	Czech, Slovakia Republics	0.5-1
	Austria	0.15 (FD) 0.15 (FD)
	Ireland	0.40 (RD) 0.40 (RD)
	United Kingdom	0.30 (RD) 0.30 (RD)

Eng. Controls Avoid creating dust. Wear respirator when airborne dust is present.

Personal Protection

Respirator Type (AS 1716) Respirators approved for protection against dust containing crystalline silica recommended.

Eye Protection Goggles to protect from dust.

Glove Type Not normally necessary.

Clothing Not normally necessary.

Flammability

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport

Storage Precautions	Store in dry place to protect package and to maintain product quality.
Transport Handling	No special requirements or placarding necessary. Avoid creating dust. Repair broken packages immediately.
Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated

Spills and Disposal

Spills & Leaks	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION: Avoid breathing dust. Wear respirator when airborne dust is present. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: Not considered hazardous to the environment. CLEANING METHODS: Avoid creating dust. Vacuum clean spillage.
Disposal	May be disposed of in a non-hazardous sanitary landfill when not mixed with a hazardous substance. Check with local and government agencies prior to disposal.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Fire/Explos. Hazard	None.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	None.
Fire Fighting Procedures	None - avoid creating dust.
Extinguishing Media	Not applicable - product is non-flammable.
Hazchem Code	MEANS OF EXTINCTION TO AVOID: Not applicable. None Allocated.

OTHER INFORMATION

Toxicology

Calcined diatomaceous earth (Kieselgur) contains crystalline silica, which is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease. In a 1997 monograph (Volume 68, 'Silica, Some Silicates, Coal Dust and Para-aramid Fibrils'), the International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) has classified 'inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources' in Group 1 as a substance 'carcinogenic to humans'. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Although the recent IARC determination was, in part, based on a 1992 study of diatomite workers, a 1996 follow-up, which was issued by the University of Washington and Tulane University was not available to the Working Group. The follow-up study reported a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) of 2.01 for non-malignant respiratory disease (NMRD) and an SMR of 1.29 for lung cancer when compared to national and regional populations. This is a reduction in the levels reported in the 1992 report (SMR=2.59 for NMRD and SMR=1.43 for lung cancer). As noted in the 1992 study, relatively intense exposures to crystalline silica that occurred before the 1950's were probably the most important contributors to the excesses in NMRD and lung cancer. The 1996 report continues to support the conclusion that recent improvements in dust control in the industry appear to have abated any excess risk of silicosis or lung cancer in today's work environment. In a 1997 report issued by Tulane University researchers, it was noted that '(t) the low prevalence of opacities observed among the post 1950 hires...is consistent with prevalences observed in many unexposed populations'. These findings are consistent with, and supportive of, current occupational exposure limits for cristobalite, a form of crystalline silica associated with DE. A more detailed report discussing the IARC classification and the diatomite worker studies is available on request.

Environ. Protection Diatomaceous earth (Kieselgur) is a non-toxic, non-biodegradable mineral. Waste generated from this product would only be considered hazardous when mixed with a substance, which would be hazardous by itself.

Risk Statement R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R40 (3) Possible risk of irreversible effects.

Safety Statement S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S22 Do not breathe dust.

Hazard Category Harmful

CONTACT POINT

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