


This brief provides a general overview of the **Safety Data Sheet** requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200).

Section 1 ~ Identification

Identity (As Used On Label and List) A1074R C&G Red	Date Prepared: 10/16/2014
Company Information: OMEGA INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC	Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300
Address (Number, Street, Suite/Apt#) 101 Grobric Ct #1	Telephone Number for Information: 1-800-571-7347
(City, State, and Zip Code) Fairfield, CA 94534	Signature of Prepare (Optional) REGULATORY DEPT.

Section 2 ~ Hazard(s) Identification

<i>Physical Hazards</i>	H229 - Pressurized container: May burst if heated	<i>Classification</i>	Skin irritation - Category 2 Aerosol - Category 3
<i>Health Hazards</i>	H315 - Causes skin irritation	<i>Signal Word</i>	Warning
<i>Environmental Hazards</i>	N/A	<i>Hazard Statement Physical</i>	H229 - Pressurized container: May burst if heated.
<i>OSHA Defined Hazards</i>	N/A	<i>Hazard Statement Health</i>	H315 - Causes skin irritation.

<i>Label elements</i>	
<i>Precautionary Statement General</i>	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P103 - Read label before use.
<i>Precautionary Statement - Prevention</i>	P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<i>Response</i>	P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<i>Storage</i>	P410 - Protect from sunlight. P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
<i>Disposal</i>	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3 ~ Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	CAS No.	%(Wt.)
Methyl Siloxane linear/cyclic	70131-67-8	52% - 92%
Silica, Amorphous	7631-86-9	6% - 12%
Mineral seal oil	64742-46-7	2% - 4%
Methyltriacetoxysilane	4253-34-3	2% - 4%
Ethyltriacetoxysilane	17689-77-9	2% - 4%

Section 4 ~ First Aid Measures

Eyes - Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion — Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

Inhalation - Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

General information— N/A

Section 5 ~ Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media – Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media – Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical – Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames.

Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.

Heated cans may burst.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters – Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Fire-fighting equipment/instructions — Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Specific methods – N/A

General fire hazards – N/A

Section 6 ~ Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions – ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Protective Equipment - Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Emergency Procedures - Flammable/combustible material.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition.

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up – N/A.

Environmental Precautions - Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Section 7 ~ Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling – For industrial and institutional use only.

For use by trained personnel only.

Keep away from children.

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements: Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities – Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage.

Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code.

Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

Section 8 ~ Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables-1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NNIOSH Carcinogen
Mineral Seal Oil	500	2000	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Silica, Amorphous	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2=2	N/A	N/A	1,3	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Chemical Name	ACIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
Mineral Seal Oil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Silica, Amorphous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors.

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Respiratory Protection– If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors. When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Skin Protection Other– Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Hand Protection– Wear gloves.

Eye protection– Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

General hygiene considerations – N/A

Section 9 ~ Physical Chemical Properties

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity - N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A	Melting/Freezing Point - N/A
Vapor Density	Slower than ether	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) Slower than ether
Solubility in Water	N/A	pH - N/A
Appearance and Odor	N/A	VOC% 3.00000%
Flash Point (Method Used): N/A	Auto - Ignition Temperature: Flashpoint below 73°F	Lower Flammability Level: N/A
		Upper Flammability Level: N/A

Section 10 ~ Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable <input type="checkbox"/> Stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conditions to Avoid – High temperatures.	Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) – N/A		Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts – In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
Reactivity – N/A		

Section 11 ~ Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity inhalation: Overexposure includes irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

Skin corrosion/irritation:	Overexposure will cause defatting of skin. Causes skin irritation	Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation. Causes serious eye damage
Respiratory sensitization:	N/A	Skin sensitization:	N/A
Germ cell mutagenicity - N/A		Carcinogenicity	N/A
Reproductive toxicity – N/A		Specific target organ toxicity - N/A	
Specific target organ toxicity – N/A		May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
Aspiration hazard - N/A		Chronic effects - N/A	

Section 12 ~ Ecological Information

Toxicity N/A	Bioaccumulative potential: N/A
Persistence and Degradability: N/A	Other adverse effects: N/A
Mobility in soil: N/A	

Section 13 ~ Disposal Considerations

Water Disposal: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, or return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Section 14 ~ Transport Information

U.S. DOT Information	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D
IMDG Information	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D
IATA Information	Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

Special precautions for user: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling. Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Section 15 ~ Regulatory Information

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
4253-34-3	Methyltriacetoxysilane	2% - 4%	SARA 312, VOC, TSCA
7631-86-9	Silica, Amorphous	6% - 12%	SARA312, TSCA, OSHA
17689-77-9	Ethyltriacetoxysilane	2% - 4%	SARA312, TSCA
64742-46-7	Mineral Seal Oil	2% - 4%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, OSHA
70131-67-8	Methyl Siloxane Linear/Cyclic	52% - 92%	SARA312, VOC, TSA

Section 16 ~ Other Information

	NFPA	HMIS	Key
HEALTH	1	1	4= Severe
FLAMMABILITY	1	1	3= Serious
REACTIVITY	0	0	2= Moderate
OTHER/PROTECTION	-	A	1= Slight

Glossary: * There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS. ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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