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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture

Product name : Wheat Paste

Quick Identifier Common Name (on label / list)	Packaging	Product Code
Wheat Paste	1 lb. / 3 lb.	2000 / 2001

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Adhesive

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Specialized Building Products
145 West Meats Avenue Orange,
CA, USA 92865

Phone number: 1-714-279-1042
Fax number: 1-714-279-1043
Website: www.specializedbuildingproducts.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance

Classification (GHS-US)
Carc. 1A H350
STOT RE 2 H373
Combustible Dust
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger; Warning

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation)
H373 - May cause damage to organs (lungs/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation)
May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read andunderstood
P260 - Do not breathe dust, mist, spray, vapors
P280 - Wear appropriate PPE (See Section 8)
P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national/international regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Other constituents in this product are considered nuisance particles or dust. Exposure to dusts, mists, sprays or powders may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system, eyes, and skin. Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Respirable Fraction) has an OSHA PEL of 5 mg/m^3 (15 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 3 mg/m^3 TWA. Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust) has an OSHA PEL

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of 15 mg/m^3 (50 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 10 mg/m^3 TWA.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Crystalline Silica *(as an impurity of other ingredients/constituents)*	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	< 0.5	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373
Starch	(CAS No) 9005-25-8	< 70	Combustible dust – may form combustible dust concentrations in air

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Move the affected person away from the contaminated area and remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or CPR if indicated. Seek immediate medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period while holding the eyelids wide open. If eye irritation or pain persists: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice in case of persistent discomfort. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : There are potential chronic health effects to consider.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust, mist, or spray exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Direct contact may cause irritation, rash, or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Not expected to be a significant route of entry. If ingestion occurs, mild temporary stomach discomfort may result.

Chronic symptoms : Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs toprovide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Any. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water jet. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard	:	Combustible dust.
Explosion hazard	:	Product itself is not explosive but if dust is generated, dust clouds suspended in air can be explosive.
Reactivity	:	Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting	:	Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structuralfirefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.
Firefighting instructions	:	Avoid dust clouds in combination with static electricity.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2)

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Avoid generating dust. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	:	Equip clean-up crew with proper protection.
Emergency procedures	:	Stay upwind. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning-up

For containment	:	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain/dike material for later disposal. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. If necessary (to allow for easy clean-up), absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. In dry/powder state, completely remove dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent dust recirculation. For large spills, use a fine spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed	:	May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Good housekeeping is needed during storage, transfer, handling, and use of this material to avoid excessive dust accumulation. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.
Precautions for safe handling		Avoid dust, mist, and spray inhalation. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using an appropriately equipped vacuum. If an appropriate vacuum is unavailable, only wet-clean-up methods should beused (i.e. wet sweeping, misting, etc.). Moisture should be added as necessary to reduce exposure to airborne respirable dust.

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Hygiene measures : Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered. Do not take silica contaminated clothing home.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Avoid creating or spreading dust. Containers should be stored in room at ambient temperature and pressure. Keepcontainer closed when not in use.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Adhesive

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)		
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0.025 mg/m³ A2
USA – ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Lung Cancer; Silicosis
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ %SiO2+2
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	250 mppcf %SiO2+2
USA – OSHA	Remark (US OSHA)	(3) See Table Z-3.

Starch (9005-25-8)		
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³ (total dust); 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)
USA – NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³ (total dust); 5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Enclosed processes used in combination with local exhaust ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent theaccumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace.

Personal protective equipment : Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection : None required. Polymeric gloves are recommended to prevent irritation. Nitrile construction materials appear to offer the best protection against the ingredients of the product.

Eye protection : Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin and body protection : Under dusty, misty, spray conditions or when excessive skin contact is likely, wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing.

Respiratory protection : Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with particulate cartridges when dusty, misty, or spraying in poorly ventilated areas, and if exposure limits are exceeded. A respiratory program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. For exposures of crystalline silica up to 0.5 mg/m³ TWA, NIOSH recommends wearing any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter, except quarter-mask respirators.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid

Appearance : Fine powder

Color : Off-white

Odor : Mild

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable *(pH 6.5 – 8.5 when mixed with water)*

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : No data available

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Freezing point	:	Not applicable
Boiling point	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	4.0 – 5.0 (water = 1)
Solubility	:	Less than 30%
Log Pow	:	No data available
Log Kow	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content (VOC of material)	:	0 g/L
VOC content for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) – Regulatory VOC (less water and exempts)	:	0 g/L

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid generating dust, mist, or spray.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	:	Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Not classified; pH 6.5-8.5 when mixed with water
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified; pH 6.5-8.5 when mixed with water
Respiratory or skin sensitization	:	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	:	May cause cancer (inhalation).

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity	:	Not classified

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Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	:	May cause damage to organs (lungs/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
Aspiration hazard	:	Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	:	May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Direct contact may cause irritation, rash, or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to theeye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.
Chronic symptoms	:	Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety offactors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Not expected to be ecotoxic.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of as inert solid in landfill. Dispose of waste material according to Local, State and Federal environmental regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Slurry may plug drains.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT, not regulated for transport.

Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

ADR

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No additional information available.

Transport by sea

No additional information available.

Air transport

No additional information available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available.

EU - Regulations

No additional information available.

Classification according to Regulations (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Carc. Cat. 2; R22; R43; R49
Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

15.2.2. National regulations

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

15.3. US State regulations

California – Proposition 65
This product may contain substances known to the State of California to cause cancer: Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size). Attapulgite Clay >5µm in length.

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
U.S. – Idaho – Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants – Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. – New Jersey – Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. – Washington – Permissible Exposure Limits – TWA's
U.S. – Massachusetts – Right to Know List
U.S. – Pennsylvania – Right to Know List
U.S. – Rhode Island – Right to Know List

SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : ChemADVISOR, Inc.[https://www.chemadvisor.com]. GESTIS DNEL Database [http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel_en/000000.xml?f=templates$fn=default.htm$vid=dneleng:ddbeng$3.0/].

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

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Acute Tox.3 (Dermal)	Acute Toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox.3 (Inhalation)	Acute Toxicity (inhalation) Category 3
Acute Tox.3 (Oral)	Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox.4 (Dermal)	Acute Toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation: gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas) Category 2
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable Liquids Category 2
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H 341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
Combustible dust	Combustible dust – may form combustible dust concentrations in air
R22	Harmful if swallowed
R43	May cause sensitization by skin contact
R49	May cause cancer by inhalation

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

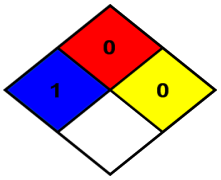
HMIS III Rating :

Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

Personal Protection : E



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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