

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

Print date: 21.11.2014

Product code: 02

Page 1 of 6

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

1.1. Product identifier

Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

CAS No: 14808-60-7

EC No: 238-878-4

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Main applications (non exhaustive list): paint, ceramics, glass fibre, adhesives, plastics, rubber sealants, special concrete, manufacture of silicon, ferrosilicon and ironoxide pellets. Additive in production of cement and concrete. Fluxing material.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: Dörentrup Quarz GmbH & Co. KG

Street: Lemgoer Str. 9

Place: 32694 Dörentrup

Telephone: +49 (0) 52 65 - 71 60

Telefax: +49 (0) 52 65 - 71 61

e-mail: sdb@doerentrup.de

Internet: www.doerentrup.de

Responsible Department: Arbeitssicherheit

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

+49 (0) 52 65 - 71 86

Further Information

This number is serviced during office hours.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

This substance is not classified as hazardous according to Directive 67/548/EEC.

This product contains less than 1% quartz (fine fraction).

GHS classification

This substance is not classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

2.2. Label elements

2.3. Other hazards

This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH.

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled.

This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

Print date: 21.11.2014

Product code: 02

Page 2 of 6

Hazardous components

EC No	Chemical name	Quantity
CAS No	Classification	
Index No	GHS classification	
REACH No		
238-878-4	quartz (SiO ₂)	> 98 %
14808-60-7		

Full text of R and H phrases: see Section 16.

Further Information

This product contains less than 1% of quartz (fine fraction), which is classified as STOT RE1.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures****After inhalation**

Movement of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air is recommended.

After contact with skin

No first-aid measure required.

After contact with eyes

Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.

After ingestion

No first-aid measure required.

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

No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.

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

No special measures are necessary.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

The product itself does not burn. Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

No specific fire-fighting protection is required.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

6.2. Environmental precautions

No special requirements.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation. Wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13.

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

Print date: 21.11.2014

Product code: 02

Page 3 of 6

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Avoid airborne dust generation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where airborne dust is generated. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Handle packaged products carefully to prevent accidental bursting. If you require advice on safe handling techniques, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16. Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Further information on handling

Minimise airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

No special measures are necessary.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Additional advice on limit values

Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica dust).

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Minimise airborne dust generation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below specified exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fumes or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne particles below the exposure limit. Apply organisational measures, e.g. by isolating personnel from dusty areas. Remove and wash soiled clothing.

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.

Hand protection

Appropriate protection (e.g. gloves, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin. Wash hands at the end of each work session.

Skin protection

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European or national legislation.

The use of half or full face masks with filters against particles of category 2 or 3 (FP2 - FP3) is recommended. See EN 143: 2000 - Respiratory protective devices. Particle filters.

Environmental exposure controls

Avoid wind dispersal.

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

Print date: 21.11.2014

Product code: 02

Page 4 of 6

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: solid - squared grains
Colour: light grey
Odour: odourless

Test method

pH-Value: 5 - 8

Changes in the physical state

Melting point: ca. 1700 °C
Density: 2,65 g/cm³
Water solubility: Negligible

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Inert, not reactive.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemically stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

not relevant

10.5. Incompatible materials

No particular incompatibility.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

not relevant

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Irritation and corrosivity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Sensitising effects

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Severe effects after repeated or prolonged exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

not relevant

12.2. Persistence and degradability

not relevant

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

Print date: 21.11.2014

Product code: 02

Page 5 of 6

not relevant

12.4. Mobility in soil

Negligible

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

not relevant

12.6. Other adverse effects

No specific adverse effects known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Advice on disposal

Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection assured. Store used packaging in enclosed receptacles. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out in compliance with local regulations. The re-use of packaging is not recommended. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorised waste management company.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.

Marine transport (IMDG)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.

Air transport (ICAO)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: No dangerous good in sense of these transport regulations.

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: no

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

not relevant

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulatory information

Water contaminating class (D): - - not water contaminating

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For this substance a chemical safety assessment is not required.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s): 8,13,15.

Safety Data Sheet

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Silica sand 12a, 12c, 12f

Print date: 21.11.2014

Product code: 02

Page 6 of 6

Further Information

Liability:

The information is based on present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurances of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights. The receiver of our product is singularly responsible for adhering to existing laws and regulations.

Training:

Workers must be informed of the presence of crystalline silica and trained in the proper use and handling of this product as required under applicable regulations.

Social dialogue on respirable crystalline silica:

A multi-sectoral social dialogue agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it was signed on 25 April 2006. This autonomous agreement, which receives the European Commission's financial support, is based on a Good Practices Guide. The requirements of the Agreement came into force on 25 October 2006. The Agreement was published in the Official Journal of the European Union (2006/C 279/02). The text of the Agreement and its annexes, including the Good Practices Guide, are available from <http://www.nepsi.eu> and provide useful information and guidance for the handling of products containing crystalline silica (fine fraction). Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers.

Prolonged and/or massive exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica.

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.)

In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).

So there is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. Worker protection against silicosis should be assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits and implementing additional risk management measures where required (see section 16 below).