

Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with REACH Regulation EC 1907/2006)

Version: 002

Revision date: December 2009

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Substance:	Quartz
Synonyms:	Quartz sand, silica sand, crystalline silica, silicon dioxide
Registration number:	Exempted according to Article 2 § (7) of REACH
Trade/Brand names:	SILICA SAND - LISSIL - BLANSIL

1.2 Use of the substance or preparation

Main applications of quartz sand – non exhaustive list	Glass - Foundry sand - Silicate chemistry - Ceramics - Paints, Abrasives - Filler for textured coatings - Glass fibre - Glues and Mortars - Filtration - Sports and Leisure - Specialist construction.
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1.3 Company undertaking identification

Company name:	SIBELCO FRANCE
Address:	141 avenue de Clichy – 75848 Paris cedex 17 - FRANCE
Phone number:	33 (0) 1 53 76 82 00
Fax number:	33 (0) 1 42 25 32 23
Email of responsible person for SDS:	adm.commercial.paris@sibelco.fr

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency telephone number:	33 (0) 1 53 76 82 00
Available outside office hours:	No

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Quartz sand does not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous as defined in Directive 67/548/EEC.

Precautionary Information:	<p>The product does give potential for generation of respirable dust during handling and use. Dust may contain respirable crystalline silica.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.</p>
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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	Chemical	EINECS	CAS	REACH Registr. No	Classification EU (67/548/EC)
Quartz alpha	Silica - Silicon dioxide > 97 %	238-878-4	14808-60-7	Exempted	None

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

No actions are to be avoided, nor are there any special instructions for rescuers

Eye Contact:	Rinse with copious quantities of water immediately. In case of persistent irritation, consult a physician.
Ingestion:	Not hazardous. No special first aid measures necessary.
Inhalation:	No special first aid measures. Remove to fresh air and consult a physician if necessary.
Skin Contact:	Not hazardous. No special first aid measures necessary.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

The product does not burn. No hazardous releases in case of fire.

Suitable extinguishing media	Not applicable
Extinguishing media which should not be used	Not applicable
Special exposure hazards	Not applicable
Special protective equipment for fire fighters	Not applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Avoid airborne dust generation. In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear respiratory protective equipment in compliance with national legislation. Remove and wash soiled clothes.
Environmental precautions:	No special requirements.
Methods for cleaning up:	Use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation. Avoid dry sweeping.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
7.1 Handling

Avoid airborne dust generation.

Handle bags carefully so as to prevent accidental bursting.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where airborne dust is generated. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment.

If you require advice on safe handling techniques please contact your supplier, or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in Section 16.

7.2 Storage

Ensure abatement of airborne dust produced during the loading of silos.

Keep containers closed and store bagged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

7.3 Specific use(s)

For industry specific guidance, check the Good Practice Guide referred to in Section 16.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure limit values

Respect workplace regulatory provisions for all types of airborne dust (total dust, respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica dust).

The OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for inert dust and respirable crystalline silica dust are respectively of 5 mg/m³ and 0,1 mg/m³ in France, measured as an 8 hour TWA (Time Weighted Average).

Moreover, in case of simultaneous presence in respirable dust of crystalline silica, cristobalite and/or tridymite, the OEL is defined in France by the following formula:

$$\text{Cns} / 5 + \text{Cq} / 0,1 + \text{Cc} / 0,05 + \text{Ct} / 0,05 \leq 1$$

Where Cns, Cq, Cc, Ct are the respective concentrations in mg/m³ of inert dust, quartz, cristobalite and tridymite.

For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls

Control of occupational exposure may be achieved by enclosing plant and equipment and by ensuring good standards of ventilation in the workplace. Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation in places where airborne dust is generated. Isolate personnel from dusty areas. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Maintain good hygiene standards and wash soiled clothing regularly.

Respiratory protection:	In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear respiratory protective equipment (e.g. dust mask or respirator with particulate filter) that complies with EN149:2001. It is good practice to conduct fit-testing when selecting respiratory protective equipment.
Hand protection:	No specific hazard.
Eye protection:	Wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.
Skin protection:	No specific hazard.

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls

No specific requirements.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 General information

Appearance:	Solid, granular, in various colours (from white to brown)
Odour:	Odourless

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information

Density:	2,65 g/cm ³
Grain Shape:	Sub-angular
Particle size range:	See technical data sheet
pH:	See technical data sheet

Water solubility:	Negligible
Solubility in hydrofluoric acid:	Yes
Boiling point/boiling range:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Explosive properties:	Not applicable
Oxidising properties:	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Relative density:	Not applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable

9.3 Other information

Melting point:	1 610° C
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Conditions to avoid

No particular incompatibility

10.2 Materials to avoid

No particular incompatibility

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products

Chemically stable

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Acute effects

Skin irritation:	Data shows no skin irritation effects.
Eye irritation:	Data shows no eye irritation effects.

11.2 Chronic effects

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 IMA-Europe table of OELs in the EU at <http://www.ima-eu.org/en/publication.htm>)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No specific adverse effects known. Not persistent, not bio accumulative.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues/unused products:	Can be landfilled in compliance with local regulations. The material should be buried to prevent dust being picked up by the wind. Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal.
Packaging:	No specific requirements. Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection assured. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorised waste management company.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No special precautions are required under regulations relating to the transportation of dangerous goods.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Legislation	
	<p>Code du Travail (Labour laws references): article R. 4411-3 and following ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code du Travail (Labour laws references): article R. 4624-19 & 20: increased medical supervision for specific occupational risks (article L. 4111-6 and special decrees issued under). <p>Code du Travail (Labour laws references): articles R. 4412-27 and following ones: control of limit value for occupational exposure.</p> <p>Code du Travail (Labour laws references): articles R. 4412-154 and following one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tableaux des maladies professionnelles (List of occupational diseases): code of the Social Security, Art. L. 461-1 à L. 461-8. - Tableaux des maladies à caractère professionnel (List of diseases with an occupational character): code of the Social Security, Art. L. 461-6 and Art. D. 461-1. Affections of respiratory tracts susceptible to have an occupational origin. - Fiche toxicologique (toxicological file) of the INRS N° 232. <p>Besides, in France, quartz sand containing more than 5 % of free crystalline silica cannot be used for dry blasting. (Cf. decree N° 69-558 dated June 6th, 1969: JO dated June 11th 1969 - Circular TE 7-72 dated March 8th 1972 and Order dated January 14th, 1987).</p> <p>As such, all packagings wear the following mention : "Silice libre supérieure à 5 % - Utilisation réglementée : Décret n° 69558 du 6/06/1969 et Arrêté du 14/01/1987). ("Free Silica superior to 5 % - Regulated use: Decree N° 69558 dated 6/06/1969 and Order dated 14/01/1987 ").</p>

European Legislation	
Directive 67/548/EEC	Quartz sand does not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous as defined in Directive 67/548/EEC.
Dry Blasting	According to national regulations in EU member states, abrasives containing more than a certain amount of free crystalline silica cannot be used for dry blasting. This amount varies between 1% and 5%, according to country.
International Legislation	
	Please consult in Annex 1 an indicative list of OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust, measured as an 8 hours TWA (Time Weighted Average) in application in members EU countries in 2008. Crystalline silica has not been classified as carcinogenic by the EU.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Third party materials:

Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by Sibelco France are used in conjunction with, or instead of Sibelco France materials, it is the responsibility of the customer himself to obtain, from the manufacturer or supplier, all technical data and other properties relating to these and other materials and to obtain all necessary information relating to them. No liability can be accepted in respect of the use of Sibelco France Quartz Sand in conjunction with materials from another supplier.

Liability:

Such information is to the best of Sibelco France knowledge and belief accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.

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 respirable crystalline silica.

References :

Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers, Twin Gardens (6th floor), rue des Deux Eglises 26, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel: +32 2 210 44 10, Fax: + 32 2 210 44 29, e-mail: secretariat@ima-europe.eu, www.ima-europe.eu

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33 (0) 1 53 76 82 00 – 33 (0) 1 42 25 32 23

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company:

Address:

Fax:

E-mail:

Declare to have received and read the safety data sheet in 16 points -Dated December 2009-
concerning the product below.

SILICA SAND - LISSIL - BLANSIL

DATE :

SIGNATURE :

STAMP :