

Rev	ision	nr.	1

Dated 25/06/2015

Printed on 25/06/2015

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# Safety data sheet

# SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: DT20160/ DT20161

Product name ZA 916 – BASE MOMA BROWN

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

Intended use Addition silicone for industrial use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Zhermack S.p.a
Full address Via Bovazecchino 100
District and Country 45021 Badia Polesine (RO)

Italy

Tel. +39 0425-597611 Fax +39 0425-597689

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet msds@zhermack.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to CAV Italia: Centro Antiveleni di Milano: 02 66101029; Centro Antiveleni di Pavia: 0382 24444; Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo: 800 883300; Centro Antiveleni di Firenze: 055

7947819; Centro Antiveleni di Roma: 06 3054343; Centro Antiveleni di Roma: 06

49978000; Centro Antiveleni di Napoli: 081 7472870

Servicio de Información Toxicológica (España): + 34 91 562 04 20 (24h/365 días)

Numéro ORFILA (INRS-France): + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59 (24h/ 7 jours sur 7)

UK Emergency number: 844 892 0111 (24 hours)

Deutschland Notruf: BERLIN Tel.: 030/19240; HOMBURG Tel.: 06841/19240; BONN Tel.: 0228/19240; MAINZ Tel.: 06131/19240; ERFURT Tel.: 0361/730 730; MÜNCHEN Tel.: 089/19240; FREIBURG Tel.: 0761/19240; NÜRNBERG Tel: 0911/398-2451; GÖTTINGEN

Tel.:0551/19 240

### **SECTION 2. Hazards identification.**

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

#### 2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labolling purguant to	EC Population	1272/2008 (CLD) or	nd subsequent a	mendments and supplements	
mazaro labellino bursuani id	) EC Redulation	12/2/2006 (CLP) ar	na subsequent ai	menaments and supplements	٠.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: --



Hazard statements:

**EUH210** Safety data sheet available on request.

Precautionary statements: --

### 2.3. Other hazards.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

There is no exposure to breathable free crystalline silica during normal use of this product. For more information see section 11.

# **SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.**

# 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	
QUARTZ		
CAS. 14808-60-7	19 - 29	STOT RE 1 H372
EC. 238-878-4		
INDEX		
CRISTOBALITE		
CAS. 14464-46-1	0 - 10	STOT RE 1 H372
EC. 238-455-4		
INDEX		
PIGMENT RED 101		

3 - 5

CAS. 1309-37-1 EC. 215-168-2

INDEX. -

Reg. no. 01-2119457614-35-XXXX

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

# **SECTION 4. First aid measures.**

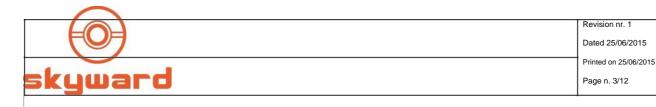
# 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2

H315, STOT SE 3 H335

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.



INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/ attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

# **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray. UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT None in particular.

# 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE Do not breathe combustion products.

# 5.3. Advice for firefighters.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazar dous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminate d water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combion open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

# **SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.**

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of th e safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

# 6.2. Environmental precautions.



The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

# 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

# 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

# **SECTION 7. Handling and storage.**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

# 7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

# **SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.**

#### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GRB	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18



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NOR Norge POL Polska Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia

16 grudnia 2011r

**SWE** 

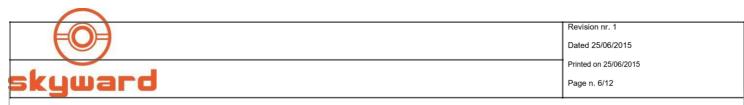
Sverige TLV-ACGIH Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18

**ACGIH 2014** 

QUARTZ						
Threshold Limit Value.		T14/4/01		OTE: 45 :		
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	BEL	0,1				
MAK	DEU	0,15				
VLA	ESP	0,1				
VLEP	FRA	0,1				RESP.
WEL	GRB	0,3				
OEL	IRL	0,1				
OEL	NLD	0,075				RESP.
TLV	NOR	0,1				RESP.
MAK	SWE	0,1				RESP.
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP.

CRISTOBALITE						
Threshold Limit Value.						
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	BEL	0,05				RESP.
VEL	CHE	0,15				RESP.
MAK	CHE	0,15				RESP.
TLV	DNK	0,15				RESP.
VLEP	FRA	0,05				RESP.
OEL	IRL	0,1				RESP.
TLV	ITA	0,05				(USA-NIOSH)
MAC	NLD	0,075				RESP.
MAK	SWE	0,05				RESP.
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				

PIGMENT RED 101							
Threshold Limit Value.							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLEP	BEL	5	2				
MAK	DEU	1,5					
TLV	DNK	3,5					
VLA	ESP	5					
VLEP	FRA	5					
WEL	GRB	4					
OEL	IRL	5		10			
OEL	NLD	5					



TLV	NOR	3	
NDS	POL	5	10
MAK	SWE	3,5	
TLV-ACGIH		5	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction; RESP = Respirable Fraction; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

# EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type B filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

# ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

# **SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.**

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance viscous fluid red Odour odourless Odour threshold. viscous fluid red Not available.



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Not applicable. pH. Melting point / freezing point. Not available. Initial boiling point. Not available. Boiling range. Not available. Not available. Flash point. **Evaporation Rate** Not available. Flammability of solids and gases not applicable Lower inflammability limit. Upper inflammability limit. Not available. Not available. Lower explosive limit. Not available. Upper explosive limit. Not available. Vapour pressure. Not available. Vapour density Not available. Relative density. Not available. Solubility insoluble in water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not applicable. Auto-ignition temperature. Not available. Decomposition temperature. Not available. Not available. Viscosity Explosive properties Not explosive

#### 9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

Oxidising properties

# **SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.**

#### 10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

non-oxidizing

### 10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

# 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

Information not available.

# 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Information not available.

# **SECTION 11. Toxicological information.**

# 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using



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the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

#### PIGMENT RED 101

Acute toxicity: No data available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation: No data available. Eye irritation: No data available.

Respiratory or skin Sensitization: No data available. STOT – Repeated exposure: No data available. CMR effects: No data available. Aspiration

toxicity: No data available.

#### CRISTOBALITE

LD50 (Oral).> 2000 mg/kg (OECD 401, rat, MSDS supplier) LC50 (Inhalation).> 2,6 mg/l (OECD 403, rat, MSDS supplier)

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier).
Eye irritation: Lightly irritating (MSDS supplier).
Sensitization: Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier).
Mutagenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier).
Carcinogenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier).

Toxicity to reproduction: No data available (MSDS supplier).

#### QUART7

Acute Toxicity: No data available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier). Eye irritation:

Not irritating (MSDS supplier).

Sensitization: Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier). Mut agenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier). Carcinogenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier). Toxicity to reproduction: No data available (MSDS

supplier). STOT Repeated Exposure:

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).

There is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would not be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

"For the purposes of classification of health hazards (part 3), the route of exposure, information on mechanisms and metabolism studies are useful for determining the relevance of effects in humans. If this information raises doubts as to their relevance in humans, in spite of the indisputable data legitimacy and quality, a lower classification may be justified. When there is scientific evidence that the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans, the substance or mixture should not be classified (annex I, section 1.1.1.5, EC Regulation 1272/2008)".

Monitoring activities conducted at the company related to possible inhalation exposure, in accordance with industrial hygiene standards for paste and fluid products, showed levels of exposure to free crystalline silica (breathable part) below the limit of quantification of the method, therefore exposure is not expected during the use indicated in section 1.2 for this specific product.

However, the actual levels of free crystalline silica (breathable part) present in the workplace must be obtained through monitoring as required by regulations for the safety and health of workers.

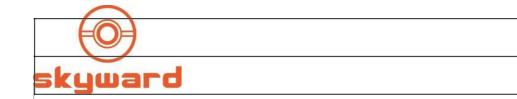
### SECTION 12. Ecological information.

#### 12.1. Toxicity.

Information not available.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.

**PIGMENT RED 101** 



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Solubility in water.

< 0,001 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

CRISTOBALITE

NOT rapidly biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

# 12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

# **SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.**

# 13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

# **SECTION 14. Transport information.**

14.1. UN number.	
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Not applicable.

## 14.2. UN proper shipping name.

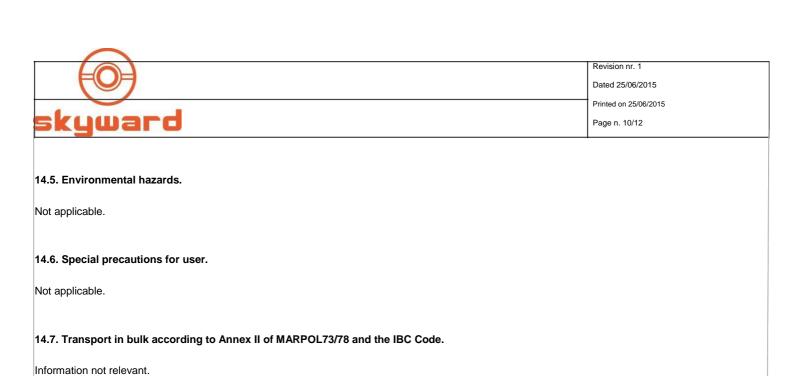
Not applicable.

# 14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

Not applicable.

### 14.4. Packing group.

Not applicable.



**SECTION 15. Regulatory information.** 

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

Seveso category.

Product. None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

Healthcare controls.

Information not available.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

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

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

None.



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No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

# **SECTION 16. Other information.**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

STOT RE 1 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1

Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2 Skin irritation, category 2 Skin Irrit. 2

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H372

Causes serious eye irritation. H319

Causes skin irritation. H315

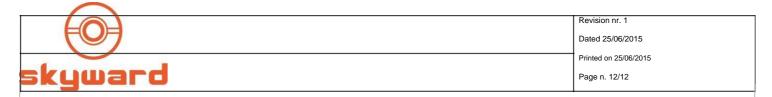
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

#### I FGFND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- **DNEL: Derived No Effect Level**
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
- 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
- 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 4. Regulation (EU) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
  5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology



- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product. This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses. Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.



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# Safety data sheet

# SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

DT20160/ DT20161

1.1. Product identifier

Code:

Product name ZA 916 – CATALYST

MOMA BROWN

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

Intended use Addition silicone for industrial use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Zhermack S.p.a
Full address Via Bovazecchino 100
District and Country 45021 Badia Polesine (RO)

Italy

Tel. +39 0425-597611 Fax +39 0425-597689

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet msds@zhermack.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to CAV Italia: Centro Antiveleni di Milano: 02 66101029; Centro Antiveleni di Pavia: 0382 24444; Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo: 800 883300; Centro Antiveleni di Firenze: 055

7947819; Centro Antiveleni di Berganio. 800 883300, Centro Antiveleni di Frienze. 833

49978000; Centro Antiveleni di Napoli: 081 7472870

Servicio de Información Toxicológica (España): + 34 91 562 04 20 (24h/365 días)

Numéro ORFILA (INRS-France): + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59 (24h/ 7 jours sur 7)

UK Emergency number: 844 892 0111 (24 hours)

Deutschland Notruf: BERLIN Tel.: 030/19240; HOMBURG Tel.: 06841/19240; BONN Tel.: 0228/19240; MAINZ Tel.: 06131/19240; ERFURT Tel.: 0361/730 730; MÜNCHEN Tel.: 089/19240; FREIBURG Tel.: 0761/19240; NÜRNBERG Tel: 0911/398-2451; GÖTTINGEN

Tel.:0551/19 240

### **SECTION 2. Hazards identification.**

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Hazard classification and indication:

#### 2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



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Signal words:

Hazard statements:

**EUH210** Safety data sheet available on request.

Precautionary statements: --

### 2.3. Other hazards.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

There is no exposure to breathable free crystalline silica during normal use of this product. For more information see section 11.

# **SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.**

#### 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification. Conc. %.

**CRISTOBALITE** 

CAS. 14464-46-1 10 - 20 STOT RE 1 H372

EC. 238-455-4

INDEX. -

QUARTZ

CAS. 14808-60-7 5 - 10 STOT RE 1 H372

EC. 238-878-4

INDEX. -

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

# **SECTION 4. First aid measures.**

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

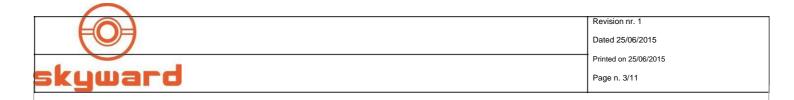
EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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



For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

# **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE Do not breathe combustion products.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of con taminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combi nation with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

# **SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.**

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

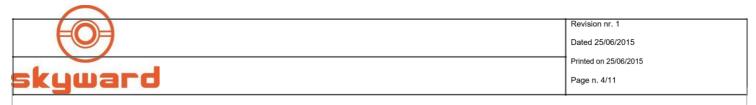
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder



with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

# **SECTION 7. Handling and storage.**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

# **SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.**

#### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

BEL CHE	Belgique Suisse / Schweiz	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010 Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GRB	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
NOR	Norge	Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

# CRISTOBALITE

Threshold Limit Value



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Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	BEL	0,05				RESP.
VEL	CHE	0,15				RESP.
MAK	CHE	0,15				RESP.
TLV	DNK	0,15				RESP.
VLEP	FRA	0,05				RESP.
OEL	IRL	0,1				RESP.
TLV	ITA	0,05				RESP.
MAC	NLD	0,075				RESP.
MAK	SWE	0,05				RESP.
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				

QUARTZ						
Threshold Limit Value.						
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	BEL	0,1				
MAK	DEU	0,15				
VLA	ESP	0,1				
VLEP	FRA	0,1				RESP.
WEL	GRB	0,3				
OEL	IRL	0,1				
OEL	NLD	0,075				RESP.
TLV	NOR	0,1				RESP.
MAK	SWE	0,1				RESP.
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP.

## Legend:

(C) = CEILING; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction; RESP = Respirable Fraction; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

### 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

# HAND PROTECTION

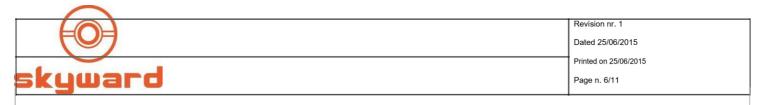
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.



#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type B filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

# **SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.**

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance viscous fluid Colour white odourless Odour Odour threshold. Not available. pH. Not applicable. Melting point / freezing point. Not available. Initial boiling point. Not available Boiling range. Not available. Flash point. Not available. Evaporation Rate Not available. Flammability of solids and gases not applicable Lower inflammability limit. Not available. Upper inflammability limit. Not available. Lower explosive limit. Not available. Upper explosive limit. Not available. Vapour pressure. Not available. Vapour density Not available. Relative density. Not available. Solubility insoluble in water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not applicable. Auto-ignition temperature. Not available Decomposition temperature. Not available. Not available. Viscosity Explosive properties Not explosive non-oxidizing Oxidising properties

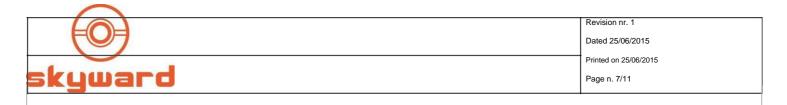
# 9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

# **SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.**

## 10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.



#### 10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

Information not available.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Information not available.

# **SECTION 11. Toxicological information.**

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the s ubstances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applica ble regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

#### CRISTOBALITE

LD50 (Oral).> 2000 mg/kg (OECD 401, rat, MSDS supplier) LC50 (Inhalation).> 2,6 mg/l (OECD 403, rat, MSDS supplier) Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier). Eye irritation: Lightly irritating (MSDS supplier). Sensitization: Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier). Mutagenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier). Carcinogenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier). Toxicity to reproduction: No data available (MSDS supplier). STOT Repeated Exposure:

#### QUART7

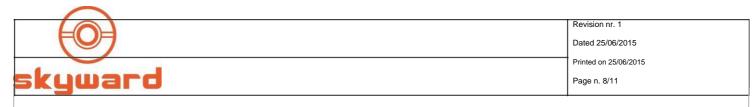
Acute Toxicity: No data available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier). Eye irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier). Sensitization: Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier). Mutagenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier). Carcinogenicity: No data available (MSDS supplier). Toxicity to reproduction: No data available (MSDS

supplier). STOT Repeated Exposure:

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational s ources 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).



There is a body of evidence supporting the fact that in creased cancer risk would not be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulato ry occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

"For the purposes of classification of health hazards (part 3), the route of exposure, information on mechanisms and me determining the relevance of effects in humans. If this information raises doubts as to their relevance in humans, in spite o f the indisputable data legitimacy and quality, a lower classification may be justified. When there is scientific evidence that the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans, the substance or mixture should not be classified (annex I, section 1.1.1.5, EC Regulation 1272/2008)".

Monitoring activities conducted at the company related to possi ble inhalation exposure, in accordance with industrial hygiene standards for paste and fluid products, showed levels of exposure to free crystalline silica (breathable part) below the limit of quantification of t he method, therefore exposure is not expected during the use indicated in section 1.2 for this specific product.

However, the actual levels of free crystalline silica (breathable part) present in the workplace must be obtained through mon regulations for the safety and health of workers.

itoring as required by

# **SECTION 12. Ecological information.**

#### 12.1. Toxicity.

Information not available.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.

**CRISTOBALITE** 

NOT rapidly biodegradable.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

# 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

# **SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.**

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing thi s product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations. CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

# **SECTION 14. Transport information.**

### 14.1. UN number.



None.

None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:



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None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Information not available.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

# **SECTION 16. Other information.**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

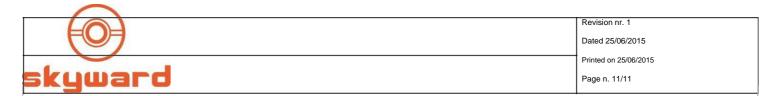
STOT RE 1 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

# LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY



- 1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
- 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
- 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 4. Regulation (EU) 453/2010 of the European Parliament

- Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
   Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
   Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must ver ify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.