Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Regulation (EG) 1272/2008 und Regulation (EG) 453/2010) – no quartz (respirable)

Creation Date: 07.05.2021
Version: 1
Revision Date:

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Plastic ceramic body

REACH Registr. n°:

Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

Synonyms: plastic ceramic body / porcelain body

Trade name: **WMS 2005 B, WMS 2005 B / QS**

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

The substance is used in the manufacturing of:
- Ceramics (sanitaryware, floor tiles, wall tiles, roof tiles, tiles; porcelain, tableware, refractories, etc.)
- Enamels
- Glass
- Fillers
- Deposit sealing
- Paint
- Plastic & Rubber
- Adhesives and Sealant
- Building material & Cement
- Agricultural products

advise against:
- Animal feed industry
- Cosmetics
- Application in food chain

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Sibelco Deutschland GmbH
Sälzerstraße 20
D-56235 Ransbach-Baumbach
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Fax: +49 (0)2623/83-1399
E-Mail: kontakt@sibelco.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number:
+49 (0)2623/83-0

Available outside office hours?

❑ Yes ☒ No

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and in Directive 67/548/EEC.

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica (quartz - cristobalite) 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 breath-lessness. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled. This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

Regulation EC 1272/2008: No classification

Classification EU (67/548/EEC) : No classification

*Type of measurement: EN15051, Teil 3

2.2 Label elements

None

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.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Main constituent

Name %	by weight	EINECS Nr.	CAS-No.	EU Classification
Kaolinitic clay	80 – 100 %	310-127-6	999999-99-4	No classification
Rock Flour	1- 15 %			No classification
Chamotte	5 – 35%	296-473-8	92704-41-1	No classification

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3.2 Impurities

None

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

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

Ingestion
No first-aid measure required.

Skin contact
No special first aid measures necessary.

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 specific actions are required.

5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

No specific extinguishing media is needed.

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.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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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.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 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.

7.1.2 Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures/ Precautions
Minimise airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products to prevent accidental bursting.

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.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

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

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

(a) Eye/Face protection

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

(b) Skin protection

No specific requirement. For hands, see below. Appropriate protection
(E.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin.

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.

(c) 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.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Avoid wind dispersal.

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9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a)	Colour:	grey
(b)	Appearance:	solid (plastic)
(c)	Odour:	Odourless
(d)	Odour threshold:	Not relevant
(e)	pH (100 g/l water at 20°C):	5 – 8
(f)	Melting point/freezing point:	Not available
(g)	Relative density:	2.6 g/cm³
(h)	Solubility(ies):	
	Solubility in water:	Negligible
	Solubility in hydrofluoric acid	Yes

9.2 Other information

No other information

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

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10.5 Incompatible materials

No particular incompatibility.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not relevant

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

(a) Acute toxicity

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

(b) Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(c) Serious eye damage/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(e) Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(f) Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(g) Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(h) STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(i) STOT-repeated exposure

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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

(j) Aspiration hazard

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

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Not relevant

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not relevant

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products
Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

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.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

Not relevant

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not relevant

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR:	Not classified
IMDG:	Not classified
ICAO/IATA:	Not classified
RID:	Not classified

14.4 Packing group

Not relevant

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not relevant

14.6 Special precautions for user

No special precautions.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not relevant

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

International legislation/requirements:

Non

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Indication of the changes made to the previous version of the SDS

None

Third party materials

Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by Sibelco Deutschland GmbH are used in conjunction with, or instead of Sibelco Deutschland GmbH 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 Deutschland GmbH's product in conjunction with materials from another supplier.

Dioxins

The material may contain trace amounts (parts per trillion) of naturally occurring dioxin congeners (PCDD, PCDF) including TCDD. 2,3,7,8. TCDD has been classified as a known human carcinogen by the IARC in Monograph 69 (1997). If this material is used for food, feed, or cosmetic purposes, it is highly recommended to check whether it fulfils the requirements of relevant legislation, in particular with regards to dioxins content."

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. 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.)

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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).

Health & Safety Executive (specific for UK): Detailed reviews of the scientific evidence on the health effects of crystalline silica have been published by HSE (Health and Safety Executive, UK) in the Hazard Assessment Documents EH75/4 (2002) and EH75/5 (2003). The HSE points out on its website that "Workers exposed to fine dust containing quartz are at risk of developing a chronic and possibly severely disabling lung disease known as "silicosis". In addition to silicosis, there is now evidence that heavy and prolonged workplace exposure to dust containing crystalline silica can lead to an increased risk of lung cancer. The evidence suggests that an increased risk of lung cancer is likely to occur only in those workers who have developed silicosis.

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.

Prolonged and/or excessive exposure to respirable dust may cause mucous membrane and respiratory irritation and lung injury with symptoms of shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function. Inhalation of dust may cause irritation of nose, throat and respiratory passages.

Liability

Such information is to the best of Sibelco Deutschland GmbH knowledge and believed 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.

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