

SYNTHETIC PUMICE

This safety notice has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907 / 2006- EC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE

Item number	PPAD8012
Trade name	Synthetic pumice
Company name	WHW Plastics Ltd.
Address	Therm road, Cleveland Street, Hull. East Yorkshire. England
Phone number	01482 329154
Fax number	01482 217140
Emergency number	02 41 48 21 21

2. COMPONENT INFORMATION ON INGREDIENT

Name	Synonymes	EINECS	CAS	
alveolar quartz < 10%	Silice – SiO ₂ > 99 %	238-878-4	14808-60-7	2-a
Alveolar Quartz < 1 %	Silice – SiO ₂ > 97 %	238-878-4	14808-60-07	2-b

Component of ion ammonium quaternaire ion , benzyl en C8-18 alkydiméthyles, chlorures < 1 %
 CAS : 68424-85-1 - EINECS : 270-325-2

impurities

2-a This product contains 1 to 10% alveolar quartz which is classified STOT RE 1.

2-b This product contains less than 1% alveolar quartz which is classified as STOT RE 1.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Since this product contains particles of alveolar quartz in the form of impurities, in proportions of less than 10%, it is therefore classified as STOT RE2 according to the criteria defined by the regulation CE1272 / 2008. However, it does not meet the criteria for classification as a dangerous substance as defined in Directive 67/548 / EEC.

Handling and processing methods (eg grinding, drying) are likely to generate alveolar crystalline silica particles in the working atmosphere Prolonged and / or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis, usually referring to silicosis. The main symptoms of silicosis are coughing and shortness of breath. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled. This product should be handled with care to avoid generation of dust.

Labeling according to the regulation (EC) N ° 1272/2008

Pictogram:

H373: May cause damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 Prolonged exposure by inhalation.

Label elements:

Warning statement

P260: Do not breathe dust

P285: Where ventilation of space is insufficient, wear respiratory protective equipment

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

There are no actions to avoid or special instructions to give to rescuers

After eye contact	Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. In case of persistent irritation consult a specialist.
After swallowing	No toxic No treatment needed
After inhalation	No special measures required. Transport out of the contaminated area and consult a specialist
After skin contact	Wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, consult a specialist.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No further relevant information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available.

5. FIRE AID MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing agents	No further relevant information available
Extinguishing agents to avoid	No further relevant information available
Special hazards arising from the substance	No further relevant information available
Advice for firefighters – protection equipment	No special measures required

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions : Avoid the build-up of dust. Suitable breathing apparatus must be worn in dusty atmosphere. Remove and wash dusty clothes..

Environmental precaution : No special measures required

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up : avoid dry sweeping and use water spray or a vacuum exhaust system to prevent dust formation.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precaution for safe handling

Avoid the build-up of dust . Install appropriate aspirations at the dust emission points. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. To change and wash his dusty clothes

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities :

Mesures techniques – précautions : Minimize the generation of airborne dust and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep closed containers. Store and handle bags to prevent accidental punctures.

Mixed with other products : When used in a mixture with other products, precautions to avoid dispersion during handling or storage must be taken.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS /PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters :

Regulatory provisions must be observed for the control of exposure to all types of dust suspended in the atmosphere, in the workplace (total dust, inhalable dust, respirable dust). In France, the occupational exposure limits for inert dust and crystalline silica dust, evaluated over an eight-hour period, are respectively 5 mg / m³ and 0.1 mg / m³.

Moreover, in the case of a simultaneous presence of cellular dusts containing crystalline silica, cristobalite and / or tridymite, the exposure limit value corresponding to the mixture is determined by the following formula:

$$Cns / 5 + Cq / 0.1 + Cc / 0.05 + Ct / 0.05 \leq 1$$

With Cns, Cq, Cc, Ct respectively representing dust concentrations, non-silicogenic, quartz, cristobalite and tridymite. For exposure limit values in other countries, consult a qualified professional hygienist or local deregulation agency.

Exposure controls

Exposure controls on workplace

Minimize the generation of dust suspended in the air. Work in closed system.

In case of insufficient ventilation and if operations generate dust, fumes or mists, implement corrective measures using a ventilation system that maintains exposure to airborne particles below the exposure limit. . To change and wash his dusty clothes.

Control of exposure in the workplace can also be achieved by overturning facilities, closing buildings, prohibiting employees from accessing dusty .

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with blinkers when there is a risk of projection

Respiratory protection : In case of dust exposure above the regulatory limits, wear suitable personal respiratory protection complying with the regulations (EN 149.2001 standard: see INRS guide "Respiratory protection devices"). It is recommended to carry out adjustment tests when choosing respiratory protective equipment. INRS ED 6106§ tables of occupational diseases - Art. L.461.1 to L461.8

Protection of hands : In case of dust exposure a No particular hazard. It is advisable for employees suffering from dermatoses or sensitive skin to use appropriate protections (gloves, screen cream). Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the working day.

Skin protection : no particular danger .

Maîtrise de l'exposition sur l'Environnement

No special requirements. Avoid dispersion by the wind

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General information

Appearance : solid, granular - variable color, ranging from white to brown

Odour : odourless

Health, Safety and Environment Information

Absolute density: 2,635 to 2,660 g / cm³

Shape: Subangular grains

Solubility: Insoluble in water

Solubility in hydrofluoric acid: Yes

Boiling point: Not applicable

Flash point: Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable

Explosive properties: Not applicable

Oxidizing properties: Not applicable

Vapor pressure: Not applicable

Densité relative : Non applicable

Coefficient de partage n/octanol/water : Non applicable

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Viscosity : Not applicable
Vapor density : Not applicable
Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Other information :

Melting temperature: 1610 ° C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Inert, non-reacti

Chemical stability : chemically stable

Conditions to avoid : No further relevant information available

Possibility of hazardous reactions : No dangerous reactions known.

Incompabile materials : No further relevant information available

Hazardous decomposition products : No dangerous decomposition products known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATIONS

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:
This product contains alveolar quartz particles in the form of impurities and is therefore class STOT RE2 according to the criteria defined in Regulation EC 1272/2008

Prolonged and / or massive exposure to alveolar dust containing Crystalline silica can cause silicosis, which is a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by the deposition in the lungs of respirable alveolar particles of crystalline silica.

In 1997, IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled in the workplace could cause cancer of the lung in the man. However, IARC pointed out that neither the set of conditions nor all types of crystalline silica should be incriminated. (IARC Monographs on Carcinogenic Risk Assessment of Products in man, silica dust, silicates and organic fibers, 1997, Flight. 68, IARC, Lyon, France).

In June 2003, the CSLEP (the European Scientific Committee on occupational exposure) concluded that the main effect on humans of the inhalation of crystalline silica was silicosis: "There is enough information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increasing in people with silicosis (and apparently not in non-silicosis workers exposed to silica dust in quarries and the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will reduce also the risk of cancer ... "(CSLEP SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).

There is therefore a body of evidence that corroborates the fact that an increase in cancer risk would be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. In the current state of knowledge, the protection of workers against silicosis must be ensured by compliance with occupational exposure limit values in force and implementing additional management measures of risks if necessary (cf. table of <<professional I exposure limits in Europe

<http://www.ima-eu.org/en/publication.htm>).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity : No further relevant information available

Persistence and degradability : No further relevant information available

Bioaccumulative potential : No further relevant information available

Mobility in soil : No further relevant information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste from unused residues / products: Can be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. The product should be covered if necessary to avoid emissions of respirable dust.

- Packaging: no specific requirement. In any case, it is necessary to avoid the formation of dust from residues remaining in the packaging and to ensure appropriate protection of workers.

14 . TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number : Non relevant

UN proper shipping name : No relevant

Transport hazard class (es)

ADR : void

IMDG : void

ICAO / IATA : void

RID : void

Packing group void

Environmental hazards : Not applicable

Special precautions for users : no special precautions

Transport in bulk according to annex II of Marpol and the IBC code : not applicable

15 . REGULATORY INFORMATIONS

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

National legislation

- Labor Code: article R. 4411-3 and following.

- Labor Code: Article R. 4624-19 & 20: enhanced medical surveillance for work involving special risks (Article L. 4111-6 and special decrees taken into application).

- Labor Code: articles R. 4412-27 and following: control of OELs.

- Labor Code: Articles R. 4412-154 and following.

- Decree 2009-1570 of 15/12/2009 relating to the control of OELs in the workplace.

- Tables of occupational diseases: Code of Social Security, Art. L. 461-1 to L. 61-8.

- Tables of occupational diseases: Code of Social Security, Art. L. 461-6 and Art. D. 461-1. Respiratory tract disorders likely to have a professional origin.

Toxicological file of INRS N ° 232.

In addition, in France, abrasives containing more than 5% of free silica can not be used for dry sanding (see Decree n ° 69-558 of 06/06/1969 - Journal Officiel of 11/06/1969 - Circular TE 7-72 of 08/03/1972 and judgment of 14/01/1987.

As such, the packaging bears the following statement: "Free silica greater than 5% - Regulated use: Decree No. 69558 of 6/06/1969 and Decree of 14/01/1987".

European legislation

Dry sandblasting

In accordance with national regulations in the member countries of the European Union, abrasives containing more than a certain amount of crystalline silica can not be used for dry sanding. This quantity varies between 1% and 5% depending on the country.

International legislation

See Appendix 1 for the list of "Occupational Exposure Limits

On regulatory exposure limits for crystalline silica dust, measured over an 8-hour period (TWA: Weighted Average Time), applied since 2008 in the member countries of the European Union. Crystalline silica is not classified as carcinogenic by the European Union.

Evaluating chemical safety

Exempted from REACH registration

16. OTHER INFORMATIONS

Mixing with third party products:

to the extent that non-manufactured products not supplied by our company are used in association with or in their place, it is the responsibility of the customer himself to obtain manufacturer or supplier all technical data and other properties relating to these other products and to obtain all necessary information relating thereto.

Responsibility :

To the best of our knowledge, the information provided on this product is accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no guarantee can be given as to their completeness, accuracy and reliability. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that he has the appropriate and complete information necessary for his own use.

Training:

Workers must be informed of the presence of crystalline silica, and formulated for use and handling appropriate to the nature of this product, in accordance with the regulations in force.

Social Dialogue on Alveolar Crystalline Silica

A Multisectoral Social Dialogue Agreement on "The Protection of the Health of Workers in the context of good practices in the handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it "was signed on April 25, 2006.

This autonomous agreement, which receives financial support from the European Commission, is based on a Good Practice Guide. The terms of the agreement entered 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 Guide to Good Practice, are available at <http://www.nepsi.eu> and provide useful information and advice for the handling and use of products containing respirable crystalline silica.

Bibliographic references are available on request from EUROSIL,

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