

# Bath Potters' Supplies

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. Identification of the preparation/Supplier reference

Trade Name **Flint – 441244, Quartz- 444314, Silica Sand- 444514**  
Chemical name Silicon dioxide, Quartz, SiO<sub>2</sub>  
Synonyms Quartz; known as L.A.Sand by trade. Forms of Silica also known as Silica  
Supplier flour. Bath Potters' Supplies, Unit 18, 4th Avenue, Bath, BA3 4XE  
Emergency numbers 01761 411077

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### 2. Composition

Components.	CAS	EINECS	% of composition
Quartz.	14808-60-7	2388784	>10
Silica.	7631-86-9	2315454	<90

Many forms of silica flour are >90% quartz & <10% other silica, but the hazards are the same.

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### 3. Health Hazard Identification

Inhalation Excessive exposure to any dusty residue may cause irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes, and cause symptoms of chronic lung disease. Prolonged exposure to silica dust is likely to cause silicosis of the lungs, impaired pulmonary function & cause chronic lung damage.

Ingestion The product is of low solubility in body fluids and likely to be of low acute toxicity.

Eyes May cause physical irritation and inflammation.

Skin Not a primary irritant. Any abrasive powder may give minor irritation.

General These products are supplied in a moist water suspension, 'damp/dry', to minimise dust formation & therefore reduce the likelihood of inhalation of the material.

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### 4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation Remove patient to fresh air, loosen tight clothing and seek medical attention. Keep patient warm & comfortable while seeking medical attention.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. If the patient is conscious rinse mouth out with water, & give 200-300ml (1/2 a pint) of milk or water to drink. Seek medical advice.

Eyes Irrigate immediately with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes, paying particular attention to under the eyelid. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing & wash affected areas with soap & water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention

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### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media Suitable for surrounding fire conditions.  
The product is not explosive or combustible. Standard fire fighting techniques only are required, i.e. water, sand, carbon dioxide, chemical foam extinguishers etc.

Special Exposure hazard In the event of fire the product may emit harmful or toxic fumes.

Protective equipment Self-contained breathing apparatus.

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### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Leaks & Spills Remove dry materials either by a vacuum cleaner fitted with an efficient particulate filter or by damping down and scooping in to a receptacle. Place reclaimed spills in a suitable closed container before disposal (see section 13). Small quantities may be run into drains with plenty of water, provided that local effluent control limits are adhered to.

Protective equipment Respiratory protective equipment.

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## 7. Handling & Storage

Handling	Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where the material is used. Wash thoroughly after handling material. Local exhaust ventilation is required to comply with occupational exposure limits (refer to Guidance Note EH40 .latest edition). It is essential that bags are resealed immediately after use to prevent moisture loss as far as possible. As the residual moisture will eventually be lost, we strongly recommend damping down periodically or conversion to a paste or slurry in order to minimise inhalation hazards. Note - Silica sand. Although the material is of a much larger overall grain size it still contains a significant amount of fine particle size material. It is advisable therefore to afford the same standards of care and hygiene to it during handling so as to ensure that the required safety standards are complied with, particularly as the material is usually supplied in a drier state.
Storage	Store in a cool dry area in sealed containers.

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## 8. Exposure Control/Personal protective Equipment

Engineering controls	Adequate ventilation should be provided so that Occupational Exposure Limits are not exceeded. Local Exhaust Ventilation is normally recommended
Personal protective equipment	Where LEV is not practicable and exposure is likely to be excessive, approved respiratory protection to CEN standards prEN 140, 141, 143 or 149 should be worn. Protective gloves and overalls are recommended for prolonged contact.

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## 9. Physical & Chemical properties

Appearance & Odour	White, off-white or buff moist powder or paste, odourless
Flash point (°C)	Not applicable
Flammability	Not flammable
Explosive properties	Non-explosive
Oxidising properties	Non-oxidising
Specific gravity	2.6 (dry material)
pH value	7 (Insoluble in water)
Melting point (°C)	>1100°C

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## 10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical stability	The material is stable
Conditions/materials to avoid	None known
Hazardous decomposition products	None known
Hazardous polymerisation products	None known

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## 11. Toxicology Information

Acute toxicology	LD <sub>50</sub> Oral      Not known LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal      Not known LD <sub>50</sub> Inhalation      Not known
Health effects	Excessive exposure to any dusty residue, above Occupational Exposure Standards. may cause irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membrane. Exposure to silica dust is likely to cause fibrosis of the pulmonary function and cause chronic lung damage.

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## 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Not known.
Persistence	Chemically stable and will persist in the environment.

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## 13. Disposal

Dispose in accordance with current waste Disposal regulations (for UK .Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1996). Landfill is the most appropriate method.

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