

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EU) No 453/2010  
According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

## **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

### **1.1. Product identifier**

Product Number LM3297  
Product name China Clay Standard Porcelain™ Powder  
REACH Registration notes Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

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

Identified uses Main applications - non-exhaustive list: Ceramics (sanitaryware, floor tiles, wall tiles, roof tiles, tiles; porcelain, tableware, refractories, etc.)

### **1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

Supplier LiveMoor, Unit 1,  
Haxter Court,  
Broadley Park  
Plymouth,  
England.  
PL6 7FS  
Tel. +44(0)1752 695220  
[info@livemoor.co.uk](mailto:info@livemoor.co.uk)

### **1.4. Emergency telephone number**

+44(0)1752 695220

## **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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

Classification (EC 1272/2008)	Physical and Chemical Hazards	Not classified.
	Human health	Not classified.
	Environment	Not classified.
Classification (67/548/EEC)	Not classified.	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

#### Human health

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 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 breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled.

#### Environment

The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

#### Physical and Chemical Hazards

This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH. This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

### **2.2. Label elements**

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008

No pictogram required.

### **2.3. Other hazards**

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

## **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

### **3.1. Substances**

KAOLIN	100%
CAS-No.: 1332-58-7	EC No.: 310-194-1
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Not classified	Classification (67/548/EEC) Not classified.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

REACH Registration notes

Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

Composition Comments

Impurities:

Quartz: CAS-No.: 14808-60-7 EC No.: 238-878-4.

This product contains less than 1% respirable quartz; respirable quartz is classified as STOT RE1.

## **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

### **4.1. Description of first aid measures**

General information

No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.

Inhalation

Move into fresh air and keep at rest. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Skin contact

Wash skin with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin.

Eye contact

Do not rub eye. Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.

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

General information

If adverse symptoms develop as described the casualty should be transferred to hospital as soon as possible.

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

No specific first aid measures noted.

## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

Extinguishing media

The product is non-combustible. No specific extinguishing media is needed.

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

Specific hazards

Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **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**

Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

### **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**

For personal protection, see section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13.

## **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

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. 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**

Store in a dry covered area. Minimise airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

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

Usage Description

If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.

## **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **8.1. Control parameters**

Name	STD	TWA-8 Hrs	STEL 15 Mins	Notes
Inorganic Dust	WEL	4mg/m <sup>3</sup>   resp dust		
Kaolin	WEL	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Quartz	WEL	0.1mg/m <sup>3</sup>		

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

### **8.2. Exposure controls**

Engineering measures

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.

Respiratory equipment

In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European or national legislation.

Hand protection

For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves. PVC or rubber gloves are recommended.

Eye protection

Use eye protection. Goggles/face shield are recommended. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

Hygiene measures

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin.

Skin protection

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

## **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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

Appearance	Powder, dust
Colour	White / off-white.
Odour	Almost odourless.
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Relative density	2.6 - 2.7

### **9.2. Other information**

No information required.

## **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

### **10.1. Reactivity**

No specific reactivity hazards associated with this product.

### **10.2. Chemical stability**

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

### **10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Not applicable.

### **10.4. Conditions to avoid**

No particular incompatibility.

## 10.5. Incompatible materials

### Materials To Avoid

No specific, or groups of materials are likely to react to produce a hazardous situation.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None under normal conditions.

## **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### General information

This product has low toxicity. Only large volumes may have adverse impact on human health.

#### Inhalation

Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

#### Ingestion

No harmful effects expected in amounts likely to be ingested by accident.

#### Skin contact

Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

#### Eye contact

Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

### 12.1. Toxicity

LC 50,	96 Hrs, Fish mg/l	>1000
EC 50,	48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l	>1000
IC 50,	72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l	>1000

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Degradability

The product is not biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Bioaccumulative potential

The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Mobility:

The product is insoluble in water.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

None known.

## **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### General information

This mineral can be disposed of as a non toxic/inactive material in approved landfill sites in accordance with local regulations. 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.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

## **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### General

No special precautions. The product is not covered by international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

### 14.1. UN number

No information required.

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

No information required.

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No information required.

### 14.4. Packing group

No information required.

## 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant  
No.

## 14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

## 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

No information required.

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

#### Uk Regulatory References

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (S.I 2002 No. 2677) with amendments.

#### Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).

#### Approved Code Of Practice

Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

#### EU Legislation

Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

#### National Regulations

Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

#### Water hazard classification

NWG

### 15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

#### General information

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.

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.)

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.

Health & Safety Executive: 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.

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