



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Hexafil™

### 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT NAME Hexafil™

REACH REGISTRATION NOTES Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

APPLICATION A functional additive

SUPPLIER IMERYS Minerals Ltd  
 Par Moor Centre  
 Par Moor Road  
 Par, Cornwall  
 England  
 PL24 2SQ  
 Tel. +44(0)1726 818000  
 Fax. +44(0)1726 811200  
 SDS.expert@imerys.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CHEMTREC + 1 703 527 3887

### 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION (1999/45) Xn;R48/20.

CLASSIFICATION (EC 1272/2008)

Physical	Not classified.
Health	STOT Rep. 2 - H373
Environmental	Not classified.

LABEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH (EC) NO. 1272/2008



SIGNAL WORD Warning

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H373	May cause damage to organs Respiratory system, lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P260a	Do not breathe dust.
P501a	Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

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.

HUMAN HEALTH  
 This product contains respirable crystalline silica as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE 2 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and harmful according to criteria defined in Directive 67/548/EEC due to the potential for generation of airborne respirable crystalline silica. 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.

### 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

# Hexafil™

Naturally Occurring Kaolinitic Clay	60-90%
CAS-No.: 999999-99-4	EC No.: 310-127-6
CLASSIFICATION (67/548)	

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

## 4 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.

## 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

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

### SPECIFIC HAZARDS

Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

## 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

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

### SPILL CLEAN UP METHODS

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.

## 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### USAGE PRECAUTIONS

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.

### USAGE DESCRIPTION

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

### STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

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.

## 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

# Hexafil™

Name	Std	TWA - 8 hrs	STEL - 15 min	Notes
Naturally Occurring Kaolinitic Clay	WEL	2 mg/m3 resp.dust		
QUARTZ	WEL	0,1 mg/m3		

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

## 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 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.

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	Powder
COLOUR	Grey to Beige.
ODOUR	Almost odourless
SOLUBILITY	Insoluble in water
RELATIVE DENSITY	2.6 - 2.7

## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID

No particular incompatibility.

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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.

## 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.

LC 50, 96 Hrs, FISH mg/l	>1000
EC 50, 48 Hrs, DAPHNIA, mg/l	>1000

# Hexafil™

IC 50, 72 Hrs, ALGAE, mg/l >1000

## MOBILITY

The product is insoluble in water.

## BIOACCUMULATION

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

## DEGRADABILITY

The product is not biodegradable.

## WATER HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

NWG

## 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.

### DISPOSAL METHODS

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

### WASTE CLASS

EWC (LoW) 2002:- 01 04 09

## 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).

## 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 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.

### EU DIRECTIVES

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

### 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.

### NATIONAL REGULATIONS

Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

## 16 OTHER INFORMATION

# Hexafil™

## 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 (see section 16 below).

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.

## 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.

REVISION DATE 11/10/2010

REV. NO./REPL. SDS GENERATED 1

RISK PHRASES IN FULL

HAZARD STATEMENTS IN FULL

## DISCLAIMER

Such information is to the best of IMERY'S 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.