

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Celite® 263 LD

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

| SECTION 1: Identification of the | ne substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1.1. Product identifier | | | |
| Product name | Celite® 263 LD | | |
| REACH registration number | 01-2119488518-22-0005 | | |
| CAS number | 68855-54-9 | | |
| EC number | 272-489-0 | | |
| 1.2. Relevant identified uses of | f the substance or mixture and uses advised against | | |
| Identified uses | A functional additive | | |
| Uses advised against | None | | |
| 1.3. Details of the supplier of t | he safety data sheet | | |
| Supplier | Imerys Diatomita Alicante Apartdo de Correos No. 46 Carretera de Elche Km 6 ES - 03080 Alicante Spain | | |
| | Tel. +34 (96) 528 4033 Fax. +34 (96) 528 4069 SDS.expert@imerys.com | | |
| 1.4. Emergency telephone nu | nber | | |
| Emergency telephone | CHEMTREC + 1 703 527 3887 | | |
| SECTION 2: Hazards identific | ation | | |
| 2.1. Classification of the subst | ance or mixture | | |
| Classification | | | |
| Physical hazards | Not Classified | | |
| Health hazards | Not Classified | | |
| Environmental hazards | Not Classified | | |
| Human health | This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008. 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. | | |
| Environmental | The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. | | |

| Physicochemical | 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 | | |
| EC number | 272-489-0 | |
| Hazard statements | NC Not Classified | |
| 2.3. Other hazards | | |
| This substance is not classified | d as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria. | |
| SECTION 3: Composition/info | rmation on ingredients | |
| 3.1 Substances | | |
| Diatomaceous Earth, Flux Ca | alcined 100% | |
| CAS number: 68855-54-9 | EC number: 272-489-0 | |
| | | |
| Product name | Celite® 263 LD | |
| REACH registration number | 01-2119488518-22-0005 | |
| CAS number | 68855-54-9 | |
| EC number | 272-489-0 | |
| Composition comments | Impurities: Cristobalite: CAS-No.: 14464-46-1 EC No.: 238-455-4 This product contains less than 1% cristobalite (fine fraction). | |
| SECTION 4: First aid measure |)S | |
| 4.1. Description of first aid mea | asures | |
| General information | No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed. | |
| Inhalation | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. | |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Do not induce vomiting. | |
| Skin contact | Wash skin thoroughly 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 | |
| Inhalation | Breathing dust containing crystalline silica over a prolonged period of time may cause lung damage. Crystalline silica (Cristobalite) is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease. | |
| 4.3. Indication of any immedia | te medical attention and special treatment needed | |
| Notes for the doctor | No specific recommendations. | |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting meas | sures | |
| 5.1. Extinguishing media | | |
| Suitable extinguishing media | This 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 | | | |
| Protective actions during firefighting | No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. | | |
| SECTION 6: Accidental releas | e measures | | |
| 6.1. Personal precautions, pro | tective equipment and emergency procedures | | |
| Personal precautions | Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation. Provide adequate ventilation. | | |
| 6.2. Environmental precautions | <u>8</u> | | |
| Environmental precautions | Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid spreading dust or contaminated materials. | | |
| 6.3. Methods and material for | containment and cleaning up | | |
| Methods for 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. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. | | |
| 6.4. Reference to other section | | | |
| Reference to other sections | For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13. | | |
| SECTION 7: Handling and sto | rage | | |
| 7.1. Precautions for safe hand | ing | | |
| 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. Do not 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 | e, including any incompatibilities | | |
| 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. | | |
| 7.3. Specific end use(s) | | | |
| Usage description | If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier. | | |
| SECTION 8: Exposure Control | s/personal protection | | |
| 8.1. Control parameters | | | |
| Occupational exposure limits Inorganic dust | | | |
| Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust | | | |
| Cristobalite | | | |
| Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0,1 mg/m³ respirable dust WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit | | | |
| Biological limit values | None. | | |

| DNEL | Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.05 mg/m³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.05 mg/m³ Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 18.7 mg/kg bw/day |
|----------------------------------|---|
| DMEL | General population - Oral; : 200 AF NOAEL |
| PNEC | - Sediment; n/a - Water; n/a - STP; 100 mg/l - STP; AF 10 |
| 8.2. Exposure controls | |
| 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. |
| Eye/face protection | Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product. |
| Hand protection | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Rubber (natural, latex). |
| Other skin and body protection | No specific requirement. Appropriate protection (e.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin. |
| Hygiene measures | When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and any other contaminated areas of the body with soap and water before leaving the work site. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. |
| 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. |
| Environmental exposure controls | Dispose of waste in accordance with local and national regulations. |

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Powder |
|---|---|
| Colour | White/off-white. |
| Odour | Odourless. |
| рН | pH (concentrated solution): Not applicable. |
| Melting point | > 450°C EU Method A1 |
| Initial boiling point and range | Not applicable. |
| Flash point | Not applicable. |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Not applicable. |
| Vapour pressure | Not applicable. |
| Relative density | 2.4 g/cm ³ OECD 109 |

| Solubility(ies) | Insoluble in water. EU Method A6 |
|---|--|
| Partition coefficient | Not applicable. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not applicable. |
| Decomposition Temperature | Not applicable. |
| Viscosity | Not applicable. |
| Explosive properties | Not considered to be explosive. |
| Oxidising properties | Not relevant. |
| 9.2. Other information | |
| Other information | None. |
| SECTION 10: Stability and rea | ctivity |
| 10.1. Reactivity | |
| Reactivity | There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product. |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | |
| Stability | Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous r | eactions |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Not applicable. |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | |
| Conditions to avoid | No particular incompatibility. |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | |
| Materials to avoid | No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation. |
| 10.6. Hazardous decompositio | n products |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. |
| SECTION 11: Toxicological inf | ormation |
| 11.1. Information on toxicologic | cal effects |
| Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD ₅₀) | LD₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat OECD 401 |
| Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD₅₀) | Not applicable. |
| Acute toxicity - inhalation Notes (inhalation LC ₅₀) | LC_{50} > 2.6 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat OECD 403 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation Animal data | Not irritating. OECD 404 Rabbit |
| Serious eye damage/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation | Not irritating. OECD 405 Rabbit |
| Skin sensitisation | |

| Not a skin sensitiser. OECD 429 Guinea pig |
|--|
| : Negative. OECD 471. OECD 473. OECD 476. |
| single exposure |
| Not applicable. |
| repeated exposure |
| Not applicable. |
| Respiratory system, lungs |
| No acute effects were seen in an animal study following acute inhalation exposure. A 90 day repeated dose inhalation study has been proposed. Calcined diatomaceous earth (Kieselgur) contains crystalline silica, which is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease. In a 1997 monograph (Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates, Coal Dust and Para- aramid Fibrils"), the International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) has classified "inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources" in Group 1 as a substance "carcinogenic to humans". In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Crystalline silica has also been classified by the German MAK Commission as a human carcinogen (Category A1). Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. |
| No acute or long term effects were seen in animal studies following oral exposure. |
| No acute effects were seen in an animal study following acute dermal exposure. Kieselguhr soda ash flux calcined is not a skin irritant. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. |
| Kieselguhr soda ash flux calcined is not an eye irritant. |
| 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). |
| |

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

| Acute toxicity - fish | , 96 hours: >100% v/v saturated solution, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) Exceeds maximum solubility of substance OECD 203 | |
|---|--|--|
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | , 48 hours: >100% v/v saturated solution, Daphnia magna Exceeds maximum solubility of substance OECD 202 | |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | , 72 hours: >100% v/v saturated solution, Desmondesmus subspicatus Exceeds maximum solubility of substance OECD 201 | |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | , 3 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge Harmless to STP microorganisms OECD 209 | |
| 12.2. Persistence and degrada | bility | |
| Persistence and degradability | The product contains only inorganic substances which are not biodegradable. | |
| 12.3. Bioaccumulative potentia | <u>l</u> | |
| Bioaccumulative potential | The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating. | |
| Partition coefficient | Not applicable. | |
| 12.4. Mobility in soil | | |
| Mobility | Not applicable. The product is insoluble in water. | |
| 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB | assessment | |
| Results of PBT and vPvB assessment | This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria. | |
| 12.6. Other adverse effects | | |
| Other adverse effects | Not known. | |
| SECTION 13: Disposal conside | erations | |
| 13.1. Waste treatment methods | 3 | |
| 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. | |
| SECTION 14: Transport inform | ation | |
| General | No special precautions. The product is not covered by international regulations 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

Transport in bulk according to No information required. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No. 2677) (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

| Abbreviations and acronyms | AF = Assessment factor |
|-------------------------------|--|
| used in the safety data sheet | BCF = Bioconcentration factor |
| | CAS =Chemical Abstracts Service |
| | C & L=Classification and labelling |
| | RCS =Respirable crystalline silica |
| | DNEL= Derived no effect level |
| | LC50 = Median lethal concentration |
| | LD50 =Medial lethal dose |
| | EC = European Commission |
| | NOAEL =No observed adverse effect level |
| | PBT =Persistent bioaccumulative toxic |
| | PEC =Predicted effect level |
| | PNEC = Predicted no effect level |
| | SDS =Safety data sheet |
| | STOT = Specific target organ toxicity |
| | STP = Sewage treatment plant |
| | vPvB =Very persistent very bioaccumulative |
| | |

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 crystalline silica (fine fraction). Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers. 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. . The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material. . Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by (the supplier)., are used in conjunction with, or instead of (the supplier), 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 (the supplier), Kieselguhr sodaash flux calcined in conjunction with materials from another supplier. .

| Revision date | 01/06/2015 |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision | 10 |
| SDS number | 11028 |

Such information is to the best of IMERYS 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.