SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Version 5.0 Revision Date 23.04.2012

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Sand acid washed

Product Number : 52-7536
Brand : Rapid
CAS-No. : 14808-60-7

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Rapid Electronics,
Severalls Lane,
Colchester,
Essex,
CO4 5JS, United Kingdom

Telephone : +44 (0) 1206 751166
Fax : +44 (0) 1206 751188
E-mail address : sales@rapidelec.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +44 (0) 1206 751166

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Inhalation (Category 2)

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Pictogram 

Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statement(s) none

Supplemental Hazard Statements none

According to European Directive 67/548/EEC as amended.
Hazard symbol(s) 

R-phrase(s)

R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

S-phrase(s)

S22	Do not breathe dust.

2.3 Other hazards - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms : Silicon dioxide
Quartz
Sand, white quartz

Formula : O_2Si

Molecular Weight : 60.08 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice
Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica may result in silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis characterized by fibrotic changes and miliary nodules in the lungs, a dry cough, shortness of breath, emphysema, decreased chest expansion, and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis. In advanced stages, loss of appetite, pleuritic pain, and total incapacity to work. Advanced silicosis may result in death due to cardiac failure or destruction of lung tissue. Crystalline silica is classified as group 1 "known to be carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and "sufficient evidence" of carcinogenicity by the NTP., The chronic health risks are associated with respirable particles of 3-4 um over protracted periods of time. Currently, there is a limited understanding of the mechanisms of quartz toxicity, including its mechanisms for lung carcinogenicity. Additional studies are needed to determine whether the cell transforming activity of quartz is related to its carcinogenic potential.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
no data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
no data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
The product itself does not burn.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end uses
no data available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Quartz	14808-60-7	TWA	0.1 mg/m3	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
		TWA	0.1 mg/m3	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
	Remarks	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after		

		entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS 14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used HSC/E plans to review the limit values for this substance.		
		TWA	6 mg/m3	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
		For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS 14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used		
		TWA	2.4 mg/m3	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
		For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of the airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, as amended by the ISO/CEN convention. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes		

		dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg/m3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Advice on control is given in EH44 and in the great majority of workplaces reasonable control measures will normally keep exposure below these levels. However some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most of industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS 14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned workplace exposure limits, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Immersion protection
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: > 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash protection
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: > 30 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 873000, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must

be evaluated by an Industrial Hygienist familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
For nuisance exposures use type P95 (US) or type P1 (EU EN 143) particle respirator.For higher level protection use type OV/AG/P99 (US) or type ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143) respirator cartridges. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odour	no data available
c)	Odour Threshold	no data available
d)	pH	no data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	no data available
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	no data available
g)	Flash point	no data available
h)	Evaporation rate	no data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	no data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	no data available
k)	Vapour pressure	no data available
l)	Vapour density	no data available
m)	Relative density	no data available
n)	Water solubility	no data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
p)	Autoignition temperature	no data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	no data available
r)	Viscosity	no data available
s)	Explosive properties	no data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	no data available

9.2 Other safety information
no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
no data available

10.2 Chemical stability
no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
no data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Hydrogen fluoride

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization
no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
no data available

Carcinogenicity

This product contains crystalline silica (CS), which is considererd a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified inhalation of CS as a carcinogen for humans (Group 1). CS is listed by NTP as a known human carcinogen. Inhalation of CS is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease.

IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Quartz)

Reproductive toxicity
no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
no data available

Potential health effects

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.
Eyes	May cause eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica may result in silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis characterized by fibrotic changes and miliary nodules in the lungs, a dry cough, shortness of breath, emphysema, decreased chest expansion, and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis. In advanced stages, loss of appetite, pleuritic pain, and total incapacity to work. Advanced silicosis may result in death due to cardiac failure or destruction of lung tissue. Crystalline silica is classified as group 1 "known to be carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and "sufficient evidence" of carcinogenicity by the NTP., The chronic health risks are associated with respirable particles of 3-4 um over protracted periods of time. Currently, there is a limited understanding of the mechanisms of quartz toxicity, including its mechanisms for lung carcinogenicity. Additional studies are needed to determine whether the cell transforming activity of quartz is related to its carcinogenic potential.

Additional Information
RTECS: VV7330000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects
no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number
ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: -

14.2 UN proper shipping name
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods
IMDG: Not dangerous goods
IATA: Not dangerous goods

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: -

14.4 Packaging group
ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: -

14.5 Environmental hazards
ADR/RID: no IMDG Marine pollutant: no IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
no data available

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
no data available

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product.