

Paverpol art products int
Safety Data Sheet (subject to REACH Title IV / Annex II and ISO 11014)
Product name: Paverplast
Revision date: 16/06/2016

Identification of the substance / preparation and Company

1.1. Identification of the substance or preparation

Registration number:

Exempted according to Article 2 § (7).

Trade names: Paverplast

Chemical name/synonyms:

Kaolin / China Clay

1.2. Use of the substance / preparation

The substance is used in the manufacture of:

- Ceramics (sanitaryware, floor tiles, wall tiles, roof tiles, tiles; porcelain, tableware, refractories, etc.)
- Paper and Cardboard
- Fibreglass
- Paint
- Plastic & Rubber
- Adhesives and Sealant
- Building material & Cement

Advise against:

- Fertilisers & Agricultural products
- Animal feed industry
- Cosmetics
- Application in food chain

1.3. Company / undertaking identification

Paverpol Art products international

1.4. Emergency telephone

Information in case of emergency: +0031 653727503

Available outside office hours?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Hazards Identification

Kaolin does not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous as defined in Directive 67/548 EEC.

The product does give potential for generation of respirable dust during handling and use. Dust may contain respirable crystalline silica. Prolonged and or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of lung fibrosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1. Chemical composition:

Hydrous aluminium silicate - $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$

3.2 Components:

Name	% by weight	CAS-No	EINECS No	EU Classification
Kaolin	100%	1332-58-7	310-194-1	No classification

Natural mineralogical constituents of Paverplast

Kaolinite	1318-74-7	215-286-4	No classification
Feldspar	68476-25-5	270-666-7	No classification
Mica	12001-26-2	310-127-6	No classification
Quartz	14808-60-7	238-878-4	No classification

3.3. Components presenting a health hazard:

Kaolin may contain crystalline silica (not listed in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC).

First aid measures

No action to be avoided, nor special instructions for rescuers.

Eye contact

For direct contact, flush the affected eye with clean water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention !

Ingestion

No special first aid measure

Inhalation

Remove from source to fresh air. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention !

Skin contact

Wash with soap and water, rinse after washing

Fire-fighting measures

Non flammable, non explosive. No hazardous releases in case of fire.

Accidental release measures

Personal precautions

In case of exposure to prolonged or high level of airborne dust, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

Environmental precautions

No special requirement

Methods for cleaning up

Avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or ventilated vacuum system to prevent dust formation !

Handling and Storage

7.1. Safe Handling Advice

No special handling precautions are required. Good housekeeping and dust prevention procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation and accumulation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Kaolin may be handled with bare hands without the use of gloves however gloves are recommended to prevent drying of skin. An apron may be worn to minimize exposure to the body.

7.2. Storage

No specific requirements. Provide appropriate ventilation and store bags such as to prevent any accidental damage. Prevent bags from being wet with drenching amounts of water to maintain the packaging integrity.

7.3. Specific Use(s)

No special technical measures or precautions. Apply above handling advice when mixing with other substances.

Exposure controls / Personal protection

8.1. Exposure limit values

Respect regulatory provisions for dust (total and respirable), and for respirable crystalline silica dust. Please refer to the annex 1 for the appropriate national exposure limit values.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations of dust below permissible exposure levels. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday. Remove and wash soiled clothing.

Respiratory protection

In case of prolonged exposure to dust wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation (make reference to the appropriate CEN standard)

8.2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No special requirement

Physical and chemical properties

9.1. General information

Physical state	Solid (bulk, lumps, in noodles, pellets, granulate or powdered)
Colour	white
Odour	odourless

9.2. Important health, safety and environmental information

Specific gravity	2.6 g/cm ³
Melting temperature	>1700°C
Boiling point	not applicable
Flash point:	non flammable
Explosion hazard:	non explosive
Solubility in water	negligible (<10 ⁻² g/l)
Solubility in hydrofluoric acid	yes
pH value in water (100 g/l)	approx. 4 - 8

Stability and Reactivity

Kaolin is chemically stable. No particular incompatibility. No hazardous decomposition product.

Toxicological information

11.1 Acute effects

Skin irritation data

No irritation to skin

Eye irritation data

Mild irritant to eyes (optional: according to the modified Key & Calandra criteria)

11.2 Chronic effects

Prolonged inhalation of respirable 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)

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).

Ecological information

No specific adverse effect known.
Not persistent, not bioaccumulative.

Disposal considerations

Waste from residues / unused products

Can be landfilled in compliance with local regulations.
Denomination of waste in Germany: waste of sand and clay
Waste code according to the European Waste Index No.: 010409

The Material should be buried to prevent airborne respirable dust being emitted. Where possible, recycling should be preferred to disposal.

Packaging

No specific requirements. In all cases dust formation from residues in the packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection be assured. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by a suitable waste management company.

Transport information

No special precaution required under the regulation on transport of dangerous goods. Avoid dust spreading.

Regulatory information

National legislation/requirements:

Not known

Other information

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.

Training

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.

Social Dialogue on Respirable Crystalline Silica

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.

Liability

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