

Safety Data Sheet (2001/58/EC and ISO 11014 format)  
**SILICA SAND**  
 Version 6, page 1 of 5  
 Revision date: 01.08.2002

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING**

**1.1. Identification of the substance or preparation**

**SILICA SAND**

<b>M31</b>	<b>M32</b>	<b>M34</b>	<b>MAM 1</b>	<b>MAM 1 S T300</b>
			<b>MAM 1 S</b>	<b>MAM 2</b>

**1.2. Use of the substance / preparation**

Main applications of silica sand - non-exhaustive list:  
 glass, silicate chemistry, abrasives, foundry sand,  
 filler for texture coatings, glues and mortars,...

**1.3. Company / undertaking identification**

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 B-2018 Antwerpen  
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**1.4. Emergency telephone**

+ 32 14 83 72 11

**2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical	:	SiO <sub>2</sub> (ca. 99 %)
Mineralogical	:	alpha quartz
E.I.N.E.C.S.-N°	:	238-878-4
C.A.S.-N°	:	14808-60-7
EU-classification	:	no classification

**3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

Although silica sand is not hazardous considering its granulometry, any respirable crystalline silica generated by processing silica sand may cause health effects.

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. Exposure to dust should be monitored and managed.

4. **FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

**Eye contact**

wash with copious quantities of water

**Ingestion**

non-toxic

**Inhalation**

No special first aid measures, breathe fresh air and consult a physician.

**Skin contact**

No special first aid measure necessary.

5. **FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Does not burn. No hazardous releases in case of fire.

6. **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions**

Avoid dust formation. In case of exposure to dust over regulatory limits, 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 cleaning system to prevent dust formation.

7. **HANDLING AND STORAGE**

7.1. **Handling**

Avoid dust formation.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Your supplier can advise you on safe handling, please contact him.

7.2. **Storage**

Technical measures / Precautions

ensure trapping of dust produced during the loading of silos.

Keep containers closed and store the bagged products in a way preventing accidental bursting.

**7.3. Specific use(s)**

When mixing with other substances the above mentioned safe handling advice shall apply.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**8.1. Exposure limit values**

Respect regulatory provisions for dust (total dust and respirable crystalline silica dust).

OEL (Occupational Exposure Limits) for respirable crystalline silica dust in the workplace atmosphere is 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in Belgium. For other countries please consult list attached as Annex 1.

**8.2. Exposure controls**

*8.2.1. Occupational exposure controls*

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation and filtering at the places where dust can be generated.

*8.2.1.1. Respiratory protection*

In case of exposure to dust over regulatory limits wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

*8.2.1.2. Eye protection*

Wear safety glasses with side-shields

*8.2.2. Environmental exposure controls*

No special requirements. There is no reported ecotoxicity for silica, a naturally occurring substance widely spread on earth.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**9.1. General information**

*Appearance*

solid, white, granular

*Odour*

odourless

**9.2. Important health, safety and environmental information**

Density	:	2.65 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
SiO <sub>2</sub> %	:	ca. 99 % (cfr. technical data sheet)
Grain shape	:	sub-angular
Particle size range	:	cfr. technical data sheet
Solubility in water	:	negligible
Solubility in fluorhydric acid	:	yes

**9.3. Other information**

Molecular weight	:	60.1
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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Chemically stable, no particular incompatibility

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Prolonged and/or massive exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by the deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica.

The IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) believes that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in human. It however pointed out that not all occupational conditions nor all crystalline silica types were to be incriminated.

There is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. According to current state of the art worker protection against silicosis would be consistently assured by respecting present regulatory occupational limits.

References:

"Silica and Silica-Induced Lung Diseases". V. Castranova, V. Vallyathan & W.E. Wallace (eds.), 1996 CRC Press, pp 418

"Silica, some silicates, coal dust and para-aramid fibrils". IARC monograph on the evaluation of carcinogenic risk to human, Volume 68, 1997, pp. 41-242

Pilkington, W. Maclaren, A. Searl, JMG Davis, JF. Hurley & CA. Soutar, 1996. Scientific opinion on the health effects of airborne crystalline silica. Institute of Occupational Medicine Report TM/96/08 pp. 63

CA. Soutar, A. Robertson, BG. Miller & A. Searl, 1997. Epidemiological evidence on the carcinogenicity of silica: factors in scientific judgement. Institute of Occupational Medicine Report TM/97/09. pp. 34.

**12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No specific adverse effect known.

13. **DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste from residues / unused products**

Can be landfilled in compliance with local regulations. The material should be buried to prevent airborne respirable dust being emitted as far as respirable fraction has been created when processing sand. Where possible, recycling should be preferred to disposal.

**Packaging**

No specific requirements.

14. **TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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

15. **REGULATORY INFORMATION**

The substance has not been classified at the EU level, under the dangerous substances and preparations regulation. See chapter 8 for applicable OEL's in EU countries.

16. **OTHER INFORMATION**

**Third party materials**

Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by S.C.R.-Sibelco are used in conjunction with, or instead of S.C.R.-Sibelco 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 S.C.R.-Sibelco in conjunction with other materials.

**Liability**

Such information is the best of S.C.R.-Sibelco knowledge and belief 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 itself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.

**Dry sand blasting**

According to national regulations in EU member states sand containing more than 1 up to 5 % free crystalline silica cannot be used for dry sand blasting. The European producers support this as an overall recommendation.

## Table of Occupational Exposure Limit values

The following table shows the Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL) for quartz, cristobalite and tridymite in application in the EU and in some other countries. Please note that in the European Union, by virtue of the subsidiarity principle which prevails in health & safety matters, Member States may set up their own OEL values.

Country	Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Type	Adopted by	Quartz	Cristobalite	Tridymite
<b>Australia</b>	National Exposure Standard	Worksafe Australia, National Occupational Health & Safety Commission	0,2	0,1	
<b>Austria</b>	Maximalen Arbeitsplatzkonzentration	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales	0,15	0,15	0,15
<b>Belgium</b>		Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Denmark</b>	Threshold Limit Value	Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Finland</b>	Occupational Exposure Standard	National Board of Labour Protection	0,2	0,1	0,1
<b>France</b>	Empoussiérage de référence	Ministère de l'Industrie (RGIE)	5 or 25k/Q		
	Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition	Ministère du Travail	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Germany</b>	Maximalen Arbeitsplatzkonzentration	Grenzwerte in der Luft am Arbeitsplatz	0,15	0,15	0,15
<b>Greece</b>		Legislation for mining activities	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Ireland</b>		1997 Code of Practice for the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work	0,4	0,4	0,4
<b>Italy</b>	Threshold Limit Value	Associazione Italiana Degli Igienisti Industriali	0,05	0,05	0,05
<b>Netherlands</b>	Maximaal Aanvaarde Concentratie	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid	0,075	0,075	0,075
<b>Norway</b>	Threshold Limit Value	Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Portugal</b>	Threshold Limit Value	Instituto Portuges da Qualidade, Hygiene & Safety at Workplace	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Spain</b>	Valores Limites	Reglamento general de Normas Basicas de Seguridad Minera	5 or 25k/Q		
		American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Sweden</b>		National Board of Occupational Safety and Health	0,1	0,05	0,05
<b>Switzerland</b>	Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition		0,15	0,15	0,15
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Maximum Exposure Limit	Health & Safety Commission	0,3	0,3	0,3
	Occupational Exposure Standard				
<b>USA</b>	Permissible Exposure Limit	Occupational Safety & Health Administration	10/(%SiO <sub>2</sub> +2)	PEL (Quartz)/2	PEL (Quartz)/2
	Threshold Limit Value	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	0,05	0,05	0,05

Q : quartz percentage

Source : Adapted from IMA-Europe

Date : 09/02/02

Remark:

workplace exposure results have to be recalculated in function of the quartz, cristobalite, tridymite percentage in the respirable dust fraction.

OEL's are applicable to 100 % quartz, cristobalite or tridymite.