PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

This generic SDS is provided by MGS Ltd to give information to assist with material handling of the products listed which are conforming to Reach Regulation EC 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and regulation (EC) 453/2010).

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking	
1.1 Product Identifier	
Product Name:	**High Silica Sand**
Synonyms / Trade Name:	Quartz sand/silica sand/crystalline silica/silicon dioxide
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Recommended Use:	Silica Sand is a high-grade silica sand for use with Connect Plus thermal grout which provides high thermal conductivity.
Restriction on Use:	N/A
Physical Properties:	Solid, granular, in various colours (from white to brown), odourless.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet	
Name:	MGS Ltd
Address:	Rougham Industrial Estate, Bury St Edmunds, IP30 9ND
Country:	UK
Phone N°:	+44 1359 271167
Email:	info@mgs.co.uk
Website:	www.mgs.co.uk
1.4 Emergency telephone number	
Emergency telephone at the company	+44 7738 197 517
Available outside office hours:	Yes
Language of the phone service:	English
E-mail of competent person responsible	darren.portway@mgs.co.uk
National contact:	Darren Portway

SECTION 2: Hazard Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Quartz sand does not meet the criteria for classification as Hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and in Directive 67/548/EEC.

2.2 Label elements

None.

2.3 Other hazards

This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH. No other hazard identified.

The substance is not included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, or is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605

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 silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

SECTION 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name	Chemical	EINECS	CAS	REACH Reg No	Classification EU (67/548/EC)
Quartz	Silicon Dioxide Ca 99%	238-878-4	14808-60-7	Exempted	None

This product contains less than 1% of quartz (respirable).

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable.

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:	Rinse with copious quantities of water immediately.
Ingestion:	Not hazardous. No special first aid measures necessary.
Inhalation:	No special first aid measures. Remove to fresh air and consult a physician if necessary.
Skin Contact:	Not hazardous. No special first aid measures necessary.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None observed.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None required.

SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Does not burn. No hazardous releases in case of fire. Use fire extinguisher suitable for surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not applicable.

5.3 Advice for fire fighters

No special requirements.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Avoid airborne dust generation. In case of exposure to airborne dust concentrations exceeding regulatory limits, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

No special requirements.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use water spraying or vacuum-cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation. Avoid dry sweeping.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Not applicable.

SECTION 7: Handling & Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid airborne dust generation. Handle bags carefully so as to prevent accidental bursting. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where airborne dust is generated. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas: wash your hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep containers closed and store bagged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

For industry specific guidance, check the Good Practice Guide referred to in Section 16.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Respect workplace regulatory provisions for all types of airborne dust (inhalable dust, respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica dust). The workplace MEL (Maximum Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is 0.1 mg/m³ in the United Kingdom, measured as an 8-hour TWA (Time Weighted Average).

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate Engineering Controls

Minimise airborne dust. Avoid wind dispersal. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below specific exposure limits. If user operation generates dust, fumes or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne particles below exposure limits. Apply organisational measures e.g. by isolating personnel from dusty areas. Remove and wash soiled cloths.

8.2.2. Occupational Exposure Controls

Control of occupational exposure may be achieved by enclosing plant and equipment and by ensuring good standards of ventilation in the workplace. Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation in places where airborne dust is generated. Isolate personnel from dusty areas. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Maintain good hygiene standards and wash soiled clothing regularly.

Eye protection:	Wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.	
Respiratory protection:	In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear respiratory protective equipment (eg dust mask or respirator with particulate filter) that complies with EN149:2001. It is good practice to conduct fit testing when selecting respiratory protective equipment.	
Hand protection:	No specific hazard.	
Skin protection:	No specific hazard.	

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Solid / granular
Colour:	Brown / white
Odour:	Odourless
Density:	2.65g/cm³
Grain shape:	Sub-angular
Melting point:	1610°C
Particle size range:	See technical data sheet
pH:	See technical data sheet
Water solubility:	Negligible
Solubility in hydrofluoric acid:	Yes
Boiling point/boiling range:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Explosive properties:	Not applicable

Oxidising properties:	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Relative density:	Not applicable
Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable

9.2 Other Information

N/A

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not applicable.

10.2 Chemical stability

Not applicable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No particular incompatibility.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Not applicable.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Chemically stable.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute toxicity.	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
b) Skin corrosion/irritation.	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
c) Serious eye damage irritation:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
e) Germ Cell mutagenicity:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
f) Carcinogenicity:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
g) Reproductive toxicity:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
h) STOT-single exposure:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
i) STOT-repeated exposure:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.
j) Aspiration hazard:	Based on available data, classification criteria not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Not relevant.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant.

12.3 Bio accumulative potential

Not relevant.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Negligible.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No adverse effects known.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues / unused products

Can be landfilled in compliance with local regulations. The material should be buried to prevent dust being picked up by the wind. Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal.

Packaging

No specific requirements. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorised waste management company. Re-use of packaging is not recommended.

SECTION 14: Transportation Information

14.1 UN number

Not relevant.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not relevant.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR: Not classified.
IMDG: Not classified
ICAO/IATA: Not classified
RID: Not classified

14.4 Packing group

Not relevant.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not relevant.

14.6 Special precaution for user

No special precautions.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not relevant.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

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

National Legislation

Sand blasting According to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002, sand and other substances containing free crystalline silica cannot be used as an abrasive for blasting articles in any blasting apparatus.

European Legislation

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

Dry Blasting According to national regulations in EU member states, sand containing more than a certain amount of free crystalline silica cannot be used for dry blasting. This amount varies between 1% and 5%, according to country.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not relevant.

SECTION 16: Other Information

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 IMA-Europe table of OELs in the EU at http://www.ima-eu.org/en/publication.htm)

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.

UK Health and Safety Executive - silica (quartz)
Extract taken from http://www.hse.gov.uk/quarries/silica.htm
Quartz is found in almost all kinds of rock, sands, clays, shale and gravel. Workers exposed to fine dust containing quartz are at risk of developing a chronic and possibly severely disabling lung disease known as "silicosis". It usually takes a number of years of regular daily exposure before there is a risk of developing silicosis. Silicosis is a disease that has only been seen in workers from industries where there is a significant exposure to silica dust, such as in quarries, foundries, the potteries etc. No cases of silicosis have been documented among members of the general public in Great Britain, indicating that environmental exposures to silica dust are not sufficiently high to cause this occupational disease.

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.

It should also be noted that excessive long-term exposures to almost any dust, are likely to lead to respiratory (breathing) problems.

Detailed reviews of the scientific evidence on the health effects of crystalline silica have been published by HSE in the following Hazard Assessment Documents EH75/4 and EH75/5.

These documents are available from HSE Books.

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