

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Hymod AT Powdered Ball Clay

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Main applications - non-exhaustive list: Ceramics (sanitaryware, floor tiles, wall tiles, roof tiles, tiles; porcelain, tableware, refractories, etc.)

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

+44 (0)1782 271200

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical Hazards- Not classified

Health Hazards- STOT RE 2- H373

Environmental Hazards- Not Classified

Human Health- The product contains crystalline silica (fine fraction) as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE 2 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and harmful according to criteria defined in Directive/67/548/EEC due to the potential for generation of airborne respirable crystalline silica. 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. The full text for all R-Phrases and hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

2.2 Label Elements



WARNING STOT RE2

Hazard Statements:

H373 - May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled

Precautionary Statements:

P260 - Do not breathe dust

P284 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

P314- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

P501 - Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations

Contains:

Quartz

2.3 Other Hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name	EC. No.	CAS-No.	Content	Classification
Ball Clay	310-127-6	-	<100%	Not Classified
Quartz	238-878-4	14808-60-7	<5-10%	STOT RE 1- H372

The Full Text for all R-Phrases are Displayed in Section 16

Product Name- Hyplas™ 71 Powder

REACH registration notes- Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7

Composition Comments- Impurities: Quartz: CAS-No.: 14808-60-7. EC No.: 238-878-4. This product contains between 1 and 10% quartz (fine fraction); quartz (fine fraction) is classified as STOT RE1.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Information- No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.

After 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.

After Skin Contact- Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin.

After Eye Contact- Do not rub eye. Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

After Ingestion- Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General Information- Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor- No specific recommendations.

Section 5: Firefighting Measures

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 Fire Fighters

Protective Actions during Fire Fighting- No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions- Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Environmental Precautions- Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

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.

6.4 References to other sections

Reference to other sections- For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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 to 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, 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Ball Clay- Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 mg/m³ respirable dust.

Inorganic dust- Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

Quartz- Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0,1 mg/m³ WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

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 at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. 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.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Appearance- Powder

Colour- Light (or pale). Grey to Buff

Odour- Almost odourless

Relative Density- 2.6g/cm³

Solubility(ies)- Insoluble in water

Other Information

Other information- No information required.

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

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 Reactions

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 Decomposition Products

Hazardous Decomposition Products- Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

Section 11: Toxicological Properties

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation- Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

Ingestion- No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.

Skin contact- Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

Eye contact- Irritating and may cause redness and pain.

Acute and chronic health hazards- This product contains quartz (respirable) as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE2 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008. 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: >1000 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

EC₅₀, 48 hours: >1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants IC₅₀, 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Algae

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Persistence and Degradability- The product is not biodegradable

12.3 Bio accumulative potential

Bio accumulative potential- The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Mobility- 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- None known.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

General Information- This mineral can be disposed of as a nontoxic/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 Information

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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code- No information required.

SAFETY DATA SHEET- HYMOD AT POWDERED BALL CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

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.

EU legislation- Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7

Guidance- Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (Sixth edition) L131.

Water hazard classification- NWG.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Section 16: Other Information

16.1 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. 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.

16.2 Hazard Statements in Full

H372 Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled

This data sheet is provided under CLP and REACH Regulation and is not intended to constitute an assessment of workplace risk associated with product(s) used as required under any other Health and Safety Regulation.

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