

# 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



Doc No: HS8 C42-117  
Version: MGS 2/JS  
Date: November 2019  
Review Date: July 2020

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product Name:** High Silica Sand  
**Synonyms/Trade Name:** Silica Sand

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

Main applications of silica sand - non-exhaustive list:  
glass, silicate chemistry, abrasives, foundry sand, filler for textured coatings,  
glues and mortars, filtration, sports and leisure, specialist construction.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name:	Marion Geotechnical Services Ltd
Address:	Rougham Industrial Estate, Bury St Edmunds, IP30 9ND
Country:	UK
Phone N°:	+44 (0)1359 271167
Fax N°:	+44 (0)1359 271168
E-mail:	sales@mgs.co.uk

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone at the company	+44 (0)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: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification according to Regulation EC 1272/2008

No classification.

### 2.2. Label elements

No classification.

### 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.

Note to User: The grain size distribution of silica sand means that it is not hazardous. However, any respirable crystalline silica dust generated by processing and handling of 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. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled.

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical :  $\text{SiO}_2$  (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  
IUPAC Name : silicon dioxide

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

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

### Eye contact

Wash with copious quantities of water

### Ingestion

Non-toxic

### Inhalation

No special first aid measures. Remove to fresh air and consult a physician.

### Skin contact

No special first aid measures necessary.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

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

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 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.

### Environmental precautions

No special requirements.

### Methods for cleaning up

Avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Handling

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.

Please contact your supplier if you require advice on safe handling techniques.

### Specific use(s)

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

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Exposure limit values

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 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in the United Kingdom, measured as an 8 hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). However, the Health and Safety Executive believes it should now be reasonably practicable all industry sectors to control respirable crystalline silica to 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8 hour TWA). Refer to section 16 for more information.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Occupational exposure controls

Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation in places where dust is generated. Control of occupational exposure may also be achieved by enclosing plant and equipment, by isolating personnel from dusty areas and by ensuring good standards of ventilation in the workplace.

##### 8.2.1.1. Respiratory protection

In case of exposure to airborne dust concentrations exceeding regulatory limits, wear a personal respirator that complies with the requirements of national legislation.

##### 8.2.1.2. Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.

#### 8.2.2. Environmental exposure controls

No special requirements.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state @20°C</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	Powder ( Grain shape: angular )
<b>Colour</b>	Brown / White
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>pH</b>	5 - 8 ( @40% aqueous dispersion @20°C)
<b>Melting/freezing point</b>	> 1610 °C
<b>Boiling point/boiling range</b>	2230 - 2590 °C
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >1610 °C)
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >1610 °C)
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not flammable (not combustible)
<b>Flammability Limits in Air</b>	Not flammable
<b>Explosive limits</b>	Not explosive (absence of chemical groups associated with explosive properties)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >1610 °C)
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Relative density</b>	2 - 3 (water = 1)

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## Solubility

### Water solubility

Solubility in hydrofluoric acid

### Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)

### Autoignition temperature

### Decomposition temperature

### Viscosity, dynamic

### Explosive properties

### Oxidising properties

Negligible

### Soluble

Not applicable (solid inorganic substance)

No self-heating below 400 °C (solid with a melting point >1610°C)

~2000 °C

Not applicable (solid with a melting point >1610 °C)

Not explosive (absence of chemical groups associated with explosive properties)

Not oxidizing (substance is incapable of reacting exothermically with a combustible material)

## 9.2 Other information

Not applicable.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Chemically stable, no particular incompatibility

## SECTION 11: Toxicological 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*).

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

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

No specific adverse effects known.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### **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. The substance has not been included in the EU Waste Catalogue.

### **Packaging**

No specific requirements.

## SECTION 14: Transport considerations

No special precautions are required under regulations relating to the transportation of dangerous goods.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

The substance has not been classified at EU level, under Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 relating to dangerous substances and preparations.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Disclaimer:

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability of completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability of such information for their own particular use.