



	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
	<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Company Name</i>
	Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) 1272/2008) and Regulation (EC) 453/2010)	Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) 1272/2008) and Regulation (EC) 453/2010)	Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) 1272/2008) and Regulation (EC) 453/2010)
	CRISTOBALITE FLOUR	CRISTOBALITE xxx	CRISTOBALITE SAND
	Version	Version	Version
	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Revision date:	Revision date:	Revision date:
	<i>January 2014</i>	<i>January 2014</i>	<i>January 2014</i>
1.	IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING	IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING	IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING
1.1.	Product identifier	Product identifier	Product identifier
	<i>Cristobalite flour</i>	<i>Cristobalite xxx</i>	<i>Cristobalite sand</i>
	REACH Registr. n°:	REACH Registr. n°:	REACH Registr. n°:
	Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7.	Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7.	Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7.
	Synonyms: optional	Synonyms: optional	Synonyms: optional
	<i>silica flour, crystalline silica flour, silicon dioxide flour</i>	<i>silica xxx, crystalline silica xxx, silicon dioxide xxx</i>	<i>silica sand, crystalline silica, silicon dioxide</i>
	Trade names:	Trade names:	Trade names:
	<i>To be completed by the company tradename as on the label</i>	<i>To be completed by the company tradename as on the label</i>	<i>To be completed by the company tradename as on the label</i>
1.2.	Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
	<i>Main applications of cristobalite flour - non-exhaustive list: paint, ceramics, glass fibre, adhesives, plastics, rubber sealants, special concrete, silicone etc.</i>	<i>Main applications of cristobalite flour - non-exhaustive list: paint, ceramics, glass fibre, adhesives, plastics, rubber sealants, special concrete, silicone etc.</i>	<i>Main applications of cristobalite flour - non-exhaustive list: paint, ceramics, glass fibre, adhesives, plastics, rubber sealants, special concrete, silicone etc.</i>
1.3.	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
	<i>[entity within EU]</i>	<i>[entity within EU]</i>	<i>[entity within EU]</i>
	<i>Company name</i>	<i>Company name</i>	<i>Company name</i>
	<i>Address</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Address</i>
	<i>Phone N°</i>	<i>Phone N°</i>	<i>Phone N°</i>
	<i>Fax N°</i>	<i>Fax N°</i>	<i>Fax N°</i>
	<i>E-mail of responsible person for SDS:</i>	<i>E-mail of responsible person for SDS:</i>	<i>E-mail of responsible person for SDS:</i>
	<i>[in addition contact information for person in specific MS if available]</i>	<i>[in addition contact information for person in specific MS if available]</i>	<i>[in addition contact information for person in specific MS if available]</i>
1.4.	Emergency telephone number	Emergency telephone number	Emergency telephone number
	<i>Emergency telephone number :</i>	<i>Emergency telephone number :</i>	<i>Emergency telephone number :</i>
	<i>Available outside office hours?</i>	<i>Available outside office hours?</i>	<i>Available outside office hours?</i>
	<i>Yes / No</i>	<i>Yes / No</i>	<i>Yes / No</i>
	<i>[Telephone number of official national advisory body, if its exists, shall be given and can suffice]</i>	<i>[Telephone number of official national advisory body, if its exists, shall be given and can suffice]</i>	<i>[Telephone number of official national advisory body, if its exists, shall be given and can suffice]</i>
2	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
2.1.	Classification of the substance or mixture	Classification of the substance or mixture	Classification of the substance or mixture

STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
This product contains cristobalite (fine fraction) as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE 1 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and harmful according to criteria defined in Directive 67/548/EC due to the potential for generation of airborne respirable crystalline silica.	This product contains cristobalite (fine fraction) as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE2 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and does not meet the criteria for classification as harmful according to Directive 67/548/EC.	This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and in Directive 67/548/EC.
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.	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.	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.
This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.	This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.	This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

Classification EU (67/548/EC) :	Classification EU (67/548/EC) :	Classification EU (67/548/EC) :
Xn (Harmful), R48/20 (danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation)	No classification	No classification
Regulation EC 1272/2008:	Regulation EC 1272/2008:	Regulation EC 1272/2008:
STOT RE 1	STOT RE 2	No classification
This product contains more than 10% cristobalite (fine fraction)	This product contains cristobalite (fine fraction) between 1 and 10%	This product contains less than 1% cristobalite (fine fraction)
+ Accessory minerals (hazardous)		
2.2. Label elements	Label elements	Label elements
Hazard pictogram:	Hazard pictogram:	No classification
		
Signal Word:	Signal Word:	
DANGER	WARNING	
Hazard statement:	Hazard statement:	
H 372, causes damage to lung through prolonged or repeated inhalation.	H 373, may cause damage to lung through prolonged or repeated inhalation.	
Precautionary statements:	Precautionary statements:	
P260: Do not breathe dust	P260: Do not breathe dust	
P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.	P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.	
P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulation	P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulation	
2.3. Other hazards	Other hazards	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	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 is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH
3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
Main constituent	Main constituent	Main constituent
Cristobalite flour	Cristobalite xxx	Cristobalite sand

	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
	Amount:	Amount:	Amount:
	approx. 99 %	approx. 99 %	approx. 99 %
	EINECS:	EINECS:	EINECS:
	238-455-4	238-455-4	238-455-4
	CAS:	CAS:	CAS:
	14464-46-1	14464-46-1	14464-46-1
	Impurities	Impurities	Impurities
	Contains more than 10% of cristobalite (fine fraction) which is classified as STOT RE 1	Contains between 1% and 10% of cristobalite (fine fraction) which is classified as STOT RE 1	/
4.	FIRST AID MEASURES	FIRST AID MEASURES	FIRST AID MEASURES
4.1.	Description of first aid measures	Description of first aid measures	Description of first aid measures
	Eye contact:	Eye contact:	Eye contact:
	Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists	Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists	Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists
	Inhalation:	Inhalation:	Inhalation:
	Movement of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air is recommended.	Movement of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air is recommended.	Movement of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air is recommended.
4.2.	Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed	Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed	Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed
	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed
4.3.	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
	No specific actions are required	No specific actions are required	No specific actions are required
5.	FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES	FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES	FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
5.1.	Extinguishing media	Extinguishing media	Extinguishing media
	No specific extinguishing media is needed	No specific extinguishing media is needed	No specific extinguishing media is needed
5.2.	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
	Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.	Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.	Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.
5.3.	Advice for firefighters	Advice for firefighters	Advice for firefighters
	No specific fire-fighting protection is required.	No specific fire-fighting protection is required.	No specific fire-fighting protection is required.
6.	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
6.1.	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
	Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.	Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.	Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.
6.2.	Environmental precautions	Environmental precautions	Environmental precautions
	No special requirements.	No special requirements.	No special requirements.
6.3.	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Methods and material for containment and 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.	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.	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.	Reference for other sections	Reference for other sections	Reference for other sections
	See sections 8 and 13	See sections 8 and 13	See sections 8 and 13

	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction $\geq 10\%$)	STOT RE 2 ($1\% \leq$ cristobalite fine fraction $< 10\%$)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction $< 1\%$)
7.	HANDLING AND STORAGE	HANDLING AND STORAGE	HANDLING AND STORAGE
7.1.	Precautions for safe handling	Precautions for safe handling	Precautions for safe handling
7.1.1.	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 or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16	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 or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16	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 or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16
7.1.2.	Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas	Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas	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	Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
	Technical measures / Precautions	Technical measures / Precautions	Technical measures / Precautions
	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.	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.	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)	Specific end use(s)	Specific end use(s)
	If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.	If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.	If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.
8.	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
8.1.	Control parameters	Control parameters	Control parameters
	Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica dust).	Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica dust).	Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica dust).
	The OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is xxx mg/m ³ in country, measured as an 8 hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority	The OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is xxx mg/m ³ in country, measured as an 8 hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.	The OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is xxx mg/m ³ in country, measured as an 8 hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.
8.2.	Exposure controls	Exposure controls	Exposure controls
8.2.1.	Appropriate engineering controls:	Appropriate engineering 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	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.	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.
8.2.2.	Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:	Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:	Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:
a)	Eye protection	Eye protection	Eye protection

	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction $\geq 10\%$)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction $< 10\%$)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction $< 1\%$)
	Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.	Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.	Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.
b)	Skin protection	Skin protection	Skin protection
	No specific requirement. For hands, see below.	No specific requirement. For hands, see below.	No specific requirement. For hands, see below.
	Hand protection	Hand protection	Hand protection
	Appropriate protection (e.g. gloves, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin. Wash hands at the end of each work session.	Appropriate protection (e.g. gloves, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin. Wash hands at the end of each work session.	Appropriate protection (e.g. gloves, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin. Wash hands at the end of each work session.
c)	Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection
	In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European and national legislation.	In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European and national legislation.	In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European and national legislation.
	The use of half or full face masks with filters against particles of category 2 or 3 (FP2 - FP3) is recommended. See EN 143: 2000 - Respiratory protective devices. Particle filters.	The use of half or full face masks with filters against particles of category 2 or 3 (FP2 - FP3) is recommended. See EN 143: 2000 - Respiratory protective devices. Particle filters.	The use of half or full face masks with filters against particles of category 2 or 3 (FP2 - FP3) is recommended. See EN 143: 2000 - Respiratory protective devices. Particle filters.
8.2.3.	Environmental exposure controls	Environmental exposure controls	Environmental exposure controls
	Avoid wind dispersal.	Avoid wind dispersal.	Avoid wind dispersal.
9.	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
9.1.	Information on basic physical and chemical properties	Information on basic physical and chemical properties	Information on basic physical and chemical properties
	<i>Appearance</i>	<i>Appearance</i>	<i>Appearance</i>
	solid, white powder	solid, white xxx	solid, granular, white
	<i>Odour</i>	<i>Odour</i>	<i>Odour</i>
	odourless	odourless	odourless
	<i>Odour threshold</i>	<i>Odour threshold</i>	<i>Odour threshold</i>
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
	<i>pH (400 g/l water at 20°C)</i>	<i>pH (400 g/l water at 20°C)</i>	<i>pH (400 g/l water at 20°C)</i>
	9	9	9
	<i>Melting point</i>	<i>Melting point</i>	<i>Melting point</i>
	1718 °C	1718 °C	1718 °C
	<i>Density</i>	<i>Density</i>	<i>Density</i>
	2.35 g/cm ³	2.35 g/cm ³	2.35 g/cm ³
	<i>Grain shape</i>	<i>Grain shape</i>	<i>Grain shape</i>
	angular	angular	angular
	<i>Solubility in water</i>	<i>Solubility in water</i>	<i>Solubility in water</i>
	negligible	negligible	negligible
	<i>Solubility in hydrofluoric acid</i>	<i>Solubility in hydrofluoric acid</i>	<i>Solubility in hydrofluoric acid</i>
	yes	yes	yes
9.2.	Other information	Other information	Other information
	No other information	No other information	No other information
10.	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1.	Reactivity	Reactivity	Reactivity
	Inert, not reactive	Inert, not reactive	Inert, not reactive
10.2.	Chemical stability	Chemical stability	Chemical stability
	Chemically stable	Chemically stable	Chemically stable

	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
10.3.	Possibility of hazardous reactions	Possibility of hazardous reactions	Possibility of hazardous reactions
	No hazardous reactions	No hazardous reactions	No hazardous reactions
10.4.	Conditions to avoid	Conditions to avoid	Conditions to avoid
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
10.5.	Incompatible materials	Incompatible materials	Incompatible materials
	no particular incompatibility	no particular incompatibility	no particular incompatibility
10.6.	Hazardous decomposition products	Hazardous decomposition products	Hazardous decomposition products
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
11.	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
11.1.	Information on toxicological effects	Information on toxicological effects	Information on toxicological effects
	<i>(a) acute toxicity;</i>	<i>(a) acute toxicity;</i>	<i>(a) acute toxicity;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(b) skin corrosion/irritation;</i>	<i>(b) skin corrosion/irritation;</i>	<i>(b) skin corrosion/irritation;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(c) serious eye damage/irritation;</i>	<i>(c) serious eye damage/irritation;</i>	<i>(c) serious eye damage/irritation;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;</i>	<i>(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;</i>	<i>(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(e) germ cell mutagenicity;</i>	<i>(e) germ cell mutagenicity;</i>	<i>(e) germ cell mutagenicity;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(f) carcinogenicity;</i>	<i>(f) carcinogenicity;</i>	<i>(f) carcinogenicity;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(g) reproductive toxicity;</i>	<i>(g) reproductive toxicity;</i>	<i>(g) reproductive toxicity;</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(h) STOT-single exposure</i>	<i>(h) STOT-single exposure</i>	<i>(h) STOT-single exposure</i>
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	<i>(i) STOT-repeated exposure</i>	<i>(i) STOT-repeated exposure</i>	<i>(i) STOT-repeated exposure</i>
	This product contains cristobalite (fine fraction) and quartz (fine fraction) as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE1 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008	This product contains cristobalite (fine fraction) and quartz (fine fraction) as an impurity and therefore is classified as STOT RE2 according to criteria defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
	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.	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 (human carcinogen category 1). However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (<i>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.</i>)	In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans (human carcinogen category 1). However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (<i>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.</i>)	
	In 2009, in the Monographs 100 series, IARC confirmed its classification of Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the form of Quartz and Cristobalite (<i>IARC Monographs, Volume 100C, 2012</i>).	In 2009, in the Monographs 100 series, IARC confirmed its classification of Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the form of Quartz and Cristobalite (<i>IARC Monographs, Volume 100C, 2012</i>).	

	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
	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)	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)	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).	
	(j) aspiration hazard.	(j) aspiration hazard.	(j) aspiration hazard.
	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
12.	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
12.1.	Toxicity	Toxicity	Toxicity
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
12.2.	Persistence and degradability	Persistence and degradability	Persistence and degradability
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
12.3.	Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulative potential
	not relevant (Some organisms accumulate Si(OH) ₄)	not relevant (Some organisms accumulate Si(OH) ₄)	not relevant (Some organisms accumulate Si(OH) ₄)
12.4.	Mobility in soil	Mobility in soil	Mobility in soil
	negligible	negligible	negligible
12.5.	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
12.6.	Other adverse effects	Other adverse effects	Other adverse effects
	No specific adverse effects known.	No specific adverse effects known.	No specific adverse effects known.
13.	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
13.1.	Waste treatment methods	Waste treatment methods	Waste treatment methods
	Waste from residues / unused products	Waste from residues / unused products	Waste from residues / unused products
	Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.	Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.	Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.
	Packaging	Packaging	Packaging
	Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection assured. Store used packaging in enclosed receptacles.	Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection assured. Store used packaging in enclosed receptacles.	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.	Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out in compliance with local regulations.	Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out in compliance with local regulations.
14.	TRANSPORT INFORMATION	TRANSPORT INFORMATION	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
14.1.	UN Number	14.1. UN Number	14.1. UN Number
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
14.2.	UN proper shipping name	14.2. UN proper shipping name	14.2. UN proper shipping name
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant

	STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
	14.3. Transport hazard classes	14.3. Transport hazard classes	14.3. Transport hazard classes
	ADR: Not classified	ADR: Not classified	ADR: Not classified
	IMDG: Not classified	IMDG: Not classified	IMDG: Not classified
	ICAO/IATA: Not classified	ICAO/IATA: Not classified	ICAO/IATA: Not classified
	RID: Not classified	RID: Not classified	RID: Not classified
	14.4. Packing group	14.4. Packing group	14.4. Packing group
	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
	14.5. Environmental hazards	14.5. Environmental hazards	14.5. Environmental hazards
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
	14.6. Special precautions for user	14.6. Special precautions for user	14.6. Special precautions for user
	no special precautions	no special precautions	no special precautions
	14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code
	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
15.	REGULATORY INFORMATION	REGULATORY INFORMATION	REGULATORY INFORMATION
15.1.	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
	National legislation/requirements:	National legislation/requirements:	National legislation/requirements:
	To be completed by the company.	To be completed by the company.	To be completed by the company.
	Water Hazard Classification (Germany)	Water Hazard Classification (Germany)	Water Hazard Classification (Germany)
	NWG	NWG	NWG
	International legislation/requirements:	International legislation/requirements:	International legislation/requirements:
	To be completed by the company.	To be completed by the company.	To be completed by the company.
15.2.	Chemical safety assessment	Chemical safety assessment	Chemical safety assessment
	Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.	Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.	Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.
16.	OTHER INFORMATION	OTHER INFORMATION	OTHER INFORMATION
	Indication of the changes made to the previous version of the SDS	Indication of the changes made to the previous version of the SDS	Indication of the changes made to the previous version of the SDS
	To be completed by the company (if relevant).	To be completed by the company (if relevant).	To be completed by the company (if relevant).
	Third party materials	Third party materials	Third party materials
	Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by <i>company name</i> are used in conjunction with, or instead of <i>company name</i> 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 <i>company name's product name</i> in conjunction with materials from another supplier.	Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by <i>company name</i> are used in conjunction with, or instead of <i>company name</i> 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 <i>company name's product name</i> in conjunction with materials from another supplier.	Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by <i>company name</i> are used in conjunction with, or instead of <i>company name</i> 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 <i>company name's product name</i> in conjunction with materials from another supplier.
	Liability	Liability	Liability

STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction ≥ 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% ≤ cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
Such information is to the best of <i>company name's</i> knowledge and believed 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 himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.	Such information is to the best of <i>company name's</i> knowledge and believed 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 himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.	Such information is to the best of <i>company name's</i> knowledge and believed 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 himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.
Training	Training	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.	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.	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	Social Dialogue on Respirable Crystalline Silica	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. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers,	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. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers,	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. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers,
		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 (human carcinogen category 1). However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (<i>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</i> .)
		In 2009, in the Monographs 100 series, IARC confirmed its classification of Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the form of Quartz and Cristobalite (<i>IARC Monographs, Volume 100C, 2012</i>).
		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..." (<i>SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003</i>).

STOT RE 1 (cristobalite fine fraction \geq 10%)	STOT RE 2 (1% \leq cristobalite fine fraction < 10%)	Without classification (cristobalite fine fraction < 1%)
		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)
<p>Health & Safety Executive (specific for UK): 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."</p>	<p>Health & Safety Executive (specific for UK): 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."</p>	<p>Health & Safety Executive (specific for UK): 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."</p>
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