

# Goerg & Schneider GmbH u. Co. KG

Safety Data Sheet (in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010)

**Trade names: Goerg & Schneider keramische Massen 441**

Revision date: 1.9.2019

## **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

### **1.1 Product identifier**

Naturally occurring kaolinitic clay

REACH Registr. n°:  
Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

Synonyms:  
Naturally occurring kaolinitic clay

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

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

Enamels

Glass

Fillers

Deposit sealing

Paint

Plastic & Rubber

Adhesives and Sealant

Building material & Cement

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

Goerg & Schneider GmbH u. Co. KG

Guterborn 1

D - 56412 Boden

Phone N°

0049 (0)2602 / 9273-0

Fax N°

0049 (0)2602 / 9273-150

E-mail of responsible person for SDS

info@goerg-schneider.de

### **1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Emergency telephone number:

0049 (0)2602 / 9273-0

Available outside office hours?

No

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and in Directive 67/548/EEC.

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne quartz (fine fraction) may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of quartz (fine fraction) dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to quartz (fine fraction) dust should be monitored and controlled.

This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

Regulation EC 1272/2008:  
No classification

Classification EU (67/548/EEC) :  
No classification

This product contains less than 1% respirable crystalline silica.

### 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.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Main constituent

Kaolinitic clay  
Amount: 100%  
EINECS: 310-127-6

### 3.2 Impurities

none

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact  
Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.  
Inhalation  
Movement of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air is recommended.  
Ingestion  
No first-aid measure required.  
Skin contact  
No special first aid measures necessary.

#### **4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.

#### **4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

No specific actions are required.

### **5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

No specific extinguishing media is needed.

#### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

#### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

No specific fire-fighting protection is required.

### **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

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

#### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

No special requirements.

#### **6.3 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.

#### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

See sections 8 and 13.

### **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### **7.1 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.

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.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

## 7.3 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.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust, quartz (fine fraction) dust).

The OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is 0,15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in Germany, 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

### 8.2.1 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.

### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### (a) Eye/face protection

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

#### (b) Skin protection

No specific requirement. For hands, see below. Appropriate protection (e.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin.

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.

#### (c) 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.

### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Avoid wind dispersal.

# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- (a) Appearance  
solid  
Lump  
Granulated
- (b) Odour  
odourless
- (c) Odour threshold  
Not relevant
- (d) pH  
pH (100 g/l water at 20°C)  
3 -- 7
- (e) Melting point/freezing point  
Not available
- (f) Initial boiling point and boiling rate  
Not available
- (g) Flash point  
Not available
- (h) Evaporation rate  
Not available
- (i) Flammability (solid, gas)  
Not available
- (j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits  
Not available
- (k) Vapour pressure  
Not available
- (l) Vapour density  
Not available
- (m) Relative density  
2.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- (n) Solubility(ies)  
Solubility in water  
negligible  
Solubility in hydrofluoric acid  
yes
- (o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water  
Not available
- (p) Auto-ignition Temperature  
Not available
- (q) Decomposition temperature  
Not available
- (r) Viscosity  
Not available
- (s) Explosive properties  
Not available
- (t) Oxidising properties  
Not available

## 9.2 Other information

no other information

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

## **10.1 Reactivity**

Inert, not reactive.

## **10.2 Chemical stability**

Chemically stable.

## **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No hazardous reactions.

## **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Not relevant

## **10.5 Incompatible materials**

No particular incompatibility.

## **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Not relevant

# **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## **11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

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

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## **12.1 Toxicity**

Not relevant

## **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Not relevant

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative 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 specific adverse effects known.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **13.1 Waste treatment methods**

#### **Waste from residues/unused products**

Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

#### **Packaging**

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.

## **14. TRANSPORT 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 precautions for user**

No special precautions.

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

Not relevant

### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

No special requirements.

International legislation/requirements:  
No special requirements.

#### **15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Third party materials**

Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by Goerg & Schneider GmbH u. Co. KG are used in conjunction with, or instead of Goerg & Schneider GmbH u. Co. KG 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 Goerg & Schneider GmbH u. Co. KG's Goerg & Schneider keramische Massen 441 in conjunction with materials from another supplier.

#### **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.

#### **Liability**

Such information is to the best of Goerg & Schneider GmbH u. Co. KG 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**

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**

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.

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.