
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name: Diatomaceous Earth FW-60
Datasheet Number: 029 1. 1. 0
Chemical Name: Diatomite flux-calcined
REACH Number: 01-2119488518-22-0002
EINECS Number: 272-489-0
CAS No: 68855-54-9

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

Swimming Pool Filter Media

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name of Supplier: Plastica Ltd
Address of Supplier: Perimeter House
Napier Road
St Leonards-on-Sea
East Sussex TN38 9NY
United Kingdom
Telephone: +44 (0) 1424 857857
Fax: +44 (0) 1424 857858
Responsible Person:
Email: info@plasticapools.net

1.4 Emergency telephone number 0800 043 0891 - Technical
0800 043 0892 - Emergency

2. Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- Diatomite Flux-calcined with less than 1% respirable cristobalite
- Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]
- Not classified

2.2 Label Elements:

- Label in accordance with (EC) No. 1272/2008
- Diatomite Flux-calcined with less than 1% respirable cristobalite
 - No pictograms required

2.3 Other Hazards:

Acute inhalation can cause dryness of the nasal passage and lung congestion, coughing and general throat irritation. Chronic inhalation of dust should be avoided. May cause irritation (tear formation and redness) if dust gets in eyes. Although not absorbed by the skin, may cause dryness if prolonged exposure. Ingestion of small to moderate quantities is not considered harmful, but may cause irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Main Constituent:

Chemical Name	Concentration	CAS Number	EINECS	R/H Phrases	Symbols	CHIP
Diatomaceous Earth	100%	68855-54-9	272-489-0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other components						
Cristobalite (Respirable)	< 1%	14464-46-1	238-455-4			
Respirable crystalline silica per SWeRF calculation (particle size distribution)						

3.2 Impurities:

None

4. First Aid Measures:

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Rinse nose and mouth with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
- Ingestion: Drink generous amounts of water to reduce bulk and drying effect. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Do not induce vomiting.
- Skin contact: Remove affected person from source of contamination. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
- Eye contact: Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute inhalation can cause dryness of the nasal passage and lung congestion, coughing and general throat irritation. Chronic inhalation of dust should be avoided. Personal protective respiratory equipment is recommended if area exposure levels are higher than permissible under current national regulations. Ingestion of moderate quantities may cause irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- No specific actions are required, however movement to fresh air is recommended and blow nose to evacuate dust.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- This product is not flammable. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Substance is not flammable and does not spontaneously combust; substance is not explosive.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- No specific fire-fighting protection is required.
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Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Avoid inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Provide adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

- No special requirements.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Collect as much as possible in clean container for reuse or disposal.
- Avoid generation and spreading of dust.
- Flush spill area with copious amounts of water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

- See Section 7, 8 & 13
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Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe 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. 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Minimize airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental bursting. Store in a dry place to maintain packaging integrity and product quality. Do not store near hydrofluoric acid. Observe all label precautions and warnings.

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.

Section 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) in compliance with applicable national legislation.

Occupational Exposure Limits United Kingdom
- Cristobalite - Respirable Fraction 0.1 mg/m³

8.2 Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Respirator



Goggles



Gloves

- Occupational Exposure Control: Minimize 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 organizational measures e.g. by isolating personnel from dusty areas. Remove and wash soiled clothing.
- Eye/Face protection: Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries.
- Skin 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.
- Respiratory protection: In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European and national legislation.
- Environmental Exposure Control: Avoid wind dispersal.

Section 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance: Light pink to white powder, dust.
- Colour: Light pink to white.
- Melting point: >1300 °C
- pH-Value, Conc. Solution: 8-10 (10% aq)
- Density: 2.3

9.2 Other information

- None

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

- No specific reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under normal temperature conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Do not use with hydrofluoric acid. May react violently..

10.4 Conditions to avoid

- Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time.

10.5 Incompatible materials

- Hydrofluoric acid. Products containing silica may react violently with hydrofluoric acid.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

- There is no danger of hazardous decomposition.
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Section 11. Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- STOT – Single exposure: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
 - STOT – Repeated exposure: Kieselguhr Flux-calcined with less than 1% respirable cristobalite
 - Inhalation: Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.
 - Ingestion: May cause discomfort if swallowed.
 - Skin contact: Powder may irritate skin.
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Section 12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Diatomaceous earth products have shown some efficacy as a natural insecticide, but otherwise have no demonstrated toxicity in regards to aquatic or terrestrial life.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

- Not relevant.

12.3 Bioaccumulation Potential

- Little potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in soil

- Negligible

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- This product is not identified as a PBT substance.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

- Not applicable.
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Section 13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Transfer to a suitable container and arrange for collection by specialised disposal company.
NB: The waste must be identified according to the List of Wastes (2000/532/EC)
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Section 14. Transport information

- Not classified.
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15 Regulatory information

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

- REACH Registration No: ECHA-91c93c61-1663-47da-a5f0-545c3a0a3cdf
- Statutory Instruments: The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).
- Approved Code Of Practice: Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply. Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.
- Guidance Notes: CHIP for everyone HSG(108).
- EU Legislation: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Subject to REACH Registration. A chemical safety assessment has been carried out on behalf of the manufacturer.

16 Other information

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. 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 statement 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.

This safety data sheet is prepared in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010. 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 PLASTICA'S limited knowledge and belief, accurate, and reliable as of the date of authorisation of this safety data sheet. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to be satisfied as to the suitability and completeness of such information for the product as used.