

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Yellow Clay

1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Trade name: Yellow clay

Use: cosmetics.

Company: Gildewerk B.V.
A. Hofmanweg 41
2031 BH Haarlem
Nederland
Tel. 31 - (0)23 - 532 22 55
Fax 31 - (0)23 - 534 09 65
E-mail: holland@gildewerk.com

2. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

In compliance with regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 and its amendments.

This substance presents no physical danger. See the recommendations regarding the other products on the site.

This substance presents no health hazard.

This substance presents no danger to the environment. No harm to the environment is known or foreseeable under normal conditions of use.

In compliance with directives 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/CE and their amendments.

This substance presents no physical danger. See the recommendations regarding the other products on the site.

This substance presents no health hazard.

This substance presents no danger to the environment. No harm to the environment is known or foreseeable under normal conditions of use.

2.2. Labelling

In compliance with regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 and its amendments.

No labelling is required for this substance.

In compliance with directives 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/CE and their amendments.

Safety phrases:

S 22 Do not breathe in the dust.

2.3. Other hazards

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

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g.: crushing, drying), particles of alveolar crystalline silica (quartz - cristobalite) may be generated in the air. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of alveolar crystalline silica dust can cause pulmonary fibrosis, commonly called silicosis.

The main symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to alveolar crystalline silica dust must be monitored and controlled.

This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB listed in annex XIII of REACH.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ABOUT INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Composition:

This product contains under 1% of alveolar quartz; alveolar quartz being classified as STOT REI.

Identification	Name	Classification	%
EC: 934-756-6 REACH: EXEMPT	CLAY		100.0000%

Information about in redients:

CAS: 14808-60-7	QUARTZ
EC: 238-878-4	

4. FIRST AID

Generally, in case of doubt or if symptoms persistent, always call a doctor.
 NEVER give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.1 First aid procedures

In case of inhalation:

It is advisable to get the person out into the fresh air.

In case of contact with the eyes:

Rinse copiously with clean water and consult a doctor if irritation persists.

In case of contact with the skin:

No first aid is needed.

In case of ingestion:

No first aid is needed.

4.2. Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No acute or delayed symptoms have been observed

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

No specific action is required.

5. FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Non-flammable. Occupational diseases

5.1 Extinguishing equipment

No special extinguishing equipment is needed.

5.2. Particular hazards due to the substance or mixture

Not combustible. No dangerous thermal decomposition.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

No special firefighting protection is needed.

6. PROCEDURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL DISPERSAL

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer to the protection procedures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Avoid the generation of airborne dust and wear respiratory protective equipment in compliance with current national legislation.

6.2. Precautions for protecting the environment

No special requirements.

6.3. Methods and equipment for containment and cleaning up

Avoid dry sweeping; use cleaning systems with water spray or vacuum to prevent the generation of airborne dust. Wear respiratory protective equipment in compliance with current national legislation.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See sections 7, 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

The procedures for storage areas are applicable to workshops where the substance is handled.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wash your hands after each use.

Avoid the generation of airborne dust. Install suitable exhaust ventilation in places where airborne dust is generated. If there is insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Handle packaged products carefully to prevent accidental bursting. If you need advice about safe handling techniques, contact your supplier or consult the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.

Recommended equipment and procedures:

For personal protection, see section 8.

Prohibited equipment and procedures:

Smoking, eating and drinking are prohibited in areas where the substance is used.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Minimise the generation of airborne dust and avoid its dispersal by wind when loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

7.3. Special end uses

If you need advice on specific uses, contact your supplier or consult the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Comply with the statutory exposure limits in the workplace for all types of airborne dust (e.g.: inhalable dust, alveolar dust, quartz dust, etc)

Occupational exposure limits:

For the equivalent limits in other countries, consult a qualified industrial hygienist or the local statutory authorities.

- France (INRS - ED984:2008):

CAS	Average exposure - ppm	Average exposure - mg/m3	Max. exposure ppm	Max. exposure - mg/m3	Notes	Disease N°
14808-60-7	-	0.1 A	-	-	-	25

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate controls

Minimise the generation of airborne dust. Work in closed systems, use building extraction systems or any other form of integrated safety device for keeping the level of suspended solids below the specified exposure limits. If the operations generate dust, use a ventilation system to keep exposure to airborne particles below the exposure limit.

Establish organisational procedures, e.g.: isolate staff from dusty areas. Remove and wash contaminated clothing.

Personal protection procedures, such as personal protective equipment

Pictograms: requirement to wear personal protective equipment (PPE).

Use personal protective equipment that is clean and properly maintained.

Store the personal protective equipment in a clean place, away from the work area.

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in enclosed places.

- Protecting the eyes / face

Wear safety glasses with protective side shields if there is a danger of injury to the eye.

- Protecting the hands

Workers suffering from dermatitis or sensitive skin are advised to use appropriate protection (e.g.: gloves, barrier cream). Wash hands at the end of each work period.

- Protecting the body

Workers suffering from dermatitis or sensitive skin are advised to use appropriate protection.

- Respiratory protection

Avoid the inhalation of dust.

Type of mask- FFP:

Wear a single-use half-mask to filter out the dust in compliance with standard NF EN149.

Class:

-FFP2

In case of prolonged exposure to concentrations of airborne dust, wear respiratory protective equipment in compliance with European or national legislation.

In places where dust concentration may exceed the limits required, respirators must be used.

Exposure controls for protecting the environment

Avoid dispersal by wind.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on the basic physical and chemical properties

General information

Physical state: Solid.

Smell: Odourless.

Information important for health, safety and the environment

pH: Not specified.

Neutral.

Boiling point/range: Not specified.

Flashpoint range: Not applicable.

Vapour pressure: Not applicable.

Density:> 1

Solubility in water: Insoluble.

Melting point/range: Not specified.

Self-ignition point/range: Not specified.
Decomposition point/range: Not specified.

9.2. Other information

Relative density 2.6 g/cm³

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Inert, non-reactive.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemically stable.

10.3. Possibility of dangerous reactions

No dangerous reactions.

10.4. Conditions to be avoided

Not applicable.

10.5 Incompatible materials

No particular incompatibility.

10.6. Dangerous products of decomposition

Not applicable.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on the toxicological effects

No data is available.

11.1.1 Substances

No toxicological information is available on the substances.

Acute toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Skin corrosion/skin irritation:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Germ-cell mutagenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Carcinogenicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Toxicity for reproduction:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Specific toxicity for certain target organs - single exposure:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Specific toxicity for certain target organs - repeated exposure:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

Aspiration hazard:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not complete.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Not applicable.

12.1.1 Substances

No information about aquatic toxicity is available for the substances.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The product is not biodegradable.

12.3. Potential for bioaccumulation

Not applicable.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Negligible.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable.

12.6. Other harmful effects

No specific side effects known.

13. DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Proper waste management of the substance and/or its container must be planned in compliance with directive 2008/98/CE.

13.1 Treatment methods for waste

Do not pour into the drains or watercourses.

Waste:

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

Contaminated packaging:

The formation of dust resulting from residues in the packaging must be avoided and suitable worker protection must be ensured. Store used packaging in closed containers.

Recycling and disposal of packaging must be carried out in compliance with local regulations.

Waste codes (Decision 2001/573/CE, Directive 2006/12/EEC, Directive 94/31/EEC concerning dangerous waste):

01 01 02 waste from the extraction of non-metalliferous minerals

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Exempt from transport classification and labelling.

UN number: Not applicable.

15. STATUTORY INFORMATION

15.1 Regulations/legislation specific to the substance or mixture with regard to safety, health and the environment

- Special provisions:

No data is available.

- Tables of occupational diseases in compliance with French labour laws:

Disease no. Name

25 Diseases resulting from the inhalation of mineral dust containing crystalline silica (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite), crystalline silicates (kaolin, talc), graphite or coal.

- Employees receiving increased medical supervision in compliance with French labour laws:

Increased medical supervision for the employees assigned to certain work defined in article L 4111-6 and special decrees concerning:

- Exposure to silica: Decree no. 97-331 of 10/04/1950 amended on 11/06/1963.

- Dangerous chemical agents: Decree no. 2003-1254 of 23/12/2003.

Increased medical supervision for the employees doing the work described in the law of July 11, 1977.

For work with exposure to the following risks:

- Dust of silica, asbestos and slate (excluding mines and quarries).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Exempt from registration with REACH in accordance with annex V.7.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Not knowing the working conditions of the user, the information in this safety data sheet is based on our present knowledge and on national and community regulations.

It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps to comply with the local laws and regulations.

The information in this safety data sheet must be regarded as a description of the safety requirements concerning the substance and not as a guarantee of the properties of the substance.

TRAINING: Workers must be informed of the presence of crystalline silica and trained in the proper use and handling of this product, in compliance with current regulations.

SOCIAL DIALOGUE CONCERNING ALVEOLAR CRYSTALLINE SILICA: An intersectorial agreement for the protection of workers' health when handling and using crystalline silica and products containing it was signed on April 25, 2006.

This independent agreement, financially supported by the European Commission, is based on a Good Practice Guide. The requirements of this agreement have been in force since October 25, 2006. This agreement is published in the Official Journal of the European Union (2006/C 279/02).

The text of this agreement and its annexes, including the Good Practice Guide, are available on the site <http://www.nepsi.eu>. It gives information and useful advice for handling products containing crystalline silica.

Prolonged and/or excessive exposure to alveolar dust may provoke irritation of the mucous membranes, the respiratory system or create lung problems, with symptoms of breathlessness

and reduced lung efficiency. Inhalation of the dust can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

Prolonged and/or massive exposure to dust containing crystalline silica may provoke silicosis, nodular pulmonary fibrosis due to the deposition in the lungs of fine alveolar crystalline silica particles.

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that alveolar crystalline silica inhaled in the workplace can cause lung cancer in humans. It noted, however, that there was definitely no need to criminalise all industrial circumstances and all types of crystalline silica.

(Monographs of IARC on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks of chemicals to man, silica, silicate dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France).

In June 2003, ESCOEL (European Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect for humans of the inhalation of alveolar crystalline silica is silicosis.

"We have enough information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees not suffering from silicosis and exposure to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Preventing the onset of silicosis will therefore also reduce the cancer risk ..." (ESCOEL, SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).