SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name	Everwhite®
Trade names	Everwhite®
Chemical Name	Crystalline Silica (Cristobalite and Quartz)
CAS No.	14464-46-1 14808-60-7
EINECS No.	238-455-4 238-878-4
REACH Registration No.	Exempt from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V, Entry 7

1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified Use(s)	Additive for Countertops, Investment Casting, Filler/Extender
Uses Advised Against	Anything other than the above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer	U.S. Silica Company 24275 Katy Freeway, Suite 600 Katy, TX 77494 USA
Telephone	+1-844-468-7263
Fax	+1-281-394-9017
Importer	EP Minerals Europe GmbH & Co, KG Rehrhofer Weg 115 D-29633, Munster, Germany
Telephone	+49 51 92 98970
Fax	+49-51 92 989715
E-Mail (competent person)	EPME@epminerals.com

1.4 Emergency Phone No.

Europe: +49 51 92 98970 (08:00– 17:00 CET)
Languages spoken: English, French and German
USA: +1-775-824-7600 (08:00– 17:00 PST)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

This product contains cristobalite (fine fraction) at >10%.
Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne fine fraction crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of fine fraction crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to fine fraction crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled

2.1.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

STOT RE 1 Inhalation (Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure 1)

2.2 Label elements

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Product Name: Everwhite®

Contains: Cristobalite; Quartz
(>10% Crystalline Silica – Cristobalite (Fine Fraction Dust))

Hazard Pictogram(s)	
Signal Word(s)	Danger
Hazard Statement(s)	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary Statement(s)	P260: Do not breathe dust. P264: Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. P501: Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

2.3 Other hazards **None.**

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

EC Classification Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Cristobalite (Crystalline Silica), >10% Fine Fraction Crystalline silica per SWeRF calculation	>95	14464-46-1	238-455-4
Quartz (Crystalline Silica) Impurity	<5	14808-60-7	238-878-4

3.2 Mixtures - Not applicable.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider	No action should be taken involving personal risk. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse.
Inhalation	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Blow nose to evacuate dust. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Skin Contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water.
Eye Contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.
Ingestion	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Drink two glasses of water. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Prolonged and/or massive exposure to fine fraction crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. 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 to the respiratory system.

4.3	**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**	There is no specific antidote. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1	**Extinguishing media**	
	Suitable Extinguishing media	Non-flammable. Extinguish with carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or waterspray. As appropriate for surrounding fire.
	Unsuitable extinguishing media	None.
5.2	**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**	Non-flammable, Non-combustible, Not explosive.
5.3	**Advice for fire-fighters**	Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1	**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**	Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid generation of dust. Do not breathe dust. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Where engineering controls are not fitted or inadequate wear suitable respiratory protective equipment.
6.2	**Environmental precautions**	No special requirements.
6.3	**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**	Sweep spilled substances into containers if appropriate moisten first to prevent dusting. Use vacuum equipment for collecting spilt materials, where practicable. Transfer to a container for disposal.
6.4	**Reference to other sections**	See Section: 8, 13

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1	**Precautions for safe handling**	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 generation of dust. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Do not breathe dust. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and after work.
7.2	**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**	Atmospheric concentrations should be minimised and kept as low as reasonably practicable below the occupational exposure limit.
	Storage life	Stable under normal conditions. Store in a dry place.
	Incompatible materials	Keep away from: Hydrofluoric Acid, concentrated caustic solutions
7.3	**Specific end use(s)**	See Section: 1.2

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

The UK HSE (EH40) recommends the following limits for dusts: 10 mg/m3 (8hr TWA) total inhalable dust; 5 mg/m3 (8hr TWA) total respirable dust.

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Silica, Respirable Crystalline	-	-	0.1	-	-	WEL

Source: WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit (UK HSE EH40).
Note: For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.

8.1.2 Biological limit value

Not established.

8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs

Not applicable.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation when using the material and follow the principles of good occupational hygiene to control personal exposures. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Avoid dust generation.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Use personal protective equipment as required. Take care for general good hygiene and housekeeping. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust.

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Eye/ face protection

Wear eye protection with side protection (EN166). Eyewash bottles should be available.

Skin protection

Hand protection:
Use skin barrier cream before handling the product. Wear suitable gloves if prolonged skin contact is likely - Wear impervious gloves (EN374).

Body protection:
Wear dust-resistant protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Half-face mask (DIN EN 140), Filter type P2/P3 - efficiency of at least 90%

Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

8.2.3 Environmental Exposure Controls

Avoid wind dispersal. Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fine white powder; mineral.
Odour	odourless
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	6-8
Melting point/freezing point	1610°C (2930°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	2230-2290°C (4046-4154°F)
Flash point	not applicable
Evaporation rate	not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not applicable
Vapour pressure	not applicable
Vapour density	not applicable
Relative density	2.33
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Decomposition Temperature	not determined
Viscosity	not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.

9.2 Other information

None Known

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1	**Reactivity**	Stable under normal conditions.
10.2	**Chemical stability**	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3	**Possibility of hazardous reactions**	Stable under normal conditions. Reacts violently with - Hydrofluoric Acid. Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.
10.4	**Conditions to avoid**	Avoid contact with: Hydrofluoric Acid, concentrated caustic solutions. Do not leave in enclosed spaces when mixed with highly flammable material, as heat can build up over long periods of time and flammable material may eventually ignite.
10.5	**Incompatible materials**	Hydrofluoric Acid; concentrated caustic solutions.
10.6	**Hazardous decomposition product(s)**	No hazardous decomposition products known.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1	**Information on toxicological effects**	
	Acute toxicity - Oral	
	Acute toxicity - Dermal	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Acute toxicity - Inhalation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Serious eye damage/irritation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Carcinogenicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Reproductive toxicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT - single exposure	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT - repeated exposure	STOT RE 1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Cristobalite (Crystalline Silica), >10% Fine Fraction Dust	STOT RE 1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Quartz (Crystalline Silica) Impurity	STOT RE 1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Aspiration hazard	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
11.2	**Other information**	Prolonged and/or massive exposure to fine fraction 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. (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 2009, in the Monographs 100 series, IARC confirmed its classification of Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the form of Quartz and Cristobalite (IARC Monographs, Volume 100C, 2012). In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of fine fraction 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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1	**Toxicity**	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
12.2	**Persistence and degradability**	Not applicable for inorganic substances
	Cristobalite	Not applicable for inorganic substances
	Quartz	Not applicable for inorganic substances
12.3	**Bioaccumulative potential**	The product has low potential for bioaccumulation. Some organisms accumulate Si(OH)4.
	Cristobalite	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.
	Quartz	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.
12.4	**Mobility in soil**	The product is predicted to have low mobility in soil.
	Cristobalite	No data
	Quartz	No data
12.5	**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**	This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH.
12.6	**Other adverse effects**	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1	**Waste treatment methods**	Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely. Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.
13.2	**Additional Information**	Packaging waste: Remove all packaging for recovery or disposal. Make sure that packaging is completely empty before recycling. Inform consumer about possible hazards of unclean empty packaging for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified according to the United Nations 'Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods'.

		Road/Rail (ADR/RID)	**Sea transport (IMDG)**	**Air (ICAO/IATA)**
14.1	**UN number**	Not classified as dangerous for transport.		
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified
14.4	**Packing group**	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not classified	Not classified as a Marine Pollutant.	Not classified
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	See Section: 2		
14.7	**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**	Not applicable		
14.8	**Additional Information**	None.		

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1	**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**	
15.1.1	**EU regulations**	
	Authorisations and/or Restrictions On Use	None.
15.1.2	**National regulations**	
	Wassergefährdungsklasse (Germany)	Water hazard class: non-hazardous to water (nwg)
15.2	**Chemical Safety Assessment**	A chemical safety assessment is not required under REACH.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Not applicable – V1.0

Version: 1.0 Date of preparation: 09/06/2020 Date Previous Issue: Not applicable

References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Quartz (CAS No. 14808-60-7).
The Classification and Labelling Inventory for Cristobalite (CAS No. 14464-46-1).
IMA Position Paper, Classification and labelling of crystalline silica (fine fraction), May 2020.

Classification of the substance or mixture According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	**Classification Procedure**
STOT RE 1; H373	CLP Threshold Calculation

Training advice: 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. 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 fine fraction crystalline silica. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers.

LEGEND

ADR/RID	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road / RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
ICAO/IATA	ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization / IATA: International Air Transport Association
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LTEL	Long Term Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
SCOEL	The EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
SWeRF	Size-Weighted Fine Fraction
UN	United Nations
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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