

# Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

Precious mica gold  
Status 08.2018

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1. name of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**1.1 Product identifier:** Muscovite mica

**1.1.2 Designation: Precious Mica Gold**

**1.1.3 REACH-  
Registration No.:** Exempt from registration according to Annex V.7

**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance / uses advised against:**  
Functional filler for construction chemicals (paints, fillers, plasters), plastics,  
Chemical industry, foundry technology, etc. / none

### 1.3. details of the supplier providing the safety data sheet.

Company name: edelundstein GmbH  
Address: Einsteinstraße 12  
Location and country: 33104 Paderborn  
GERMANY  
Tel. : +49 5254 / 933 07 31  
Fax: +49 5254 / 933 07 33

E-mail of the competent person,  
the information required for the safety data sheet  
is responsible for: [info@edel-und-stein.com](mailto:info@edel-und-stein.com)

### 1.4. emergency number

For urgent information / technical information contact: Dr Felix Ferlemann +49 170 / 736 29 24.

## SECTION 2: Potential hazards

### 2.1 Classification of the substance

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:**  
No classification

### 2.2 Marking elements

**Hazard labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:**  
none /The product contains less than 1 % quartz and therefore does not meet the classification according to STOT RE1

### 2.3 Other hazards dusty product

The product contains crystalline silica (quartz). Depending on the treatment and use (e.g. grinding), fine dusts of crypto-crystalline silica may be formed which, if inhaled, may have a fibrogenic effect in the lungs. Long-term inhalation of high A dust concentrations can lead to silicosis. Workplace exposures to A-dusts of crypto-crystalline silica should be measured and monitored.

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. fabric

**Description:**  
Muscovite mica  
CAS No. 12001-26-2

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**After inhalation:**  
Provide fresh air. Consult a doctor in case of complaints.

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**In case of skin contact:**

Clean with water. No special measures required.

**After eye contact:**

Rinse immediately with plenty of clean water. Consult a doctor if irritation persists.

**After ingestion:**

Rinse out mouth. Consult a doctor in case of complaints.

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

None known

**4.3. indications for immediate medical help or special treatment**

none

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

**5.1 Extinguishing media**

No special extinguishing agents necessary - match to the surrounding fire.

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

The product itself does not burn. No hazardous decomposition products.

**5.3 Advice for fire fighting**

No specific measures required.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Avoid formation of dust. Wear respiratory protective equipment in case of dust formation.

**6.2 Environmental protection measures**

No special measures required. See section 12.

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Pick up mechanically, dust-free. Avoid dry sweeping, use suction systems for cleaning. Fill into closed containers for disposal.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See section 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

**7.1 Protective measures for safe handling**

Avoid dust formation. Areas with dust formation must be equipped with suitable ventilation systems. In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory protection (see section 8).

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage taking into account incompatibilities**

Store in closed containers, frost-free and dry. Can be stored together with other substances.

**7.2.1 Storage class according to VCI concept:**

13 Non-combustible solids

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No further references available

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protective equipment

### 8.1 Parameters to be monitored

#### Occupational exposure limits:

#### General dust limit value of the workplace concentration:

Land	Verordnung	General	dust, inhalable fraction	General	dust, alveolar fraction
Germany	TRGS 900		10 mg / m <sup>3</sup>		1.25 mg / m <sup>3</sup>
Switzerland	Suva List 2014 (MAK value for inert substances)		10 mg / m <sup>3</sup>		3 mg / m <sup>3</sup>
Austria	GKV 2011 (MAK values for biological inert substances)		10 mg / m <sup>3</sup>		2.5 mg / m <sup>3</sup>

For information on other countries' limits, contact knowledgeable occupational hygiene experts or the relevant regulatory authority in the country concerned.

#### Alveolar dust of quartz crystalline silica:

The binding occupational exposure limit value (EU-BOELV) for alveolar crystalline silica is 0.1 mg / m<sup>3</sup> (time-weighted average of the measurement results of 8 hours) according to Directive (EU) 2004 / 37 / EC.

If a concentration of ≤ 1.0 mg / m<sup>3</sup> (shift mean), measured in the alveolar dust fraction (A-dust) for the cryptocrystalline silica fraction, is adhered to, silicotic diseases among employees can be excluded with probability bordering on certainty.

Activities in dusty atmospheres must be monitored: Dust sampling according to EN 481 and TRGS 402 / A-dust concentration of the cryptocrystalline fraction according to BIA 8522 (FTIR).

#### Biological limits:

none

### 8.2 Exposure controls and monitoring

#### 8.2.1 Suitable technical control devices

Provide good ventilation and dust filters when handling loose product.

#### 8.2.2 Personal protective equipment

##### General:

Do not inhale dust. Do not eat or drink while working. Remove soiled clothing and wash before reuse. Separate street and work clothes.



#### Eye / face protection:

In case of dust formation with possible mechanical irritation of the eyes, wear protective goggles with side shields.

#### Skin / hand / body protection:

No special protection required.

#### Respiratory protection:

Wear an appropriate fine dust mask (FFP2) if dust is generated.

#### 8.2.3 Limitation and monitoring of environmental exposure

No data available.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. information on the basic physical and chemical properties

State of aggregation / form                      solid / powder to flakes  
Odourless

#### Safety-relevant basic data

pH value	approx. 8 - 10
Melting point	approx. 1300 °C
Boiling point	not applicable
	Flammability non-flammable
Auto-ignition temperature	not applicable
Decomposition temperature	not applicable
Flash point	non-flammable
Density	2.7 g / cm <sup>3</sup>
Bulk density	260 - 540 g / l
Water solubility	practically insoluble
Explosive properties	none

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product itself does not burn.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable material not known to react dangerously with other substances.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None known

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

None known

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

None known

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

None known

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Toxicological effects

None known. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Specific target organ toxicity in case of repeated exposure:

As the cryptocrystalline silica content of inhalable A-dusts is < 1 %, this product is not classified as STOT Wdh.1 according to Regulation (EC) 1272 / 2008. Long-term inhalation of high concentrations of A-dust may cause silicosis.

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## SECTION 12: Environmental 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 the PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

No harmful effects known.

## SECTION 13: Disposal instructions

### 13.1 Waste treatment processes

#### 13.1.1 Disposal of the product / packaging

##### Waste / Residuals:

Within the scope of the respective existing possibilities, recycling always has priority over disposal. Disposal must be carried out in accordance with international, national and regional regulations.

##### Packaging material:

Avoid dust formation due to residues in packaging. Keep contaminated packaging materials in closed containers. Recycling and disposal must be carried out in accordance with local regulations and should be carried out by certified disposal companies.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

UN number:	not relevant
Proper UN shipping name:	not relevant
Transport hazard class:	no classification
Packaging group:	not relevant
Environmental hazards:	not relevant
Special precautions for the user:	no special safety precautions
Bulk transport in accordance with Annex II of the MARPOL Convention 73 / 78 u. according to IBC Code:	not relevant

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### SECTION 15: Legislation

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

##### 15.1.1 EU regulations

Directive (EU) 2004 / 37 / EC - EU - BOELV (Binding Occupational Exposure Limit Values)

##### 15.1.2 National regulations

Water hazard class: NWG - not hazardous to water  
TRGS 900 (occupational exposure limit values)  
TRGS 559 (Mineral Dust)  
TA-Luft (Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control)

#### 15.2 Chemical Safety Report

not applicable (not subject to REACH registration according to Annex V.7)

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### 16.1 Changes compared to the last version:

First edition

#### 16.2 Liability

The information in this safety data sheet is based on our present knowledge and relates to the product as delivered. However, no guarantee or warranty is given for the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information given here. It is the responsibility of the user to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of the information for his particular application.

##### 16.2.1 Social dialogue on alveolar crystalline silica

An intersectoral agreement on the protection of workers' health through the good handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it was signed on 25 April 2006. This autonomous agreement, which was financially supported by the European Commission, is based on a good practice guide. The provisions laid down in this agreement entered into force on 25 October 2006. The agreement was published in the Official Journal of the European Commission (2006 / C 297//02). The text of the agreement, its annexes and the good practice guide are available at <http://www.nepsi.eu> and provide useful information and guidance on the handling of products containing respirable crystalline silica. Literature references are available from EUROSIL (European Association of Industrial Quartz Manufacturers).

Prolonged and/or intense exposure to dust containing alveolar silica can cause silicosis. This disease is nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by inhalation and deposition of mineral dust.

In 1997, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that occupational exposure to crystalline silica can cause lung cancer in humans. However, the IARC stated restrictively that this does not apply to all forms of exposure nor to all types of crystalline silica (IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans from Chemicals, Silica, Siliceous Dusts and Organic Fibres, 1997, Volume 68, IARC, Lyon, France).

In June 2003, SCOEL (The EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the most important effect of inhalation of alveolar crystalline silica dust in humans is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that there is an increased relative risk of lung cancer for people suffering from silicosis. People working in quarries or in the ceramics industry who are exposed to silica dust but who do not have silicosis do not seem to be affected by this increased risk of lung cancer. Therefore, it can be assumed that avoiding silicosis also reduces the risk of cancer..." (SOEL SUM Doc 1994-final, June 2003).

Thus, there is ample evidence that an increased risk of lung cancer is limited to persons already suffering from silicosis. The protection of workers from silicosis should be ensured through compliance with officially set limits of occupational exposure and, if necessary, through the implementation of additional risk management measures.