SAFETY DATA SHEET
PolCarb™40
According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name PolCarb™40

Chemical name Calcium Carbonate

REACH registration notes Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7

CAS number 471-34-1

EC number 207-439-9

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

Identified uses A functional additive

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Imerys Mineraux France
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Middle East/Africa	+44 1235 239671
Americas	+1 215 207 0061
East/South East Asia	+65 3158 1074
Global/English speaking	+44 1865 407333
Numéro ORFILA (INRS)	+33 (0)1 45 42 59 59

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone CHEMTREC + 1 703 527 3887

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Not Classified

Environmental hazards Not Classified

PolCarb™40

Human health	This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008.
Environmental	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.
Physicochemical	This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH. This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

2.2. Label elements

EC number	207-439-9
Hazard statements	NC Not Classified

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

CALCIUM CARBONATE	**>99%**
CAS number: 471-34-1	EC number: 207-439-9
Classification Not Classified	

Quartz	**<1%**
CAS number: 14808-60-7	EC number: 238-878-4
Classification Not Classified	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Product name	PolCarb™40
Chemical name	Calcium Carbonate
REACH registration notes	Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7
CAS number	471-34-1
EC number	207-439-9
Composition comments	This product contains less than 1% quartz (fine fraction) Quartz: CAS-No.: 14808-60-7 EC No.: 238-878-4.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed. Consult a physician for specific advice.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin.

Eye contact Do not rub eye. Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.

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

General information As Above

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

Notes for the doctor No specific recommendations.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media This product is non-combustible. No specific extinguishing media is needed.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Asphyxiating gases. Carbon dioxide (CO_2). @ > 600 °C.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation. Local ventilation to keep levels below established threshold values is recommended. In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, a suitable particle filter mask type FFP1, FFP2, FFP3 (European Norm 149) or that complies with the requirements of national legislation is recommended.

For emergency responders Local ventilation to keep levels below established threshold values is recommended. In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, a suitable particle filter mask type FFP1, FFP2, FFP3 (European Norm 149) or that complies with the requirements of national legislation is recommended.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. 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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in a dry covered area. 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)

Usage description If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

Inorganic dust

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust
Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ inhalable dust

Quartz

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0,1 mg/m³ respirable dust
WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

8.2. Exposure controls

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. ..

Eye/face protection Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

Hand protection Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Rubber (natural, latex).

Other skin and body protection No specific requirement. Appropriate protection (e.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin.

Hygiene measures Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Respiratory protection Local ventilation to keep levels below established threshold values is recommended. In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, a suitable particle filter mask type FFP1, FFP2, FFP3 (European Norm 149) or that complies with the requirements of national legislation is recommended.

Thermal hazards The substance does not represent a thermal hazard, thus special consideration is not required.

Environmental exposure controls Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Powder

Colour	White/off-white.
Odour	Almost odourless.
pH	8-10
Melting point	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C)
Initial boiling point and range	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C).
Flash point	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C).
Evaporation rate	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C).
Evaporation factor	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C).
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable.
Other flammability	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	Not applicable.
Vapour density	Not applicable.
Relative density	2.7 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)	0.0166 g/l water @ 20°C
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temperature	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C).
Viscosity	not applicable (Solid with a melting point > 450°C).
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	There are no chemical groups present in the product that are associated with oxidising properties.

9.2. Other information

Other information	No information required.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	The following materials may react with the product: Acids.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	The product will produce carbon dioxide on strong heating or reaction with acid.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid contact with acids. Avoid heat. @ > 600 °C.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon dioxide (CO_2).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Toxicological effects This product has low toxicity.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50}) LD_{50} 2000 mg/kg bw/day, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50}) LD_{50} 2000 mg/kg bw/day, Dermal, Rat

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50}) LC50 >3 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Genotoxicity - in vivo This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.

Reproductive toxicity - development This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure No organ toxicity observed in acute tests.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 1000 mg/kg bw/day, Oral, Rat NOAEC 0.212 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure.
General information	This product has low toxicity. Only large volumes may have adverse impact on human health.
Inhalation	Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.
Ingestion	No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.
Skin contact	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
Eye contact	Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Ecotoxicity	The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	Exceeds maximum solubility of substance OECD 203
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	Exceeds maximum solubility of substance OECD 202
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{20}, 72 hours: 14 mg/l, Freshwater algae
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC 50, 3 hours: 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	EC 50, 14 days: 1000 mg/kg, Eisenia Fetida (Earthworm)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Persistence and degradability	The product is not biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Bioaccumulative potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Partition coefficient Not applicable.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Mobility Not applicable.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Ecological information on ingredients.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information This mineral can be disposed of as a non toxic/inactive material in approved landfill sites in accordance with local regulations. 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.

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

General No special precautions. The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

No information available.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

No information required.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No information required.

14.4. Packing group

No information required.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not available.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code No information required.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No. 2677) (as amended).

EU legislation Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7

Health and environmental listings This product can expose you to chemicals including crystalline silica, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Calcium carbonate (natural) is exempt from REACH registration and thus no formal chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance by the supplier. However, calcium carbonate (precipitated) is regarded as the same substance as calcium carbonate natural, calcium carbonate (precipitated) has been registered. Data from registration dossiers are disseminated on the ECHA website (www.echa.europe.eu).

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
EC: European Commission
EC_{20}: 20% of maximal Effective Concentration
EC_{50}: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
ECHA : European Chemicals Agency
FFP: Filtering Face Piece
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
LC_{50}: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
LD_{50}: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TWA: Time Weighted Average
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

PolCarb™40

General information

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 crystalline silica (fine fraction). 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 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 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 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. Health & Safety Executive: 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.

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