09/2004



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. <u>Identification of the substance/preparation and the company</u>

MAGSIL STAR TALC – MAGSIL STAR 200 & 350#, MAGSIL SUPER 350#, MAGSIL 3183A,

MAGSIL SAPPHIRE 350#, MAGSIL 2628A, MAGSIL SUPER STAR,

MAGSIL ULTRAFINE 4230.

Richard Baker Harrison Ltd 253 Cranbrook Road Ilford Essex IG1 4TO

Tel: 020 8554 0102 Fax: 020 8554 9282 e-mail rbhltd@aol.com

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Talc concentration \geq 95 %.

Synonyms include soapstone, steatite, talcum, hydrated magnesium silicate.

Talc CAS No. 14807-96-6 EINECS No. 238-877-9

OES (Occupational Exposure Standard) for respirable talc dust

- 1.0 mg/m³ in a TWA 8hr reference period.

Associated minerals:

	CAS No.	EINECS No.	Concentration
Chlorite	1318-59-8	215-285-9	Trace
Dolomite	16389-88-1	240-440-2	Trace
Magnesite	83897-85-2	281-193-0	Trace
Quartz	14808-60-7	238-878-4	< 1.0 %

Magsil Star Talcs do not contain asbestos fibres or asbestiform minerals as defined by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and European Directive 82/447/EEC, when analysed by conventional methods. All batches of these products are tested in the UK by certified independent laboratories and no quantifiable concentrations have been detected to date.

3. Hazards identification

Talc presents the same hazards as other non toxic dusts

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www : rbhltd.com

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Inhalation is the primary route of entry. Repeated and prolonged overexposure to large amounts of talc dust exceeding the occupational exposure limits might induce a mild pneumoconiosis, called talcosis. Smoking and other chronic respiratory diseases may accelerate the onset of pneumoconiotic overloading.

The observance of current national occupational exposure limits to prevent lung overloading provides an efficient protection and is therefore recommended.

Symptoms of acute accidental exposure would be non-specific and similar to those of a massive inhalation of any dust. These symptoms may include coughing, expectoration, sneezing, difficult breathing due to upper respiratory tract irritation.

No adverse effect is observed if applied to unbroken skin. Some subjects may complain of slight skin dryness.

Accidental direct contact with the eyes may cause, as most dusts, a temporary discomfort due to mechanical irritation.

Talc spillage can constitute a slipping hazard.

4. <u>First-aid measures</u>

First Aid – Eyes Direct contact can cause irritation. Wash the affected eye(s) copiously with clean

water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical assistance.

First Aid – Skin If the subject complains of dryness of the skin, apply ordinary skin moisturisers.

Broken skin exposed to talc dust should be cleansed with mild soap and water. Irritation is uncommon, but if it develops and persists, seek medical advice.

First Aid – Ingestion No adverse effect have been observed, no specific antidote is necessary.

First Aid – Inhalation In case of acute overexposure, if an irritation of the upper respiratory tract develops,

move subject away from source of exposure and into fresh air. Treatment should be limited to the control of symptoms: coughing, expectoration, sneezing, difficult breathing. In case of massive accidental inhalation, seek medical advice.

5. <u>Fire-fighting measures</u>

Non flammable – Not explosive - no special precautions necessary.

6. Accidental release measures

If the dust level exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit, approved dust masks should be worn.

Collect dry powder using a vacuum cleaner or other means where dust is not generated.

It is not recommended to wash the floor with water since it would become extremely slippery.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Avoid generating dust in excess of the recommended occupational limits. In case of

dust dispersion in the air in excess of the authorised levels, approved dust masks

should be worn.

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Keep all floors, work areas, stairs and handrails clean as surfaces covered with talc dust are liable to be slippery.

Storage Powders should be stored in a dry covered area, avoid generation of dust.

8. <u>Exposure controls/Personal protection</u>

If necessary, install additional ventilation or exhaust systems in the work areas to maintain dust levels below the recommended occupational limits.

Respiratory protection Approved dust masks should be worn to prevent overexposure in case the

dust level exceeds the authorised limits. Ensure that all occupational

exposure standards are observed.

Skin protection Substance may have a drying effect on the skin. Maintain good standards of

industrial hygiene. Gloves should be worn if susceptible to skin irritation or

dryness.

Eye protection If necessary, safety goggles should be worn to prevent eye contact with large

quantities of airborne dust. Eyewash should be available.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form: powder Colour: white Odour: odourless

pH value: 9.0 – 10% suspension of talc in water

Flash point

Melting point

Explosive properties

Real density

Solubility

None

2.58 – 2.83

< 0.1 % in water

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability Stable and non reactive under normal conditions.

Possible hazardous reactions None Hazardous decomposition products None

11. <u>Toxicological information</u>

No acute toxic effect has been observed; as indicated in the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) monograph on talc: "no acute mortality was observed in several species of animals following administration of high doses of talc by ingestion, inhalation or intratracheal, intrapleural, intraperitoneal or subcutaneous injection."

The IARC working group also evaluated the biological effects of talc and concluded, from the reviewed in vivo and in vitro studies, that there was inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity or genotoxicity of talc to humans or experimental animals.

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Recent toxicity tests on sister chromatid exchanges (SCEs) and on unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) show that talc does not induce the enhancement of UDS or SCEs in treated cell cultures.

No teratological effect was observed in hamstars, rats, mice or rabbits following oral administration of talc.

Talc is not classified as a dangerous substance by the European Community.

Talc is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP (US National Toxicological Programme) and not regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA (US Occupational Safety and Health Agency).

12. <u>Ecological information</u>

No Known environmental effects.

Mobility Solid. Involatile. Insoluble in water.

Degradability Non-biodegradable. Persistent.

Accumulation No bio-accumulation or bio-magnification identified.

Trials carried out on the acute toxicity of talc suspended in water (LD50), have showed that talc had no adverse effect on fish: no effect was shown in spite of a very high concentration of 100 g/l i.e. 100000 times the dose considered as toxic.

13. <u>Waste disposal information</u>

Talc can be disposed of as non toxic/inactive materials in approved landfill sites in accordance with local regulations.

14. Transport information

Talc is not classified as dangerous for transportation under EU or UK national regulations. No special precautions are required.

15. Regulatory information

Talc is not classified as dangerous to supply under EU or UK national regulations.

Occupational Exposure Standards 1 mg/m³ respirable dust in an 8hr TWA reference period.

16. <u>Additional information</u>

Workers should be trained to handle these products without generating airborne dust or spillages.

- 1. Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations.
- 2. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for supply) Regulations.
- 3. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations.
- 4. Dust: General Principles of Protection (EH44).
- 5. Environmental Hygiene Guidance (EH40).