



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and the company

MAGSIL STAR TALC – MAGSIL STAR 200 & 350#, MAGSIL SUPER 350#, MAGSIL 3183A, MAGSIL SAPPHIRE 350#, MAGSIL 2628A, MAGSIL SUPER STAR, MAGSIL ULTRAFINE 4230.

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## 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/m<sup>3</sup> in a TWA 8hr reference period.

Associated minerals :

	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>EINECS No.</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
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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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. First-aid measures

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. Fire-fighting measures

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. Exposure controls/Personal protection

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	None
Melting point	> 1300 °C
Explosive properties	None
Real density	2.58 – 2.83
Solubility	< 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. Toxicological information

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.

