MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
Safety Data Sheet
In compliance with Regulation (EC)1907/2006,
Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010
Date of issue: 01/11/2010 Revision date: 01/01/2014

SECTION1:Identificationofthesubstance/mixtureandofthecompany/undertaking.

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Product name : Magnesium Carbonate
EC no : 208-915-9
CAS No. : 546-93-0
REACH registration No. : Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

1.2.Relevantidentifiedusesofthesubstanceormixtureandusesadvisedagainst

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Use of the substance/preparation:
Substance used as such, in formulation or in formulation of products such as:

- Refractories
- Glass
- Ceramics
- Magnesium base for the production of magnesium compounds

1.2.2. Uses advisedagainst

- None

Full text of use descriptors: see section 16.

1.3.Detailsofthesupplierofthesafetydatasheet

Keramikos
Oudeweg 153
2031 CC Haarlem

1.4.Emergencytelephonenumber

023 – 542 44 16

SECTION2:Hazardsidentification.

2.1.Classificationofthesubstanceormixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Physical and chemical hazards: Not classified

Human health: Not classified

Environment: Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Not classified

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Depending on the type of of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying etc,), airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly refered to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled.

2.2.Labelelements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

(CLP) None

2.3.Otherhazards

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH, annex XIII.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances

Chemical name	CAS No.	EC-No.	%	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (1272/2008/EC)
Magnesium Carbonate	546-93-0	208-915-9	>90	N/A	N/A
Silicon Dioxide (Quartz)	14808-60-7	238-878-4	<1 (*)	Xn; R48/20	STOT RE 1

(*) in respirable fraction
Other components: CaO, Al2O3, Fe2O3, Silicate, Carbonate

Full text of R-, H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16

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Revision 5First-aid

SECTION 4: First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth thoroughly. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Skin contact: Wash skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing. **Eye contact:** Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rising. Rinse eye with water immediately. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

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

Inhalation: Dust can cause physical irritation of respiratory tract. Risk of lung disease when exposed to fine dust for a long time.

Ingestion: In large quantities causes irritation, nausea and gastrointestinal upset. **Skin contact:** No effect known.

Eye contact: Can cause physical irritation.

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: No limitations. Adjust extinguishing media to the surrounding fire

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion hazard: No explosive properties known.

Reactivity: Stable under normal conditions of handling and storage.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting: Fire fighter should wear the usual protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus..

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures: Keep public away from danger area. See section 8.2.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel No

additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders No

additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and soil. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Sweep or shovel spills into appropriate container for disposal. Avoid dust production.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 8 and 13 for more information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling: Do not breathe dust. Wash hands plentifully and other exposed areas with water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before re-using.

Packagings: Even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue. Always obey safety warnings and handle empty packages as if they were full. Avoid all contact with this substance.

Hygiene measures: When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eat, drink or smoke and when leaving work. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in section 1.2

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters

Chemical Name	Inhalable dust	Respirable dust
Magnesium Carbonate	10 mg/m^3	4mg/m^3

ExposureLimits:

Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust).

Ingredientscomments:

Dust contains respirable silica. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable silica dust may cause lung fibrosis. Commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable dust should be monitored and controlled. The product should be handled using methods and techniques that minimise or eliminate dust generation. The product contains less that 1% w/w RCS (respirable crystalline silica) as determine by the SWERF method. The respirable crystalline silica content can be measured using the "Size-Weighted Respirable Fraction – SWERF" method. All details about the SWERF method are available at www. crystallinesilica.eu

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls: Use as far as possible in a closed system. Provide a regular control of the atmosphere. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. Please refer to the annex (exposure scenarios).
Hand protection: Use gloves resistant to chemical products corresponding to EN 374:3. Take advice to gloves' manufacturer.
Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields according EN 166.
Skin and body protection: Wear closed protective clothing.
Respiratory protection: Use respiratory protection mask according to EN 140 or EN 405 with filter type P3 according to EN 143:2000 or FFP3 according to EN 149:2001.
Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical; properties.

Physical state	Solid Powder
Colour	White
Odour	odourless
Odour threshold Not applicable pH	Ca. 10.5 (@10% aqueous dispersion)
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	No data available
Melting point	Not applicable, decomposition above 600^{0}C
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point	Not applicable, decomposition above 600^{0}C
Flash point	Not flammable
Self ignition temperature	Not applicable
temperature	600 ^{0}C Decomposition
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not flammable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable (not volatile)
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	Not applicable (not volatile)
Relative density	ca. 950g/l
Density	No data available
Solubility	Almost insoluble
Log Pow	Not applicable
Log Kow	Not applicable
Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Non oxidizing material according to EC criteria.
Explosive limits	Not applicable

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity

Recats vigorously with strong acids.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemically stable up to the decomposition temperature of 600^{0}C, decomposition to magnesium oxide and carbon dioxide.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

See 10.1.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
No further information available.

10.5. Incompatible materials
See 10.1.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products: decomposes to magnesium oxide and carbon dioxide

SECTION 11: Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Other health effects: This substance has no evidence of carcinogenic properties.

Acute toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not absorbed by intact skin.
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Can cause physical eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Short-term inhalation of magnesium carbonate dust or fume can cause temporary irritation of the respiratory tract with pain in chest and shortness of breath. Sensitation of the skin is not known.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No known studies. Not considered to be mutagenic in general.
Carcinogenicity	Magnesium carbonate is not classified as carcinogenic under ACGIH, NIOSH, IARC, NTP or OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity	Not known.
STOT – single exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT – repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard	Inhalation of magnesium carbonate dust or fume can cause irritation of the respiratory tract with pain in chest and shortness of breath.
Other information	Alkalinity: Magnesium carbonate is a mild alkali.

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SECTION 12: Ecocological information.

12.1. Acute fish toxicity
As natural occurring mineral, magnesium carbonate is not hazardous for the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability
Magnesium carbonate is nearly insoluble in water. No further information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
Due to its ionic nature it is not a candidate for bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil
. Low because of the structure and physicochemical characteristics

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT or vPvB criteria of REACH, annex XIII.

12.6. Other adverse effects
None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations.

Chemical residues generally are considered as special waste. Therefore we recommend to contact the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies how to dispose of the waste. The disposal has to be done in compliance with national and regional regulations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Landfill is recommended.
The product is a natural mineral occurring in natural rock formations.

SECTION 14: Transport information.

14.1. UN number
The product is not covered by international regulation on transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.2. UN proper shipping name
Not classified for transportation.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
Not classified for transportation.

14.4. Packing group
Not classified for transportation.

14.5. Environmental hazards
Other information: No environmental hazards known with this product.

14.6. Special precautions for user
Not classified for transportation.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information.

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.
Not classified as dangerous according to Council Directive 67/548/EEC
Not classified as dangerous according to Council Regulation 1272/2008/EC

The substance is a natural mineral and therefore exempted from the obligation to register according to Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH): See Regulation 987/2008 Annex V, paragraph 7.

EU Legislation:

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18th December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulations (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16th December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment.

Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7

SECTION 16: Other information.

Full text of R-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3

R48/20 – Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Full text of S-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3

S22 – Do not breathe dust.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADN: European Agreement concerning international carriage of Dangerous goods by Inland waterways
ADR: European Agreement concerning international carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
AF: Assessment factor
BCF: Bioconcentration factor
Bw: Body weight
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP: Classification, labelling, packaging
CSR: Chemical Safety Report
DMEL: Derived maximum effect level
DNEL: Derivative No effect Level
EC: European Community
ELV: Emission limit values
EN: European Norm
EUH: European Hazard Statement
EWC: European Waste catalogue
IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50: Median lethal concentration LD50:
Median lethal dose

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NOEC: No observed effect concentration
NOEL: No observed effect level
OEL: Operator exposure level

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative, Toxic
PEC: Predicted effect level
PNEC: Predicted No effect Concentration
REACH: Registration, evaluation and autorisation of chemicals

RID: Regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TWA: Time weighted average vPvB: Very persistent, very bioaccumulative.

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.

Social Dialogue on Respirable Crystalline Silica

A multi-sectorial social dialogue agreement on workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica Products Containing it was signed on 25th 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 25th 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://wwwnepsi.eu and provide useful information and guidance for the handling of products containing respirable crystalline silica. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers.

Health & Safety Executive (Specific for UK)

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". 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.

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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