6408000 JURAPERLE 1-2

Version 1.0 Revision Date 20.05.2014 Print Date 24.04.2015
CLP_GB

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	JURAPERLE 1-2
Registration number	:	Exempted in accordance Annex V.7
Substance name	:	Calcium carbonate fine granules

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

Use of the Sub-stance/Mixture	:	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics Chemical-Technical Industry Manufacture of rubber products Manufacture of plastics products Manufacture of paper and paperboard Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing mixtures Building and construction work Filling Mixing Filler or Pigment Building and construction mixtures not covered elsewhere Water treatment chemical
Recommended restrictions on use	:	For industrial use only. Other industries not mentioned are excluded.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	Omya International AG Baslerstrasse 42 4665 Oftringen
Telephone	:	+41627892929
Telefax	:	+41627892077
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	:	sdb.ch@omya.com
Responsible/issuing person	:	Omya International Ltd, Group Regulatory Affairs, 4665 Oftringen, Switzerland. In order of Eduard Merkle GmbH & Co. KG

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number	:	+41613192837

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Additional Labelling:

Labelling according to EC Directives:

Labelling according to EC Directives: 1999/45/EC
The product does not need to be labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.
No information available.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Substance name : Calcium carbonate fine granules

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (%)
No hazardous ingredients		
WEL substance :		
limestone	1317-65-3 215-279-6	>= 85 - < 100
magnesium carbonate	546-93-0 208-915-9	>= 2 - < 5

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

If inhaled : Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of dust or fumes from overheating or combustion.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact	:	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If swallowed	:	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

no data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	:	No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Further information	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Avoid dust formation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	No special environmental precautions required.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Sweep up and shovel.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

not applicable

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	:	For personal protection see section 8. No special handling advice required.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Avoid dust formation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
Hygiene measures	:	General industrial hygiene practice.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
Advice on common storage	:	Do not store near acids.
Storage class (TRGS 510)	:	13, Non Combustible Solids
Other data	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

no data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate			

	of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is there-			

	fore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is			

	listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken			

	in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	:	Safety glasses
Hand protection		
Remarks	:	For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves.
Skin and body protection	:	Protective suit
Respiratory protection	:	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Half mask with a particle filter P2 (EN 143).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	sand, gravel
Odour	:	characteristic
pH	:	8,5 - 9,5, Concentration: 100 g/l (20 °C) Method: DIN-ISO 787/9
Melting point/range	:	> 800 °C (1.013 hPa) Decomposition: Decomposes below the melting point.

Boiling point/boiling range	:	Decomposition: Decomposes below the boiling point.
Flash point	:	does not flash
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	The product is not flammable.
Lower explosion limit	:	not applicable
Vapour pressure	:	not applicable
Density	:	2,6 - 2,8 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: DIN-ISO 787/10
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	0,014 g/l (20 °C, 1.013 hPa) 0,018 g/l (75 °C, 1.013 hPa)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Pow: < 1 estimated
Thermal decomposition	:	> 600 °C
Explosive properties	:	Explosive Acc. EU Legislation: Not explosive Explosive Acc. Transp. Regul.: Not explosive

9.2 Other information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No decomposition if used as directed. Reacts with acids. It forms carbon dioxide (CO2). This displaces the oxygen in the air in closed spaces. (danger of suffocation).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Components:

limestone:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

magnesium carbonate:
Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

According to the classification criteria of the European Union, the product is not considered as being a skin irritant.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

According to the classification criteria of the European Union, the product is not considered as being an eye irritant.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

STOT - single exposure

Components:

magnesium carbonate:
Assessment: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single

exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

magnesium carbonate:
Assessment: The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Further information

Product:
no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10.000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 200 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Components:

limestone:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 10.000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 200 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	not applicable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

limestone:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : not applicable

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

Components:

limestone:
Assessment : Non-classified PBT substance. Non-classified vPvB substance.

magnesium carbonate:
Assessment : Non-classified PBT substance. Non-classified vPvB substance.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : In solid state these minerals are a major part of the rocks of the earth's surface.
They are dissolved in a natural state and indispensable part of the natural waters.
These minerals are not biodegradable.
Negative effects on the environment should therefore be excluded.
Restrictions may be indicated that concentrated suspensions these minerals in natural waters may have an unfavorable effect on water organisms (disturbance of the micro flora and -fauna in the sediment and subsequent detriment to the existence of higher water organisms).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user
Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : not applicable

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : not applicable

Seveso II - Directive 2003/105/EC amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances
not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
not applicable

Water contaminating class (Germany)	:	nwg not water endangering Code Number: 317 Remarks: VwVwS

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information

Other information	:	This safety datasheet only contains information relating to safety and does not replace any product information or product specification.
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	Information taken from reference works and the literature.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.