DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2

Safety Data Sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878
Issue date: 12.04.2019 Revision date: 26.09.2023 Supersedes version of: 27.07.2023 Version: 1.2

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form	:	Substance (UVCB)
Trade name	:	DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2
EC-No.	:	272-489-0
CAS-No.	:	68855-54-9
Product group	:	Trade product
Other means of identification	:	Kieselguhr, soda ash flux calcined

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Main use category	:	Professional use
Industrial/Professional use spec	:	For professional users only
Use of the substance/mixture	:	Filtration aids.
Use of the substance/mixture	:	For œnological use

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer
LAFFORT FRANCE SAS
P.O. Box CS 61611
33072 BORDEAUX CEDEX
FRANCE
T +33 (0)5 56 86 53 04 - F +33 (0)5 56 86 30 50
info@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Distributor
LAFFORT AUSTRALIA
10 KALIMNA RD NURIOOTPA, 5355
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA
T (08) 8360 2200
info@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Distributor
LAFFORT CHILE
PARCELA 233, LOTE 2, COLONIA KENNEDY, SECTOR HOSPITAL
9540000 PAINE
CHILE
T +56 22 979 1590 - F +56 9 5201 7140
info@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Manufacturer
LAFFORT ESPAÑA S.A.
TXIRRITA MALEO 12 APTDO 246
20100 RENTERIA (Guipúzcoa)
ESPAÑA
T 0034943344068 - F 0034943344281
info@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Distributor
LAFFORT ITALIA
S.P. PER CASTELNUOVO SCRIVIA S.N.C.
15057 TORTONA AL
T +39 0131 863 608 - F +39 0131 821 305
laffortitalia@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Distributor
LAFFORT NEW ZEALAND
4/B GREENWOODS CLOSE TITIRANGI
P.O. Box P.O. BOX 60-249
1000 AUCKLAND
NEW ZEALAND
T 64 (0) 21 322 290
info@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Distributor
LAFFORT SOUTH AFRICA
32 ZANDWYK PARK
7646 PAARL
SOUTH AFRICA
T +27 21 882 8106
info@laffort.com - www.laffort.com

Distributor
LAFFORT USA
1460 CADER LANE SUITE C
CA 94954 PETALUMA
USA
T +1 (707) 775 4530
laffortusa@laffort.com - www.laffortusa.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Australia	NSW Poisons Information Centre The Children's Hospital at Westmead	Locked Bag 4001 NSW 2145	13 11 26	
Bulgaria	Национален токсикологичен информационен център Многопрофилна болница за активно лечение и спешна медицина "Н.И.Пирогов"	бул. Ген. Едуард И. Тотлебен 21 1606 София	+359 2 9154 233	
Canada	Ontario Poison Centre (OPC)	The Hospital for Sick Children 555 University Avenue ON M5G 1X8 Toronto	1-800-268-9017 (416) 813-5900	
Canada	BC Drug and Poison Information Centre (DPIC)	655 West 12th Avenue BC V5Z 4R4 Vancouver	1-800-567-8911 (604) 682-5050	
China	National Poison Control Center	Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention Nanwei road, No.29 100050 Beijing	+86 10 831 32 046	
Croatia	Centar za kontrolu otrovanja Institut za medicinska istraživanja i medicinu rada	Ksaverska Cesta 2 p.p. 291 10000 Zagreb	+385 1 234 8342	Information available 24/7 in Croatian and English
Czech Republic	Toxikologické informační středisko Klinika pracovního lékařství VFN a 1. LF UK	Na Bojišti 1 120 00 Praha 2	+420 224 919 293 +420 224 915 402	
Denmark	Giftlinjen	Bispebjerg Bakke 23 Opgang 20 C 2400 København NV	+45 82 12 12 12	
Georgia	National Toxicology Information Advisory Center	Tbilisi State Medical University Department of Toxicology - 7 Asatiani St. 380 077 Tbilisi	+995 99 533320	
Greece	Poisons Information Centre Children's Hospital P&A Kyriakou	11762 Athens	+30 2 10 779 3777	
Hungary	Országos Kémiai Biztonsági Intézet Egészségügyi Toxikológiai Tájékoztató Szolgálat	Nagyvárad tér 2. 1437 Budapest, Pf. 839 1097 Budapest	+36 80 20 11 99	
Israel	Israel Poison Information Center Rambam Health Care Campus	6 Ha'Aliya Street 31096	+972 4 854 1900	
Japan	Japan Poison Information Center	Tsukuba Medical Center 1-1-1 Amakubo 305-0005 Tsukuba City, Ibaraki	+81-29-856-3566 +81-72-727-2499	
Jordan	National Drug & Poison Information Center of Jordan		0798506755 00962-6-5353444	
Kazakhstan	Republican Toxicology Center	Tole-bi 93 480083 Almaty	+7 3272 925 868	
Malta	Medicines & Poisons Info Office	Mater Dei Hospital MSD Msida	+356 2545 6504	

Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
New Zealand	National Poisons Centre	Dunedin School of Medicine, University of Otago PO Box 913 9054 Dunedin	0800 764 766 +56 2 2 247 3600	
Poland	National Poisons Information Centre The Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine (Łódź)	ul. Teresy 8 P.O. BOX 199 90950 Łódź	+48 42 63 14 724	
Romania	Department of Clinical Toxicology Spitalul de Urgenta Floreasca	Calea Floreasca Bucuresti	+40 21 230 8000	
Russia	Информационно-консультативный центр по токсикология (RTIAC) Министерство здравоохранения Российской Федерации	3 Сухаревская Площадь Блок 7 129090 г. Москва	+7 495 628 1687 (только на русском)	
Serbia	Nacionalni centar za kontrolu trovanja - VMA	Crnotravska 17 11000 Beograd	+381 11 360 84 40	
Slovenia	Center za klinično toksikologijo in farmakologijo Interna klinika, UKCL	Zaloška 7 1000 Ljubljana	+386 522 52 83	
South Africa	Tygerberg Poison Information Centre	Division of Clinical Pharmacology Faculty of Medicine and Heath Sciences Stellenbosch University - PO Box 241 8 000 Cape Town	0861 555 777 +56 2 2 247 3600	
Sweden	Giftinformationscentralen	Solna Strandväg 21 171 54 Solna	112 – begär Giftinformation	
Turkey	Ulusal Zehir Merkezi (UZEM) Refik Saydam Hıfzısıhha Merkezi Başkanlığı	Cemal Gürsel Cd. No: 18 Sıhhiye Çankaya 06590 Ankara	114	Information is provided to public and medical personnel on poisoning incidents via 114.
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Belfast Centre) Royal Victoria Hospital	Grosvenor Road BT12 6BA	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Birmingham Centre) City Hospital	Dudley Road B18 7QH	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Cardiff Centre) University Hospital Llandough	Penlan Road CF64 2XX	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Edinburgh Centre) Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh	Little France Crescent EH16 4SA	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals
United Kingdom	Guy's & St Thomas' Poisons Unit Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' Hospital Trust	Avonley Road SE14 5ER	+44 20 7188 7188	
United Kingdom	National Poisons Information Service (Newcastle Centre) Regional Drugs and Therapeutics Centre	16/17 Framlington Place Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 4AB	0344 892 0111	Only for healthcare professionals

Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
United States of America	American Association of Poison Control Centers	515 King St., Suite 510 VA 22314 Alexandria	1-800-222-1222 +56 2 2 247 3600	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Not classified

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008. Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred 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. Label elements

According to EC directives or the corresponding national regulations there is no labelling obligation for this product.
No labelling applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Presents no particular risk to the environment, provided the disposal requirements (see section 13) and national or local regulations are complied with. Handle carefully. Avoid dust formation.

Contains no PBT and/or vPvB substances ≥ 0.1% assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Substance type : UVCB
Name : Diatomyl_P00_P0_P2
CAS-No. : 68855-54-9
EC-No. : 272-489-0

Name	Product identifier	%
Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined	CAS-No.: 68855-54-9 EC-No.: 272-489-0 REACH-no: 01-2119488518-22	100

Comments : This product contains less than 1 % crystalline silica (fine fraction) consisting of cristobalite (fine fraction) and quartz (fine fraction).
Cristobalite: CAS-No.: 14464-46-1 EC No.: 238-455-4
Quartz: CAS-No.: 14808-60-7 EC No.: 238-878-4

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : If symptoms persist call a doctor.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact : After contact with skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with water and soap. Apply emollient cream. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Wash skin with plenty of water.

First-aid measures after eye contact : In case of eye contact, immediately rinse with clean water for 10-15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do not give anything to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.

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

Symptoms/effects : More detailed information: See section 11.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Breathing crystalline silica dust for long periods can damage your lungs.
Crystalline silica (cristobalite) is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease.

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 : Materials that will not burn. If there is a fire close by, use suitable extinguishing agents. carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray. Water spray. Dry powder. Foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Materials that will not burn. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

Other information : Do not contaminate ground and surface water. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Evacuate personnel to a safe area.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Emergency procedures : Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Measures in case of dust release : Avoid dust formation.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Mechanically recover the product. Dust deposited may be vacuum cleaned or the area hosed down with water. Contain leaking substance, pump over in suitable containers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water.

Other information : Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Concerning personal protective equipment to use, see section 8. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Local exhaust is recommended where dust may occur. Where excessive dust may result, use approved respiratory protection equipment. Store tightly closed in a dry and cool place.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Keep only in the original container.

Storage conditions : Store tightly closed in a dry and cool place. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store away from heat/moisture. Keep away from combustible material. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Heat and ignition sources : Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges).

7.3. Specific end use(s)

For œnological use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2 (68855-54-9)	
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Poussières totales (locaux à pollution spécifique)
VME (OEL TWA)	4 mg/m³ 0,9 mg/m³
Remark	Valeurs règlementaires contraignantes
Regulatory reference	Article R4412-149 du Code du travail (réf.: INRS ED 984, 2016; Décret n° 2021-1763)

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m³
Silica, respirable crystalline (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m³
Dust, inorganic (inhalable dust)	5 mg/m³

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Poussières (locaux à pollution spécifique)
VME (OEL TWA)	4 mg/m³ (Poussières totales) 0,9 mg/m³ Poussières alvéolaires
Remark	Valeurs règlementaires contraignantes
Regulatory reference	Article R4412-149 du Code du travail (réf.: INRS ED 984, 2016; Décret n° 2021-1763)
Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Sílice Cristalina: Cristobalita
VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [1]	0,05 mg/m³ Fracción respirable
Remark	v (Agente cancerígeno con valor límite vinculante recogido en el anexo III del Real Decreto 665/1997 y en sus modificaciones posteriores), d (Véase UNE EN 481: Atmósferas en los puestos de trabajo. Definición de las fracciones por el tamaño de las partículas para la medición de aerosoles), y (Reclasificado, por la International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) de grupo 2A (probablemente carcinogénico en humanos) a grupo 1 (carcinogénico en humanos)).
Regulatory reference	Límites de Exposición Profesional para Agentes Químicos en España 2022. INSHT

8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

No additional information available

8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2 (68855-54-9)	
DNEL/DMEL (Workers)	
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	0,05 mg/m³
DNEL/DMEL (General population)	
Long-term - systemic effects,oral	18,7 mg/kg bodyweight/day
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	0,05 mg/m³
PNEC (STP)	
PNEC sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l

Additional information : :

8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Avoid dust formation. Avoid raising powdered materials into airborne dust. Carry out operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):

8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

Eye protection:

Use splash goggles when eye contact due to splashing is possible. Safety glasses

Eye protection			
Type	**Field of application**	**Characteristics**	**Standard**
Safety glasses, Face shield	Dust		EN 166

8.2.2.2. Skin protection

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved protective clothing

Skin and body protection	
Type	**Standard**
Chemically resistant protective gloves	EN 374

Hand protection:

Protective gloves

Hand protection					
Type	**Material**	**Permeation**	**Thickness (mm)**	**Penetration**	**Standard**
Chemically resistant protective gloves	Polyvinylchloride (PVC), Natural rubber				EN ISO 374

Other skin protection

Materials for protective clothing:

Antistatic clothing. EN 340. EN 1149

8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection:

Use engineering controls to keep exposures below the OEL or DNEL. Where excessive dust may result, use approved respiratory protection equipment. Wear suitable respiratory equipment in case of insufficient ventilation. Appropriate dust or mist respirator should be used if airborne particles are generated when handling this material. EN 149. Dust production: dust mask with filter type P2

8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

No additional information available

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Environmental exposure controls:

Do not allow into drains or water courses. Avoid discharge to atmosphere. Avoid release to the environment.

Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Apply emollient cream.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Solid
Colour	:	White to off-white.
Appearance	:	Powder.
Odour	:	odourless.
Odour threshold	:	Not available
Melting point	:	449,85 °C
Freezing point	:	Not applicable
Boiling point	:	Not available
Flammability	:	Non flammable.
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	:	Non oxidizing.
Explosive limits	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available
pH	:	≥ 8 – ≤ 11 10%
pH solution	:	Not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Solubility	:	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	Not available
Vapour pressure	:	Not available
Vapour pressure at 50°C	:	Not available
Density	:	Not available
Relative density	:	2,36 Type: 'relative density' Temp.: 20 °C
Relative vapour density at 20°C	:	Not applicable
Particle size	:	Not available
Particle size distribution	:	Not available
Particle shape	:	Not available
Particle aspect ratio	:	Not available
Particle aggregation state	:	Not available
Particle agglomeration state	:	Not available
Particle specific surface area	:	Not available
Particle dustiness	:	Not available

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

No additional information available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use. Can react with. Hydrofluoric Acid.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials

None to our knowledge. Hydrofluoric Acid.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (oral) : No harmful effects expected in amounts likely to be ingested by accident. No acute or long term effects were seen in animal studies following oral exposure.

Acute toxicity (dermal) : No acute effects were seen in an animal study following acute dermal exposure. . Kieselguhr soda ash flux calcined is not a skin irritant. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.

Acute toxicity (inhalation) : No acute effects were seen in an animal study following acute inhalation exposure. A 90 day repeated dose inhalation study has been proposed. Calcined diatomaceous earth (Kieselgur) contains crystalline silica, which is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease. In a 1997 monograph (Volume 68, “Silica, Some Silicates, Coal Dust and Para-aramid Fibrils”), the International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) has classified “inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources” in Group 1 as a substance “carcinogenic to humans”. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Crystalline silica has also been classified by the German MAK Commission as a human carcinogen (Category A1). Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2 (68855-54-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 2,6 mg/l/4h Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rabbit	>
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 2,6 mg/l/4h Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not irritating to rabbits on cutaneous application. (OECD 404 method). Kieselguhr soda ash flux calcined is not an eye irritant.
pH: ≥ 8 – ≤ 11 10%

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not irritating to rabbits on ocular application. (OECD 405 method)
pH: ≥ 8 – ≤ 11 10%

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Did not cause sensitisation. No sensitizing reaction was observed for guinea pigs. (OECD 429 method)

Germ cell mutagenicity : Mutagenicity tests are negative. (OECD 471 method). (OECD 473 method). (OECD 476 method)

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : 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.

DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2 (68855-54-9)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	3737,9 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	3737,9 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

DIATOMYL® P00 - P0 - P2 (68855-54-9)	
Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable

11.2. Information on other hazards

No additional information available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Ecological problems are not known or expected under normal use. High concentration in water may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short–term (acute) : Not classified

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic) : Not classified

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1000 g/l Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) (OECD 203 method). Exceeds the maximum solubility of the product
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1000 g/l Daphnia magna (OECD 203 method)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
Persistence and degradability	Not biodegradable. Not applicable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not potentially bioaccumulable.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Diatomaceous Eart, Flux Calcined (68855-54-9)	
Ecology - soil	Not applicable. Not soluble in water alone.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No additional information available

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No additional information available

12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : Do not allow to enter drains or water courses

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Empty remaining contents. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

14.1. UN number or ID number

UN-No. (ADR) : Not regulated

UN-No. (IMDG) : Not regulated

UN-No. (IATA) : Not regulated

UN-No. (ADN) : Not regulated

UN-No. (RID) : Not regulated

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name (ADR) : Not regulated

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : Not regulated

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Not regulated

Proper Shipping Name (ADN) : Not regulated

Proper Shipping Name (RID) : Not regulated

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR

Transport hazard class(es) (ADR) : Not regulated

IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : Not regulated

IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : Not regulated

ADN

Transport hazard class(es) (ADN) : Not regulated

RID

Transport hazard class(es) (RID) : Not regulated

14.4. Packing group

Packing group (ADR) : Not regulated
Packing group (IMDG) : Not regulated
Packing group (IATA) : Not regulated
Packing group (ADN) : Not regulated
Packing group (RID) : Not regulated

14.5. Environmental hazards

Dangerous for the environment : No
Marine pollutant : No
Other information : No supplementary information available

14.6. Special precautions for user

Overland transport

Not regulated

Transport by sea

Not regulated

Air transport

Not regulated

Inland waterway transport

Not regulated

Rail transport

Not regulated

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Not listed on REACH Annex XVII
Not listed on the REACH Candidate List
Not listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)
Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012)
Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021)
Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

15.1.2. National regulations

Germany

Water hazard class (WGK)	:	Not classified according to Regulation Governing Systems for Handling Substances Hazardous to Waters (AwSV)
Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)	:	Is not subject of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV)

Netherlands

SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen	:	Diatomyl_P00_P0_P2 is listed
SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen	:	Diatomyl_P00_P0_P2 is listed
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Borstvoeding	:	The substance is not listed
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Vruchtbaarheid	:	The substance is not listed
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische stoffen – Ontwikkeling	:	The substance is not listed

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance or the mixture by the supplier

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes			
Section	**Changed item**	**Change**	**Comments**
8.1		Modified	
8.1		Modified	
8.1	Specific concentration limits (CLP)	Modified	
8.2		Modified	
10.1		Added	
12.1		Modified	

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BLV	Biological limit value
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
COD	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC-No.	European Community number
EC50	Median effective concentration
EN	European Standard
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
STP	Sewage treatment plant
ThOD	Theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD)
TLM	Median Tolerance Limit
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
N.O.S.	Not Otherwise Specified
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
ED	Endocrine disrupting properties

Other 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 respirable crystalline silica. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers.

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.