

DELABOLE SLATE - PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
SLATE GRANULES

1. <u>PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION</u>	
Product Name - Delagranules Description - A relatively inert, odourless, grey granule, used as a bulk filler or surface coating.	
This data sheet applies to all slate granule products produced and supplied by Delabole Slate and currently recognised as:- 6/8, 8/14 and S12.	
2. <u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER</u>	
Supplier and Manufacturer	- The Delabole Slate Company Ltd Pengelly Delabole Cornwall PL33 9AZ Telephone - 01840 212242 Fax - 01840 212948
Health, Safety and Customer Service	- Fax - 01840 212948
3. <u>COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</u>	
3.1	DELAGRANULES - are made from naturally occurring Delabole Slate mineral and contain Mica, Chlorite and Quartz, mainly in the form of silicates of alumina, iron and magnesia.
3.2	INGREDIENTS CONSIDERED HARMFUL TO HEALTH :-
	a) <u>Substances classified under the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packing) regulations 1993</u> - None.
	b) <u>Substance subject to recognised exposure limit</u> - Slate granules will contain a small proportion of slate dust. Slate dust contains traces of respirable free crystalline silica.
	c) <u>Hazard Classification : Note - There is no requirement under CHIP to label this product</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hazard unless dust occurs. • Safety phrases appropriate to dust hazard. OUR ADVICE - AVOID BREATHING DUST. • Risk phrases appropriate to dust hazard CAN BE HARMFUL BY INHALATION. POSSIBILITY OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.
4. <u>HAZARD IDENTIFICATION</u>	
4.1	TO HEALTH - During normal handling and use where adequate dust control measures are observed, there is no risk to health. - Risk to health arises from dust released into the air. The dust will contain some respirable free crystalline silica that may enter and remain lodged in the alveoli areas of the lungs. Lodged particles can cause irritation of the lungs. The long term effect of prolonged exposure can be silicosis.
4.2	TO ENVIRONMENT - There are no known environmental hazards related to this naturally occurring material. - The effect of product release on plant and wildlife will depend on quantity. Effect will be related to spillage screening out light or air. Dust coating on plant life will have a detrimental effect on photosynthesis.
5. <u>FIRST-AID MEASURES</u>	
5.1	EYE CONTACT <u>Effect/Symptoms</u> - Discomfort as with "grit in eye". <u>Action</u> - Wash eyes with plenty of clean water to clear particles from the eye. - Seek medical advice if discomfort persists.
5.2	SKIN CONTACT <u>Effect/Symptoms</u> - Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. <u>Action</u> - Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
5.3	INGESTION <u>Effect/Symptoms</u> - Not harmful by ingestion. <u>Action</u> - Wash out mouth with water. Give patient water to drink.
5.4	INHALATION <u>Effect/Symptoms</u> - Not likely to be inhaled. Not toxic. <u>Action</u> - Seek medical advice if inhalation occurs.
6. <u>FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES</u>	
<i>Slate granules are not flammable. They will not support combustion or facilitate combustion with other materials.</i>	
7. <u>ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES</u>	
7.1	PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS Respiratory Protection - Where dust occurs suitable respiratory protection should be worn to ensure that personal exposure is below the O.E.S. for dust and the W.E.L. for respirable free crystalline silica.
7.2	CLEANING UP Minimise generation of airborne dust by damping down. The product can then be swept and shovelled up and removed to a suitable waste receptacle. Alternatively use a suitable vacuum cleaner.
8. <u>STORAGE AND HANDLING</u>	
8.1	STORAGE Bags should be stored in a safe and stable manner and in a dry place.
8.2	SHELF LIFE If stored under normal temperature and humidity conditions and kept dry, shelf life is unlimited.
8.3	HANDLING - When handling bags, due regard should be paid to the risks outlined in the Manual Handling Operation Regulations 1992. - Avoid the generation of dust. - Where dust occurs use suitable respiratory protection.

9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION																																																	
9.1	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARD (O.E.S) - DUST O.E.S 8 Hr Time Weighted Average (T.W.A) 10mg/m ³ total inhalable dust. 4mg/m ³ respirable dust.																																																
9.2	WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT (W.E.L) – RESPIRABLE FREE CRYSTALLINE SILICA W.E.L. 8 Hr Time Weighted Average (T.W.A) 0.1mg/m ³ respirable silica.																																																
9.3	ENGINEERING MEASURES - DUST CONTROL - Where reasonably practicable, dust exposures should be controlled by engineering methods using containment or local exhaust ventilation.																																																
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9.5	IMPORTANT NOTE Dust Sample Analysis - Ensure the analyst is capable of identifying “Phyllosilicates” separate to Free Crystalline Silica or false high readings of F.C.S. will occur.																																																
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11. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY																																																	
Conditions contributing to chemical instability - None. Hazardous decomposition products - None. Special precautions - None.																																																	
12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION																																																	
12.1	SHORT TERM EFFECTS <u>Eye Contact</u> - Not an irritant, but exposure to grit could cause eye damage. <u>Skin</u> - Little to no effect. May cause dryness of the skin. <u>Ingestion</u> - The swallowing of small or large amounts is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. <u>Inhalation</u> - Little to no effect, although should be avoided.																																																
12.2	CHRONIC EFFECTS (DUST) <u>Inhalation</u> - Prolonged exposure to significant levels of respirable free crystalline silica has been linked with silicosis.																																																
13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION																																																	
13.1	AQUATIC TOXICITY RATING LC50 Aquatic toxicity rating not determined. The addition of slate granules to water may cause a very slight increase in pH that is not likely to be toxic to aquatic life.																																																
13.2	BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (B.O.D) - Not applicable																																																
14. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS																																																	
- Dispose of in accordance with the “Duty of Care - Control of Waste” Regulations and local authority guidelines. - Slate granules being of a naturally occurring mineral, are suitable for landfill.																																																	
15. TRANSPORT INFORMATION																																																	
Classification for conveyance - <i>Not required.</i>																																																	
16. REGULATORY INFORMATION																																																	
16.1	CHEMICALS (HAZARD INFORMATION AND PACKAGING) REGULATIONS 1993 - <i>Not classified</i>																																																
16.2	RISK/SAFETY PHRASES - NO OFFICIAL PHRASES. NOT HAZARDOUS, BUT OUR OWN ADVICE REGARDING DUST RELEASE IS:- Risk Phrases:- • Can be harmful by inhalation. • Possibility of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Safety Phrases:- • Avoid breathing dust.																																																
17. LEGISLATION AND OTHER INFORMATION																																																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. • Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. • HSE Guidance Note EH40 (Occupational Exposure Limits). • HSE Guidance Note EH44 Dust - General Principles of Protection. • HSE Guidance Note EH59 (Respirable Crystalline Silica) + “Silica Essentials”. • Any authorised manual on First-Aid by St. John’s or other recognised authority. 																																																	

