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This data sheet annuls and replaces all earlier editions.

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) nr. 1907/2006 dated 18 December 2006 as carried out by the Law dated 6 April 2007, nr.46

1. INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: Plusgran
Substance name: Bentonite
CAS-No.: 1302-78-9
EC-No: 215-108-5

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

Use of the Substance/mixture: Bentonite for enological use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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2.HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Bentonite does not meet the criteria for classification as dangerous as defined in Directive 67/548 EEC.

The product does give potential for generation of breathable dust during handling and use.

Dust may contain breathable crystalline silica. Prolonged and or massive inhalation of breathable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of lung fibrosis are cough and breathlessness.

Occupational exposure to breathable dust and breathable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

3. COMPOSITION – INFORMATION CONCERNING COMPONENTS

Description: Bentonite for oenological use

CAS Number	EINECS Number	Components	%	Hazards
1302-78-9	215-108-5	Bentonite	100	Non hazardous

Bentonite may contain accessory minerals also referred as impurities (like feldspars, calcite, dolomite, micas and other).

Crystalline silica (not listed in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC) may be present in quantity up to 3%.

For more information on crystalline silica see section 16 and annex 1.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

No actions to be avoided, no special instructions for rescuers.

Skin contact: no special measure

Eye contact: no special measure; wash with copious quantities of water and consult medical physician if necessary.

Inhalation: no special measure

Ingestion: no special first aid measures

5. FIRE PREVENTION

Not flammable, not explosive. No hazardous releases in case of fire.

6. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

Personal precautions: in case of exposure to prolonged or high level of airborne dust, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

Environmental precautions: no special requirements.

Methods for cleaning up: avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or ventilated vacuum system to prevent dust formation.

Wet bentonite could be slippery.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Safe Handling Advice

Avoid dust formation.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid dust formation

7.2. Storage

Technical measures / Precautions

No specific requirements. Provide appropriate ventilation and store bags such as to prevent any accidental damage. Prevent clay becoming wet.

7.3. Specific Use(s)

No special technical measures or precautions. Apply above handling advice when mixing with other substances.

8. CONTROL OF EXPOSURE AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure limit values

Exposure limit value for dust (inhalable fraction): 3 mg/m³

Exposure limit value for dust (breathable fraction): 10 mg/ m³

Respect regulatory provisions for dust and for breathable crystalline silica dust. Please refer to the annex 1 at the end of section 16 for the appropriate national exposure limit values.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation and filtering at the places where dust can be generated. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the workday. Remove and wash soiled clothing.

- *Respiratory protection:* in case of prolonged exposure to dust, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation (make reference to the appropriate CEN standard)

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls

No special requirements.

9. CHEMICAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

9.1. General Information

- Appearance: granular;
- Colour: grey, beige;
- Odour: odourless

9.2 – Important health, safety and environmental information

- Bulk density: 0,9 – 1,0 g/ml
- Melting temperature: 1000 – 1250° C
- Flash point: Not flammable
- Explosion hazards: Not explosive
- Solubility in water: Negligible
- Solubility in hydrofluoric acid: Yes

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemically stable, no particular incompatibility, no hazardous decomposition product.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Acute effects

Eyes irritation: mild irritant (class 4) according to the modified Kay & Calandra criteria

Skin irritation: not irritant

11.2 Chronic effects

Prolonged inhalation of breathable 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 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)

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 (see Section 16 below)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No specific adverse effect known.

Not persistent, not bio accumulative.

13. DISPOSAL

Waste from residues / unused products

Can be land filled in compliance with local regulations. The material should be buried to prevent airborne breathable dust being emitted. Where possible, recycling should be preferred to disposal.

Packaging

No specific requirements. In all cases dust formation from residues in the packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection be assured. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by a suitable waste management company.

14. INFORMATION CONCERNING TRANSPORTATION

No special precaution required under the regulation on transport of dangerous goods. Avoid dust spreading.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

According to EEC Directives, no warning symbols or words has to be put on labels.

The use of Bentonite in the production of paper and paperboard for food contact complies with recommendation N° XXXVI by BfR (Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung)

Bentonite is a substance generally recognized as safe (GRAS) according to FDA Code of Federal Regulations 21 CFR 184.1155 and one of its uses is like additive used as a component of food paper.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Training

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-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.

Liability

Such information is the best of *Enologica Vason* knowledge and believed accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.

Allegato 1: Tavola dei limiti di esposizione professionale (in mg/m³) – Gennaio 2006 (da estendersi ai 25 della UE)

La seguente tabella mostra i Limiti di Esposizione Professionale (LEP) per il quarzo, la cristobalite e la tridimite in applicazione nei Paesi europei. Non appena nuovi limiti di esposizione professionale (in mg/m³) appaiono in un Paese vengono implicitamente integrati in questo documento.

	Nome del LEP	Adottato da	Quarzo	Cristobalite (c)	Tridimite
Austria	Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentration	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales	0,15	0,15	0,15
Belgio		Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail	0,1	0,05	0,05
Danimarca	Limite di esposizione professionale	Direktoratet for Arbejdsstynet	0,1	0,05	0,05
Finlandia	Standard di esposizione professionale	Commissione nazionale per la protezione dei lavoratori	0,2	0,1	0,1
Francia	Empoussièrement de référence	Ministère de l'Industrie (RGIE)	5 o 25k/Q		
	Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition	Ministère du Travail	0,1	0,05	0,05
Germania	Grenzwert nach TRGS 900	Bundesministerium für Arbeit	0,1 ⁵	-	-
Grecia		Legislazione per le attività minerarie	0,1 ⁶	0,05	0,05
Irlanda		Codice professionale per la sicurezza, la salute e il benessere sul	0,05	0,05	0,05
Italia	Limite di esposizione professionale	Associazione Italiana Degli Ingegnisti Industriali	0,05	0,05	0,05
Lussemburgo	Grenzwert nach TRGS 900	Bundesministerium für Arbeit	0,15	0,15	0,15
Paesi Bassi	Maximaal Aanvaarde Concentratie	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid	0,075	0,075	0,075
Norvegia	Administrative Normer (8hTWA) for Forurensing i Arbeidsmiljøet	Direktoratet for Arbejdsstynet	0,1	0,05	0,05
Portogallo	Limite di esposizione professionale	Instituto Portugues da Qualidade, Higiene & Safety at Workplace	0,1	0,05	0,05
Spagna	Valores Límites	1) Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene	0,1	0,05	0,05
		2) Reglamento General de Normas Basicas de Seguridad Minera	5 o 25k/Q		
		2.1) Nuova proposta (con eccezione delle attività nelle miniere)	0,1	0,05	0,05
Svezia	Yrkeshygieniska Gränsvärden	National Board of Occupational Safety and Health	0,1	0,05	0,05
Svizzera	Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition		0,15	0,15	0,15
Regno Unito	Limite di esposizione sul luogo di lavoro	Ufficio nazionale per la salute e la sicurezza (HSE)	0,3 ⁷	0,3	0,3

Q: percentuale di quarzo

K: coefficiente tossico (pasi a 1)

Fonte: Adattato da IMA-Europe, Data: 07/01/04, versione aggiornata disponibile su <http://www.ima-nu.org/en/silicelimit.htm>

I LEP sono applicabili al quarzo, alla cristobalite o alla tridimite al 100%. Alcuni Paesi hanno norme speciali per le polveri miste, per es. in Francia si applica la seguente equazione: $C_q/5 + C_c/0,1 + C_t/0,05 + C_m/0,05 \leq 1$ (C = concentrazione media, ns = contenuto non siliceo, q = contenuto di quarzo, c = contenuto di cristobalite, t = contenuto di tridimite) dove tutte le variabili sono in mg/m³.

⁵ In Germania non esistono LEP per la silice cristallina dal 2005; al suo posto è presente un sistema di protezione della salute dei lavoratori.

⁶ In base al Codice Legislativo delle attività minerarie e al Decreto Presidenziale 307/1986, il limite di esposizione professionale alla silice cristallina respirabile è calcolato secondo la seguente formula: $LEP = 10 / (\%Q+2)$ dove Q = % della concentrazione di silice cristallina libera nella frazione respirabile della polvere

⁷ Nel Regno Unito un Limite di esposizione 0,1 mg/m³ è atteso.

Guida alle Buone Pratiche – Silice cristallina respirabile