

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH (UNCALCINED)**0248**

March 2001

CAS No: 61790-53-2
RTECS No: VV7311000Amorphous diatomaceous earth
Diatomite, uncalcined
Diatomaceous earth, natural
SiO₂
Molecular mass: 60.8

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
Inhalation	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Dry skin. Roughness.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water. (Extra personal protection: P1 filter respirator for inert particles.)	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

FINE WHITE POWDER

Physical dangers

Heating the material at high temperatures results in the formation of crystalline silica (see ICSC 0809 Cristobalite).

Occupational exposure limits

TLV (as silica amorphous): 10 mg/m³ E,I (ACGIH 2000).
 TLV (as silica amorphous): 3 mg/m³ E,R (ACGIH 2000).
 TLV: Intended change silica amorphous - insufficient data
 MAK: 4 mg/m³ (Inhalable fraction) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2005).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

Inhalation risk

Evaporation at 20/C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the lungs, resulting in mild fibrosis (see Notes).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: >2200/C
 Melting point: 1710/C

Density: 2.3 g/cm³
 Solubility in water: none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Literature suggests that the fibrosis may be due to crystalline contaminants.
 Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated.
 Another synonym is Kieselguhr.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information