

VIPEQ HISPANIA 2008 S.L.  
 Issuing date: 06/02/2014  
 Product: STONE VIPEQ

Material Safety Data Sheet  
 Version 2

## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company undertaking

### STONE VIPEQ

Company

Office:

VIPEQ HISPANIA 2008 S.L.  
 Parque Empresarial La Estrella calle Berroa nº2 oficina 110  
 31192 Tajonar (Navarra-España)  
 Tel. 0034 948 852 295  
 informacion@vipeqhispania.com

Factory:

Polígono Morea Norte calle D nº 14  
 31191 Beriain (Navarra-España)  
 Tel. 0034 948 310760  
 info@quimica-pequinsa.com

In case of emergency

Servicio de Información Nacional de Toxicología: 0034 91 562 04 20 (24 hours)

## 2. Hazards identification

Clasificación - Regulation N° 1272/2008/EC

This product is not considered hazardous in EC.

Clasificación - Directives 67/548/EC

This product is not considered hazardous in EC.

Labeling according to Regulation CE N° 1272/2008

This product is not considered hazardous in EC.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical description

Mix of quartz particles, water-based polymers and additives.

Hazardous ingredients:

This product does not contain hazardous ingredients.

## 4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice

Check section 8 for protective personal equipment in case of exposure.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

**VIPEQ HISPANIA**  
 CORCHO-NATURAL  
*con adhesión prospectada*  
 CIF B71005102  
 Parque Empresarial La Estrella, nº 2, Of. 110  
 31192 Tajonar (Navarra)  
 TLF. 902 106218  
 informacion@vipeqhispania.com

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If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Along with the information described in first aid section, other symptoms are not expected.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available. Treatment for exposure is aimed to symptoms and clinical condition of the patient.

## 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Sprayed water fire extinguisher. Powder extinguisher. Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher. Use of alcohol resistant fire-extinguishing foam (ATC type) is advisable. Either synthetic fire-extinguishing foam (including AFFF) or common protein foams can be used, although they are less efficient.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous products of combustion:** During a fire, smoke can contain the original material alongside with toxic products from combustion. Products from combustion can include Carbon Monoxide and Dioxide.

**Special risk of Fire or explosion:** the container might be broken by gas production during a fire. Applying water directly to hot liquids can produce violent steam.

Advice for firefighters

**Fire-fighting procedures:**

Keep people away from fire. Restrain fire and prevent unnecessary access. Use sprayed water to cool elements exposed to fire until it is extinguished and risk of re-ignition has disappeared.

Fight fire from safe distance. Consider use of remote hoses. Immediately evacuate the area either if the security valve warns it or if you note a change in colour of the container.

Burning liquids can be extinguished by water dilution. Do not use water jet as the fire could spread. Move the container out the area of fire if this manoeuvre does not pose any risk.

Burning liquids can be swept by water to protect people or minimize property damage. Avoid water stagnation. The product can be borne on the water surface and spread fire.

**Protective equipment for Firefighters:**

Use a self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothes against fire (including helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). If the protective equipment is not available, extinguish the fire from a safety distance.

## 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Isolate the area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away. Use the appropriate protective equipment. For additional information, see section 8.

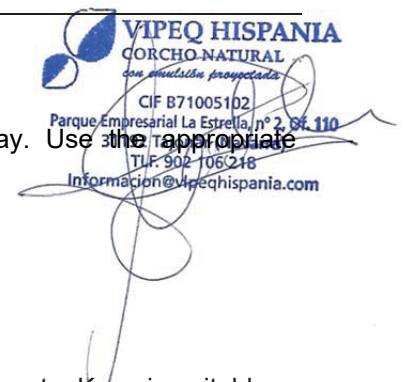
Exposure controls/personal protective equipment.

Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as non-hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.



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## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**General handling:** avoid contact with skin and eyes. Carefully rinse after handling. Container, even when empty, can contain gas. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or similar close to empty containers. Spillage of these organic products on hot insulating and fibrous materials can result in lower ignition temperatures and spontaneous combustion.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

No data available

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Personal protective equipment

#### Eye/face protection

Use protective goggles that comply with EN 166 regulation or equivalent.

#### Skin protection

Use clean clothes with long sleeves.

#### Hands protection

Use gloves that are chemically resistant to this material when exposure is frequent. Use resistant gloves to chemical products classified in EN 374 regulation: protective gloves for chemical products and microorganisms. Advisable material for gloves: Butyl rubber, Ethyl Alcohol, Vinilic laminated Alcohol (EVAL). Acceptable materials for gloves: Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile Butadiene Rubber, Polyvinyl chloride.

When exposure is frequent and prolonged, it is recommended using protective gloves, class 4 or above (time of use longer than 120 minutes according to EN 374). For brief exposures, gloves class 1 or above (time of use longer than 10 minutes according to EN 374).

NOTE: in order to choose a specific type of gloves, for a particular application, time and workplace, there are factors that should be considered such as: other nearby chemical products, physical requirements (protection against cuts, punctures and thermal protection), potential allergy to the gloves' material and instructions provided by the manufacturer.

#### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be used when limits to exposure are exceeded. In case there are not guides or limit values, use respiratory protection when either adverse effects arise such as throat sore or risk evaluation process recommends it.

For most cases, respiratory protection is not required. However, use a CE certified purifying ventilator if you feel discomfort (cartridge for organic vapour, type A (boiling point >65°C)

#### Ingestion

Practice good personal hygiene. Do not eat or store food at the workplace. Clean your hands before meals or smoking.

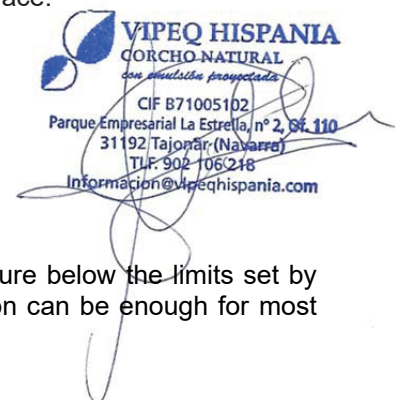
### Control of environmental exposure

Do not let product enter drains.

## Technical Measures

### **Ventilation:**

Use local ventilation, or alternatives to keep ambient levels of exposure below the limits set by guides. If there are not required limits of exposure, general ventilation can be enough for most cases.



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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Aspect: Viscous fluid  
 Odour: Ethereal

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Not known hazardous reactions under standard circumstances.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See section 7, Storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not take place.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Not distill until it is dry. The product can undergo oxidation under high temperatures. Gas production during breakdown can raise pressure in enclosed environment.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong acids, bases and oxidizers.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Products from decomposition are dependent on temperature, air flow and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include Aldehyde, Ketones and Organic acids.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Ingestion

Toxicity by ingestion is low. Accidental ingestion of small quantities during maintenance procedures should not cause discomfort. Large quantities might cause it.

DL50, Rate 3.700 mg/kg

### Risk of aspiration

Risk of aspiration is not likely to take place according to physical characteristics.

### Dermic toxicity

A prolonged contact with skin is not likely to cause absorption of harmful quantities of product.

DL50, Rate > 2.000 mg/kg

### Inhalation

A prolonged exposure is not likely to produce harmful effects. According to available data, no narcotic effects or respiratory irritation arose.

No mortality under this concentration. CL50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rate > 2,04 mg/l

### Eye irritation

Eye irritation might occur as it could slightly damage the cornea.

### Dermal irritation

A prolonged exposure can cause a slight skin irritation.

### Skin

Allergic reactions do not arise in human and guinea pigs tests.

### Respiratory

No relevant data.

### Repeated dose of toxicity

It has been reported effects in some organs of animals: kidneys of male rats. Those effects are specific for that specie and it is not common they can be passed on humans.

### Chronic toxicity and Carcinogenesis

Similar materials do not trigger cancer in experimental animals.

### Developmental toxicity

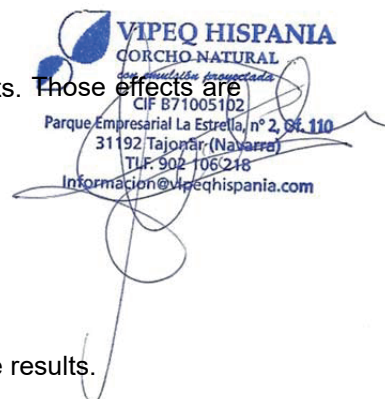
It causes neither birth defects nor fetal effects in experimental animals.

### Reproductive toxicity

It does not interfere in reproduction according to studies.

### Genetic toxicity

Studies of in-vitro genetic toxicity and in experimental animals show negative results.



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## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

This material has not been classified as harmful for aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 above 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

#### Prolonged and acute toxicity in fishes

CL50, aquarium specie (Poecilia reticulata), static, 96 h: 841 mg/l

#### Acute toxicity in Aquatic Invertebrates

CL50, water flea Daphnia magna, static, 48 h, immobilization: > 1.000 mg/l

### 12.2 Persistence and Degradability

This material is easily biodegradable. It successfully passes OECD test of easy biodegradability. This material reaches in excess of 70% of mineralization in OCDE tests of inherent biodegradability.

#### Biodegradability tests (OECD):

##### Biodegradability, Time of exposure, Methology 10 days interval

91 % 28 d Test OCDE 301E successful

95 % 21 d Test OCDE 301A successful

96 % 28 d Test OCDE 302B successful

### 12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

**Bioaccumulation:** bioconcentration potential is low (FBC < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient, n-octanol / water - log Pow:** 1,523 Estimated

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility potential in soil is very high (Poc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient, organic carbon in soil / water (Koc):** 10 - 21 Estimated

**Henry's Law Constant:** 3,78E-07 atm\*m3 / mol; 25 °C Estimated

### 12.5 Results of assessment PBT y mPmB

This substance is not considered as persistent, bioaccumulating or toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered as persistent or bioaccumulating (vPvB).

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is not included in the Annex 1, Regulation (CE) 2037/2000 about substances that reduce the ozone layer.

## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Dispose of as unused product according to local law. Do not pour in drains, soil or watercourses.

## 14. Transport information

- Land transport  
 (ADR / RID) Unregulated

-Maritime transport  
 (IMDG / IMO) Unregulated

-Air transport  
 (IATA / ICAO) Unregulated



## 15. Regulatory información

### Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.



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## 16. Other information

The data shown corresponds to our current knowledge and do not guarantee the characteristics of the product. The receptor of our product should observe, under their own responsibility, the corresponding regulations and normative.

### Modifications made from previous versions:

Changes have been made in all sections to adapt the FDS to the Regulations REACH (1907/2006) and CLP (1272/2008) according to Annex II Instructions of Regulation UE N° 453/2010.

### Abbreviations and acronyms:

VLA.ED: Environmental limit value – daily exposure.

VLA.EC: Environmental limit value – short time exposure.

VLB: Biological limit value.

DNEL: Derived no-effect level.

PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration. DL50: Average lethal dose.

CL50: Median lethal dose. CE50: Median Effective Concentration.

NOEC: No-observed-effect level. DBO: Biological Oxygen Demand.

ADR: Europeo Agreement about transport of hazardous goods by road.

RID: International Regulation about transport of hazardous goods by railway

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.

IMO: International Maritime Organization.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.



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