

Safety Data Sheet

In compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

Version: 11

Revision date: 24 November 2021

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier:

Substance name: Talc

Synonyms: Talcum, steatite, soapstone, French chalk, hydrous magnesium silicate.

Chemical name and formula: $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$

Trade names:

HAR® 3G 77L
HAR® 3G 84L
IMERFLEX HAR® T20
IMERFLEX HAR® T20C
INVELOP
JETFINE® 8CF
LITHOCOAT® T2 PF
LITHOCOAT® T2F
LITHOCOAT® T3 PF
LITHOCOAT® 1445 GR
LUZENAC 0
LUZENAC 00
LUZENAC 00C
LUZENAC 00S
LUZENAC 00S CERAM
LUZENAC 10M0
LUZENAC 10M00S
LUZENAC 10M2
LUZENAC 1445
LUZENAC 1445 GR
LUZENAC 2
LUZENAC 2 CANADA
LUZENAC 20M0

LUZENAC 20M00S
LUZENAC 20M2
LUZENAC 8218
LUZENAC G20 F
LUZENAC G40
LUZENAC HAR® T77
LUZENAC HAR® T84
LUZENAC HAR® W92
LUZENAC MB25
LUZENAC MC25
LUZENAC OXO
LUZENAC ST 115
MISTROCELL® L88
MISTRON HAR®
MISTRON HAR® 3G
MISTRON® 84-7
MISTRON® 85-6 GRF
MISTRON® 85-6 PF
MISTRON® 85-6F
MISTRON® 89-5F
MISTRON® Bi-M F
MISTRON® Bi-M GRF
STEABRIGHT®

STEAFIL™ FA 81
STEAGREEN®
STEALIM®
STEAMAS
STEAMAT®
STEAMIC® 00S CF
STEAMIC® 00S F
STEAMIC® 1445
STEAMIC® T1 CF
STEANITE™ T15L
STEANITE™ T15 GR L
STEANITE™ Bi-M GR L
STEAPLUS® HAR T77
STEAPLUS® PRIME
STEAPLUS® PRIME S
STEAPLUS® PRIME UWS
STEAPLUS® PRIME W
STEAPLUS® PRIME WS
STEASHIELD™ 10
STEOPAC®
STEOPAC® CF
TALCOLIVA®
TALCOLIVA® M

CAS: 14807-96-6

EINECS: 238-877-9

Molecular weight: 379.3

REACH Registr. n°: Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7.

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

Identified uses: Functional mineral for use in industrial applications.

Use advised against: None

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1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- Company name: Imerys Talc Luzenac France
- Address: Route Nationale 20
B.P. 11
09250 Luzenac-sur-Ariège
France
- Phone No.: +33 5 61 02 04 06
- E-mail of responsible person for SDS in the Member State or in the EU: msds.talceurope@imerys.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency phone number at the Company (CHEMTREC):

+1 703 741 5970 (International emergency phone number) / +44 20 3807 3798 (UK)

Available outside office hours: Yes

Other information (e.g. language of the phone service): -

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation EC 1272/2008: No classification

2.2 Label elements

- | | |
|----------------------------|------|
| • Pictogram | None |
| • Signal word | None |
| • Hazard statement | None |
| • Precautionary statements | None |

2.3 Other hazards:

Repeated and prolonged exposure to large amounts of talc dust can cause lung injury (pneumoconiosis). Risk of injury is dependent on the duration and level of exposure.

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying, etc), airborne respirable crystalline silica (quartz - cristobalite) 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 should be monitored and controlled. These products should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH.

No other hazards identified.

Talc is not included in the Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation.

Talc is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Talc is a substance of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials (UVCB, type 4) according to REACH & CLP Regulations.

Name	CAS	EC number	Concentration range (weight %)	Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
Talc	14807-96-6	238-877-9	100%	Not classified

The product contains below 1% (w/w) fine fraction of quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7).

3.2 Mixtures

-

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Following eye contact: Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Following skin contact: No special first aid measures necessary.

Following inhalation: No special first aid measures. Remove to fresh air and get medical attention in case of serious respiratory problems.

Following ingestion: No first aid measures required.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects both acute and delayed:

Symptoms of acute accidental exposure would be non-specific and similar to those of a massive inhalation of any dust without toxic effects. These symptoms may include coughing, expectoration, sneezing, and difficulty in breathing due to upper respiratory tract irritation.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No specific actions are required

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:

5.1.1. Suitable extinguishing media:

All extinguishing media can be used.

5.1.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No restriction on the extinguishing media to be used.

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

The product is not flammable, combustible or explosive. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters:

No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Avoid airborne dust generation. If the generation of dust is likely, respiratory personal protective equipment should be worn in compliance with national legislation, see EN 143:2000.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

No special requirements. Contain spillage and clean up as indicated below.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Dry product should be cleaned with a shovel or vacuum cleaner (with high-efficiency particulate air filter) while wearing personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation. Washing the floor with water is not recommended since it may cause the floor to become slippery. However, if talc is already wet, and only in this case, the floor should be thoroughly flushed with water to remove all slipperiness.

6.4 Reference to others sections:

See sections 8 and 13

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

7.1.1. Protective measures:

Avoid airborne dust generation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where airborne dust is generated. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Handle packaged products carefully to prevent accidental bursting.

7.1.2. Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Technical measures/ Precautions

Keep the product dry and in closed containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s): If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e. g. total dust, respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica). The OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for talc measured as an 8 hours TWA (Time Weighted Average) for a number of European countries is included in Annex 1. For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority. A European Binding OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is set at 0.1 mg/m³ in the Directive (EU) 2017/2398, measured as an 8-hour TWA (Time Weighted Average).

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls:

Minimise airborne dust generation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below specified exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne particles below the exposure limit. Apply organisational measures, e.g. by isolating personnel from dusty areas. Remove and wash soiled clothing.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

8.2.2.1. Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of dust generation which could lead to mechanical irritation of the eye.

8.2.2.2. Skin protection:

No specific requirement. For hands, see below

Hand protection:

Protective gloves are not necessary but recommended for those prone to skin irritation or dryness.

8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection:

In case of prolonged overexposure to high airborne dust concentrations, wear respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of national legislation. The use of half or full face masks with filters against particles of category 2 or 3 (FP2 – FP3) is recommended. See EN 143:2000 – Respiratory protective devices. Particle filters.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Avoid wind dispersal

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Solid. Powder, pellets.

Colour: White, off white to light grey

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Odour: Odourless

Odour threshold: Not applicable

pH: 9-9.5 (10% wt in water dispersion)

Melting point: >1300°C

Boiling point: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300°C)

Flash point: not applicable (inorganic solid with a melting point > 1300°C)

Evaporation rate: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300°C)

Flammability (solid, gas): Not flammable.

Explosive limits: Not explosive. (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties). Limits do not apply.

Vapour pressure: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300°C)

Vapour density: not applicable

Relative density: 2.58-2.83

Solubility (ies):

Solubility in water: Negligible

Solubility in hydrofluoric acid: Yes

Partition coefficient: not applicable (inorganic substance)

Auto-ignition temperature: not auto flammable

Decomposition temperature: >1000°C

Viscosity: not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300°C)

Explosive properties: no explosive properties predicted from the structure

Oxidising properties: no oxidising properties predicted from the structure

9.2 Other information: No other information

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: Inert, not reactive

10.2 Chemical stability: Chemically stable.

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10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: No hazardous reaction.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: None.

10.5 Incompatible materials: None known.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: None.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity endpoints	Outcome of the effects assessment
Acute toxicity	Talc is not acutely toxic. Oral LD ₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg bw (Weir, 1974) Dermal no data available Inhalation no data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Talc is not irritating to skin (<i>in vivo</i> , OECD 404, rabbit). Classification for Irritation/corrosion is not warranted
Serious eye damage/irritation	No data available
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin sensitisation: LLNA (OECD 429, mouse): talc is not a skin sensitiser
Germ cell mutagenicity	Talc is non-mutagenic (in vitro study results OECD 471 and OECD 487) From the strains tested talc appears to have no mutagenic effects Classification for mutagenicity is not warranted.
Carcinogenicity	Inhaled talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibres is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (Group 3), IARC Monograph Volume 93, 2010. IARC ruled that there is limited evidence that the use of talc-based body powder for perineal dusting is a possible risk factor for ovarian cancer (Group 2B). This is not a route of exposure relevant to workers and applies only to one specific use of talc.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available Oral exposure to talc has no effect on the development of the foetus, or maternal, or foetal survival (OECD 414, rabbit)
STOT Single exposure	No data available
STOT Repeated exposure	No organ toxicity observed in repeated dose toxicity tests. Oral: 90-day sub chronic oral toxicity (OECD 408, rat): No mortality, no relevant test item-related toxicological findings. NOAEL > 1000 mg/kg Inhalation: no classification for Specific Target Organ toxicity by inhalation upon repeat dose exposure is warranted. Any effects are likely to be non-specific particle effects rather than a specific intrinsic fibrogenic activity of the mineral. Dermal: toxicity via the dermal route is not considered as relevant. Therefore, classification of talc for toxicity upon prolonged exposure by oral route, by dermal route or inhalation is not warranted.
Aspiration hazard	No aspiration hazard envisaged

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11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties: Available data for the substance have been considered against the criteria laid down in Regulations ((EC) No 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100, (EU) 2018/605) and found not to apply.

11.2.2 Other information: None

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity: No data available on this product. No specific adverse effects known.

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No data available on this product. Products are an inorganic substance and therefore are not considered biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: Not relevant for inorganic substances

12.4 Mobility in soil: Negligible

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: Not relevant

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties: Available data for the substance have been considered against the criteria laid down in Regulations ((EC) No 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100, (EU) 2018/605) and found not to apply.

12.7 Other adverse effects: No other adverse effects are identified.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal of this product should be in accordance with local and national legislation.

Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection assured. Store used packaging in enclosed receptacles. The re-use of packaging is not recommended. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorized waste management company. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out in compliance with local regulations.

Waste code = 010102

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number: Not relevant

14.2 UN proper shipping name: Not relevant

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es):

ADR: not classified
IMDG: not classified
ICAO/IATA: not classified
RID: not classified
DOT: not classified

14.4 Packing group: Not applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards: Not relevant

14.6 Special precautions for user: No special precautions.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not relevant

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

International legislation/requirements:

Industrial Safety and Health Law: This product does not contain harmful or controlled hazardous substances under ISHL. Contains $\leq 1\%$ silica.

Toxic Chemical Control Act: This product does not contain chemical substances regulated as toxic, observational, restricted or banned under TCCA.

Dangerous Substance Management Law: This product does not contain chemical substances regulated under DSML.

Waste Management Law: Ensure to dispose of in accordance with the waste treatment standards prescribed in Waste Management Law.

California PROP 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act Proposition 65): Talc is not listed, however, the above mentioned products may contain respirable crystalline silica (airborne particles of respirable size) which has been identified by the State of California to cause cancer.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Exempted from REACH registration in accordance with Annex V.7. of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Data are based on our latest knowledge but do not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and do not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

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16.1. Revision

Date of previous issue: 20/10/2020

Revision details:

The SDS has been revised to comply with Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of REACH.

Section 1

Section 3

16.2. Abbreviations

LD50: Medial lethal dose

PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative toxic

vPvB: Very persistent very bioaccumulative

OEL: Occupational exposure level

SDS: Safety data sheet

STOT: Specific target organ toxicity

16.3. Key literature references

1. Baan, R, Straif K, Secretan B, Ghissassi FE and Coglian V. (2006), On behalf of the WHO International Agency for Research on cancer Monograph Working Group. Carcinogenicity of carbon black, titanium dioxide and talc. The Lancet Oncology. 7:295-296.
2. Wild, P.; "Lung cancer risk and talc not containing asbestiform fibers: a review of the epidemiological evidence". Occup. Environ. Med. 2006; 63, 4-9.
3. Cohrssen, B. and Powell C.H. (2001). Talc. In Patty's Toxicology, 5th ed., Bingham, E., Cohrssen, B., and Powell, C.H., eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. NY. pp. 519-538.
4. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans Volume 93 (2010) Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide, and Talc.
5. Wild, P. and coll; „Effects of talc dust on respiratory health: results of a longitudinal survey of 378 French and Austrian talc workers“, Occup. Environ. Med. 2008; 65, 261-267.
6. USEPA 1992. Health Assessment Document for Talc, Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office, Office of Health and Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. EPA 600/8-91/217, March 1992.
7. P. Leophonte and coll. "La pathologie respiratoire chronique des travailleurs du talc", Rev. Fr. Mal. Resp., 1980, 8, 43-45
8. S. Endo-Capron and coll. "In vitro response of rat pleural mesothelial cells to talc samples in genotoxicity assays (sister chromatid exchanges and DNA repair)" Toxic in vitro, 1993, 7, 7-14.
9. P. Wild, M. Refregier, G. Auburtin, B. Carton, JJ. Moulin "Survey of the respiratory health of the workers of a talc producing factory", Occup. Environ. Med. 1995, 52, 470-477.
10. P. Wild and coll. "A cohort mortality and nested case-control study of French and Austrian talc workers" Occup. Environ. Med 2002, 59, 98-105.
11. M. Coggiola and coll. "An Update of a Mortality Study of Talc Miners and Millers in Italy", Am. J Indust. Med. 2003, 44, 63-69

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16.4. Relevant H-statements

None.

16.5. 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. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers.

Disclaimer

This safety data sheet (SDS) is based on the legal provisions of the REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006; article 31 and Annex II), as amended. Its contents are intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material. It is the responsibility of recipients of this SDS to ensure that the information contained therein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. Information and instructions provided in this SDS are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date of issue indicated. It should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance, suitability for particular applications, and does not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. This version of the SDS supersedes all previous versions.

Only the original English version is authoritative.

End of the Safety Data Sheet

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Annex 1

Occupational Exposure Limits in mg/m³ 8 hours TWA – Respirable dust – in EU 27¹ + Norway & Switzerland

Country/Authority (see caption p. 3)	(inert) dust INHALABLE	(inert) dust RESPIRABLE	Quartz	Talc
Austria/I	10	5	0,15	2
Belgium/II	10	3	0,1	2
Bulgaria/III		4	0,07	3
Cyprus/IV		/	10k/Q ²	/
Czech Republic/V			0,1	2
Denmark/VI	10	5	0,1	
Estonia			0,1	
Finland/VII	10	/	0,05	2
France/VIII	10	5	0,1	
Germany/IX	10	0,5 ³	/ ⁴	/
Greece/X	10	5	0,1	2
Hungary			0,15	2
Ireland/XI	10	4	0,1	0,8
Italy/XII	10	3	0,05 ⁵	2
Lithuania/XIII		10	0,1	1
Luxembourg/XIV	10	6	0,15	2
Malta ⁶ / XV		/	/	
Netherlands/ XVI	10	5	0,075	0,25
Norway/ XVII	10	5	0,1	2
Poland/XVIII	2	0,3	0,3	1
Portugal/ XIX	10	5	0,025	2
Romania/ XX		10	0,1	2
Slovakia	10		0,1	2
Slovenia			0,15	2
Spain/XXI	10	3	0,05	2
Sweden/XXII		5	0,1	1
Switzerland/XXIII		6	0,15	2
UK/XXIV	10	4	0,1	1

¹ Missing information for Latvia and Croatia. As of 16 January 2018, a European Binding Occupational Exposure Limit is set for respirable crystalline silica dust at 0.1 mg/m³ in Directive 2017/2398.

² Q : quartz percentage – K=1

³ Defined for a density of 1 g/cm³, i.e. for minerals with a common density of 2,5 g/cm³, a calculated OEL of 1,25 mg/m³ applies.

⁴ Germany has no more OEL for quartz, cristobalite and tridymite. Employers are obliged to minimize exposure as much as possible, and to follow certain protective measures.

⁵ Inspection authorities use the ACGIH recommended limit value of 0.025 mg/m³.

⁶ When needed, Maltese authorities refer to values from the UK for OELVs which do not exist in the Maltese legislation.

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Caption

Country		Adopted by/Law denomination	OEL Name (if specific)
Austria	I	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales	Maximale ArbeitsplatzKonzentration (MAK)
Belgium	II	Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail	
Bulgaria	III	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and Ministry of Health. Ordinance n°13 of 30/12/2003	Limit Values
Cyprus	IV	Department of Labour Inspection. Control of factory atmosphere and dangerous substances in factories, Regulations of 1981.	
Czech Republic	V	Governmental Directive n°361/2007	Přípustný expoziční limit (PEL) (=Permissible exposure limit)
Denmark	VI	Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet	Threshold Limit Value
Finland	VII	National Board of Labour Protection	Occupational Exposure Standard
France	VIII	Ministère du Travail	Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition
Germany	IX	Bundesministerium für Arbeit	Maximale ArbeitsplatzKonzentration (MAK)
Greece	X	Legislation for mining activities	
Ireland	XI	2011 Code of Practice for the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (CoP)	
Italy	XII	Associazione Italiana Degli Igienisti Industriali	Threshold Limit Values (based on ACGIH TLVs)
Lithuania	XIII	Dėl Lietuvos higienos normos HN 23:2001	Ilgalaikio poveikio ribinė vertė (IPRV)
Luxembourg	XIV	Bundesministerium für Arbeit	Maximale ArbeitsplatzKonzentration (MAK)
Malta	XV	OHSa – LN120 of 2003, www.ohsa.org.mt	OELVs
Netherlands	XVI	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid	Publieke grenswaarden http://www.ser.nl/en/oel_database.aspx
Norway	XVII	Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet	Administrative Normer (8hTWA) for Forurensing i Arbeidsmiljøet
Poland	XVIII	Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social – 29.11.2002	Limit values
Portugal	XIX	Instituto Portuges da Qualidade, Hygiene & Safety at Workplace NP1796:2007	Valores Limite de Exposição (VLE)
Romania	XX	Government Decision n° 355/2007 regarding workers' health surveillance. Government Decision n° 1093/2006 regarding carcinogenic agents (in Annex 3: Quartz, Cristobalite, Tridymite).	OEL
Spain	XXI	Instrucciones de Técnicas Complementarias (ITC)	Valores Limites
Sweden	XXII	National Board of Occupational Safety and Health	Yrkeshygieniska Gränsvärden
Switzerland	XXIII		Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition
United Kingdom	XXIV	Health & Safety Executive	Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL)

Source : IMA-Europe. Date : February 2018