



Safety Data Sheet

White Kaolin Clay

Section 1: Identification of the Substance/Preparation and the Company

Product Name: White Kaolin Clay

CAS Number: 1332-58-7

EC Number: 310-194-1

Applications

Identified uses: Functional additive

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Soap and More
3830 - 7 St. SE
Calgary AB T2G 2Y8
403 217-2346

Emergency telephone number: ChemTel (MIS3548100) (800) 255-3924 Domestic USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, USVI
+ (813) 248-0585 International

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (EU 'CLP' regulation)

Not classified as hazardous

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008[CLP]

Not classified as hazardous.

Classification according to Directive 67/5481EEC or 19991451EC

Not classified as hazardous.

Adverse physiochemical, human health and environmental effects

Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica 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 dust should be monitored and controlled.

The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (EU 'CLP' regulation)

Risk Phrases NC Not Classified

Safety Phrases NC Not Classified

Other Hazards

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria

Section 3: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Substances

Name	CAS No	EC Number	%	Classification (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 ¹)
KAOLIN	1332-58-7	310-194-1	100%	Not classified
Impurities: Quartz	1408-80-7	238-878-4	<1%	STOT RE1

Section 4: First-aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.
Inhalation	Move-into fresh air and keep at rest. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth thoroughly. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturize skin.
Eye contact	Do not rub eye. Rinse with large quantities of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information

If adverse symptoms develop as described, transfer the casualty to a hospital as soon as possible.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific first aid measures noted.

Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

This product is non-combustible. No specific extinguishing media is needed.

Special hazards arising from the substances or mixture

Non-combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures

Avoid airborne dust generation. Wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation. Wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

Reference to any other sections

For personal protection, see section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

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. If you require advice on safe handling techniques, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16. Do not to eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry covered area. Minimize airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

Specific end use(s)

Usage Description

If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA-8Hrs	STEL -15 Min	Notes
Inorganic dust	WEL	4mg/m ³ resp. dust		
KAOLIN	WEI	2mg/m ³		
Quartz	WEI	0.1 mg/m ³		

Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Minimize 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, fumes or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne particles below the exposure limit. Apply organizational measures, e.g. by isolating personnel from dusty areas. Remove and wash soiled clothing.

Respiratory equipment

In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European or national legislation.

Hand protection

For prolonged or repeated skin contact, use suitable protective gloves. PVC or rubber gloves are recommended.

Eye protection

Use eye protection. Goggles/face shield are recommended. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

Hygiene measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet.

Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin.

Skin protection

No specific requirement. Appropriate protection (e.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Lump
Color	White / Off-white
Odor	Almost odorless
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Relative density	2.6 – 2.7

Other Information

No information required

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No specific reactivity hazards associated with this product.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable.

Conditions to avoid

No particular incompatibility

Incompatible materials

No specific, or groups of materials are likely to react to produce a hazardous situation.

Hazardous decomposition products

None under normal conditions.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

This product has low toxicity. Only large volumes may have adverse impact on human health.

Skin corrosion / irritation	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of skin
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Particles in the eyes may cause inflammation and smarting
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	Not classified

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity

LC 50, 96 Hrs. Fish mg/l	>1000
EC 50, 48 Hrs. Daphnia, mg/l	>1000
IC 50, 72 Hrs. Algae, mg/l	>1000

Persistence and biodegradability

The product is not biodegradable.

Bio-accumulative potential

The product does not contain any substances expected to be bio-accumulating.

Mobility in soil

The product is insoluble in water.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria

Other adverse effects

Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Section 13: Waste Disposal Information

General Information

This mineral can be disposed of as a nontoxic/inactive material in approved landfill sites in accordance with local regulations. Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided and suitable worker protection assured. Store used packaging in enclosed receptacles. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out in compliance with local regulations. The re-use of packaging is not recommended. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorized waste management company.

Waste treatment methods

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

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number

No information required

UN proper shipping name

No information required

Transport hazard class(es)

No information required.

Packaging group

No information required.

Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance / Marine Pollutant - No.

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

Transport In bulk according to Annex U of MARPOL 73178 and IBC Code

No Information required.

Section 15: Regulatory Information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

UK Regulatory References

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (S.I 2002 No. 2677) with amendments.

Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).

Approved Code of Practice

Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

EU-Regulations

Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

National regulations

Workplace exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

Water hazard classification

NWG

Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Section 16: Additional Information**General information**

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.

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.

Prolonged and/or massive exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of 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 fibers, 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).

So 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.

Health & Safety Executive: Detailed reviews of the scientific evidence on the health effects of crystalline silica have been published by HSE (Health and Safety Executive, UK) in the Hazard Assessment Documents EH75/4 (2002) and EH75/5 (2003). The HSE points out on its website that Workers exposed to fine dust containing quartz are at risk of developing a chronic and possibly severely disabling lung disease known as "silicosis". In addition to silicosis, there is now evidence that heavy and prolonged workplace exposure, to dust containing crystalline silica can lead to an increased risk of lung cancer. The evidence suggests that an increased risk of lung cancer is likely to occur only in those workers who have developed silicosis.

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