SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	**Kaolin Clay**
Chemical name	**Hydrated aluminium silicate**
Synonyms; trade names	**China clay, Kaolin**
REACH registration notes	**Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7**
CAS number	**1332-58-7**
EC number	**310-194-1**

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

Identified uses	**A functional additive**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	**Craftiful Ltd** **17, Stapledon Road** **Orton Southgate,** **Peterborough** **PE2 6TD** **01733 963029** **hello@craftiful.co.uk**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	**CHEMTREC + 1 703 527 3887**

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	
Physical hazards	**Not Classified**
Health hazards	**Not Classified**
Environmental hazards	**Not Classified**
Human health	**This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008. 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.**
Environmental	**The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.**

Physicochemical	**This product is an inorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH. This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.**

2.2. Label elements

EC number	**310-194-1**
Hazard statements	**NC Not Classified**

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

KAOLIN	**100%**
CAS number: 1332-58-7	**EC number: 310-194-1**
Classification	
Not Classified	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Product name	**™**
REACH registration notes	**Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7**
CAS number	**1332-58-7**
EC number	**310-194-1**
Composition comments	**Impurities: Quartz: CAS-No.: 14808-60-7 EC No.: 238-878-4. This product contains less than 1% quartz (fine fraction)**

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	**No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.**
Inhalation	**Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.**
Ingestion	**Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.**
Skin contact	**Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin.**
Eye contact	**Do not rub eye. Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.**

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	**The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.**

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	**No specific recommendations.**

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing mediaThis product is non-combustible. No specific extinguishing media is needed.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	**Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.**

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting	**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

Personal precautions	**Avoid airborne dust generation, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.**

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	**Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.**

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.**

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections **For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see**

Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions	**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. 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

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Usage description	**If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier.**

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

KAOLIN

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 mg/m³ respirable dust

Inorganic dust

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

Quartz

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0,1 mg/m³ respirable dust

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

8.2. Exposure controls

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, fumes or mist, 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.**
Eye/face protection	**Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.**
Hand protection	**Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Rubber (natural, latex).**
Other skin and body protection	**No specific requirement. Appropriate protection (e.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin.**
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.**
Respiratory protection	**In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protective equipment that complies with the requirements of European or national legislation.**

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	**Powder**
Colour	**White/off-white.**
Odour	**Almost odourless.**
Relative density	**2.6 - 2.7 g/cm³**
Solubility(ies)	**Insoluble in water.**

9.2. Other information

Other information	**No information required.**

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	**There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.**

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	**Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.**

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	**Not applicable.**

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	**No particular incompatibility.**

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	**No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.**

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

General information	This product has low toxicity. Only large quantities are likely to have adverse effects on human health.
Inhalation	Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.
Ingestion	No harmful effects expected from quantities likely to be ingested by accident.
Skin contact	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
Eye contact	Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: >1000 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: >1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Algae

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is not biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating. **12.4. Mobility in soil**

Mobility The product is insoluble in water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste trea ent methods

General information	This mineral can be disposed of as a non toxic/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 authorised waste management company.
Disposal methods	Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General No special precautions. The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

No information required.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

No information required.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No information required.

14.4. Packing group

No information required.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to No information required.
Annex II of MARPOL 73/78
and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No. 2677) (as amended).

EU legislation Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7 15.2.

Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other 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 crystalline silica (fine fraction). 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 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). 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. .