

Safety Data Sheet

In accordance with REACH Regulation EC No.1907/2006

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking 1.1. **Product identifier** Product name: Kaolin White BP CAS number: 1332-58-7 **EINECS** number: 310-194-1 **INCI name:** Kaolin 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Use of substance/mixture: A functional additive. Uses advised against: No specific uses advised against are identified. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet 1.3. Company name: Bath and Body Base Ltd 2A Laurel Way Bishop Auckland Co. Durham **DL14 7NF** Tel: 07493 064263 Email: technical@bathandbodybase.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency tel:

07493 064263

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)	
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. It is recommended that due regard be taken of the specified constituents in deriving an Occupational Exposure Standard for the workplace.
Environmental:	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.
Physicochemical:	This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.



2.2. Label elements

Hazard statements:

NC not classified.

2.3. Other hazards

PBT/vPvB:

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

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	EC No	CAS No	Content	Classification
Kaolin	310-194-1	1332-58-7	>99%	No classified
Diphosphoric acid, tetrasodium salt	231-767-1	7722-88-5	<0.3%	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Composition comments:	No.: 14808-6		78-4. The classification of the transfer of th	ction) Quartz: CAS- ation of the product
Ingredient notes:		does not contain ar		estance sub-type 4. es at levels greater

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1.	Description of first aid measur	es
	General:	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.
	Skin contact:	No special first aid measures necessary.
	Eye contact:	Do not rub eye. Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.
	Ingestion:	No special treatment required. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
	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.
4.2.	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	
	General:	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
4.0		

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

Notes for the doctor:

No specific recommendations.



Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	The product is non-combustible. No specific extinguishing media is needed. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	No restriction on the extinguishing media to be used.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards:

Non-combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Protective actions during fire-
fighting:No sp
agen
util b

ing fire- No specific fire-fighting protection is required. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. Product on floor when wetted will become slippery and may present a hazard; wear anti-slip boots.

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

Clean-up procedures: Avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation. Alternatively shovel into bags. Product on floor when wetted will become slippery and may present a hazard; wear anti-slip boots.

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 eat, drink and smoke in work areas; wash hands after use; remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Product on floor when wetted will become slippery and may present a hazard; wear anti-slip boots. For personal protection, see Section 8.



Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimize dust generation. General occupational hygiene measures are required. These include good personal and housekeeping practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices). Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

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:** A European Binding OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is set at 0.1mg/m³ in the Directive (EU) 2017/2398, measured as an 8-hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). Kaolin: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2mg/m³ respirable dust. Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4mg/m³ respirable dust. Inorganic dust: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10mg/m³ inhalable dust. Quartz: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0,1mg/m³ respirable dust. Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 5mg/m³ Diphosphoric acid, tetrasodium salt: WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit Maintain personal exposure below occupational exposure limits for Ingredient comments: dust (inhalable and respirable) as dictated in the national legislation. Diphosphoric acid, DNEL tetrasodium salt Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2.79mg/m³ (CAS: 7722-88-5): Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.68mg/m³ PNEC STP; 50mg/l Fresh water; 0.05mg/l marine water; 0.005mg/l

Intermittent release; 0.5mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

controls:

Appropriate engineering

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. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.



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Respiratory protection:	Local ventilation to control airborne dust levels below occupational exposure limits is recommended. In case of exposure, where engineering controls are insufficient, the use of Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) is recommended. A risk assessment process must be followed to ensure adequate protection from the airborne dust. The type of RPE must suit the work situation and the specific requirements of the wearer. Other environmental conditions should also be considered. The minimum "Assigned Protection Factor" (APF) required will depend on the measured or predicted occupational exposure levels divided by the OEL detailed in Section 8.1. Filters specified as FFP2 and P2 have an APF of 10. Correctly fitted, these would reduce the exposure to the wearer down to one tenth of the working atmosphere. Depending on the assessment of the exposure, a lesser or higher efficiency of filter may be required. The manufacturer's instructions and regulatory guidance regarding duration of use and correct fitting should be followed. The wearer of the selected RPE should receive training before use.
Hand protection:	Appropriate protection (e.g. gloves, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin. Wash hands at the end of each work session. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Neoprene, Rubber (natural, latex).
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.
Other skin and body protection:	For skin, normal work clothes are appropriate.
Hygiene measures:	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin.
Environmental exposure controls:	All ventilation systems should be filtered before discharge to atmosphere. Avoid releasing into the environment. Contain the spillage.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Powder
Colour:	White/off-white
Odour:	Almost odourless
pH:	7-9 @ 10% Slurry
Melting point:	>450°C EU Method A1
Initial boiling point and range:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Flashpoint:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Flammability (solid, gas):	Non-flammable EU method A10
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Nonexplosive (void of any chemical structures commonly associated with explosive properties)
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Vapour density:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Relative density:	2.6
Bulk density:	0.2 - 0.9g/cm³



Solubility(ies):	Kaolin <1mg/litre @ 20°C EU Method A6 Diphosphoric acid, tetrasodium salt ~ 50g/litre @ 20°C
Partition coefficient:	Not applicable (inorganic substance)
Auto-ignition temperature:	No relative self-ignition temperature below 400°C EU method A16
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Viscosity:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point >450°C)
Explosive properties:	There are no chemical groups present in the product that are associated with explosive properties.
Oxidising properties:	There are no chemical groups present in the product that are associated with oxidising properties.

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 There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product. reactions: Conditions to avoid 10.4. Conditions to avoid: No particular incompatibility. 10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid:

No particular incompatibility.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition product

Haz. decomp. products: Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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.



11.2. Toxicological information on ingredients

<u>Kaolin</u>

Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD₅₀):	LD ₅₀ >2000mg/kg, Oral, Rat OECD 420
Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD₅₀):	LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat OECD 402
Acute toxicity - inhalation Notes (inhalation LC ₅₀):	LC50 >5.07 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat OECD 436
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Kaolin is not irritating to skin (OECD 404, rabbit).
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Kaolin is not irritating to eye (OECD 405, rabbit).
Respiratory sensitisation:	Mouse: Not sensitising. OECD 429
Skin sensitisation:	Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) - Mouse: Not sensitising. OECD 429
Genotoxicity - in vitro:	No specific test data are available.
Genotoxicity - in vivo:	No specific test data are available.
Carcinogenicity:	In studies where Kaolin has been administered via intratracheal installation, Kaolin behaves as a poorly soluble particulate of low toxicity with inflammatory responses of lung tissue. Epidemiological studies covering a large number of workers did not reveal an explicit association between Kaolin exposure and tumour formation. In
	summary, no concern on carcinogenicity is triggered by animal studies or by epidemiological findings.
Reproductive toxicity - fertility:	
	studies or by epidemiological findings.
fertility:	studies or by epidemiological findings. No specific test data are available.
fertility: STOT - single exposure:	 studies or by epidemiological findings. No specific test data are available. No organ toxicity observed in acute tests. Based on the results from animal studies (mainly via intratracheal administration) it seems that the severity of effects seen in the lungs may be related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. Epidemiological studies show that exposure to high levels of Kaolin dust may lead to pneumoconiosis. Results indicate that the effects from Kaolin exposure are typical of those seen with poorly soluble particles under conditions of lung overload i.e. the lungs clearance capacity has been exceeded. It is likely that the severity of any effects are related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accession with posent in the material as an exceeded. It is likely that the severity of any effects are related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an exceeded.
fertility: STOT - single exposure: STOT - repeated exposure:	 studies or by epidemiological findings. No specific test data are available. No organ toxicity observed in acute tests. Based on the results from animal studies (mainly via intratracheal administration) it seems that the severity of effects seen in the lungs may be related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. Epidemiological studies show that exposure to high levels of Kaolin dust may lead to pneumoconiosis. Results indicate that the effects from Kaolin exposure are typical of those seen with poorly soluble particles under conditions of lung overload i.e. the lungs clearance capacity has been exceeded. It is likely that the severity of any effects are related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. No specific test data are available.
fertility: STOT - single exposure: STOT - repeated exposure: Aspiration hazard:	 studies or by epidemiological findings. No specific test data are available. No organ toxicity observed in acute tests. Based on the results from animal studies (mainly via intratracheal administration) it seems that the severity of effects seen in the lungs may be related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. Epidemiological studies show that exposure to high levels of Kaolin dust may lead to pneumoconiosis. Results indicate that the effects from Kaolin exposure are typical of those seen with poorly soluble particles under conditions of lung overload i.e. the lungs clearance capacity has been exceeded. It is likely that the severity of any effects are related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. No specific test data are available.
fertility: STOT - single exposure: STOT - repeated exposure: Aspiration hazard: <u>Diphosphoric acid, tetrasodium</u> Acute toxicity oral	studies or by epidemiological findings. No specific test data are available. No organ toxicity observed in acute tests. Based on the results from animal studies (mainly via intratracheal administration) it seems that the severity of effects seen in the lungs may be related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. Epidemiological studies show that exposure to high levels of Kaolin dust may lead to pneumoconiosis. Results indicate that the effects from Kaolin exposure are typical of those seen with poorly soluble particles under conditions of lung overload i.e. the lungs clearance capacity has been exceeded. It is likely that the severity of any effects are related to the level of crystalline silica (fine fraction) present in the material as an accessory mineral. No specific test data are available.

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: >1000mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) OECD 203
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates:	EC_{50} , 48 hours: >1000mg/l, Daphnia magna OECD 202
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants:	EC_{50} , 72 hours: >1000mg/l, Fresh water algae OECD 201
Acute toxicity - microorganisms:	No specific test data are available.
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage:	No specific test data are available.
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates:	No specific test data are available.
Toxicity to soil:	No specific test data are available.
Toxicity to terrestrial plants:	No specific test data are available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability:	The product is not biodegradable.
Kaolin - persistence and degradability:	The substance is inorganic and therefore will not undergo abiotic degradation.
Kaolin - biodegradation:	The substance is inorganic and therefore will not undergo biodegradation.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential:	The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.
Partition coefficient:	Not applicable (inorganic substance).
Kaolin - bioaccumulative potential:	Not relevant for inorganic substances.
Kaolin - partition coefficient:	Not applicable (inorganic substance).
Diphosphoric acid, tetrasodium salt - partition coefficient:	Pow: ~ -2

12.4. Mobility in soil

Kaolin - mobility:	Kaolin is almost insoluble and thus presents a low mobility in most soils.
Diphosphoric acid, tetrasodium salt - mobility:	The product is soluble in water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results:	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
Kaolin - 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.

Kaolin - other adverse effects: None known.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment 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. The re-use of packaging is not recommended. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out by an authorised waste management company. Comply with local regulations for disposal.
Disposal methods:	Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed

of in compliance with local regulations.

Section 14: Transport information

General:	The material is not classified as a dangerous substance and no restrictions apply for land/sea/air transportation (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID). Avoid generation and spreading of dust.
UN number or ID number:	Kaolin is not classified as hazardous for transport and does not have a UN Number.
UN proper shipping name:	No information required.
Transport hazard class(es):	ADR, IMDG, ICAO/IATA, RID: All not classified.
Packaging group:	No information required.
Environmental hazards:	Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant: no.
Special precautions for user:	Avoid any release of dust during transportation, by using air-tight tanks for powders and covered trucks for other dry forms.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code:	No information required.

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).

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessment: No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.



Section 16: Other information

16.1. Other information	
Other information:	* Indicates text in the SDS which has changed since the last revision.
Legal disclaimer:	This information is provided for documentation purposes only.
	The complete range of conditions or methods of use are beyond our control therefore we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product.
	Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate however, all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.
	Compliance with all appropriate local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.
	This safety sheet cannot cover all possible situations which the user may experience during processing.
	Each aspect of your operation should be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary.
	All health and safety information contained in this document should be provided to your employees or customers.