



Date: 21 March 2014

BP KAOLIN REGULATORY SUPPORT PACKAGE

This regulatory support package includes information on manufacturing and applicable regulatory information for the kaolin and calcined kaolin products produced and supplied by Naturally Balmy Ltd's supplier. This support package is modified as needed to reflect the most current information so users are encouraged to check for updates.

Section 1 - General Product Information

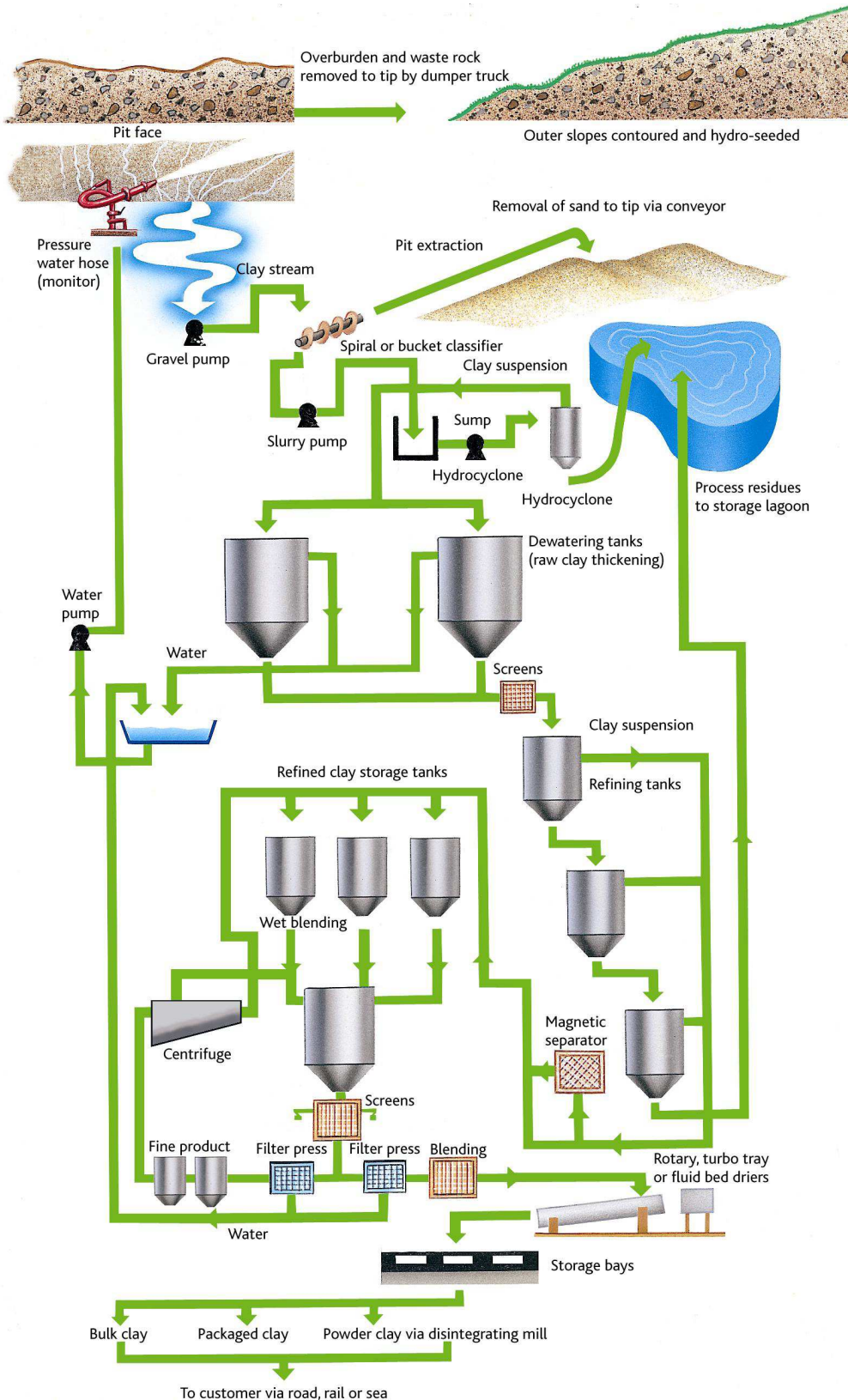
Products: Kaolin and calcined kaolin functional additives.
Chemical Name: Alumino-silicate
Plants: UK and France.

Section 2 – Manufacturing Information

Brief Description of Manufacture (from the Industrial Minerals Association Kaolin Factsheet (www.ima-eu.org))

Kaolin is a white, soft, plastic clay mainly composed of fine-grained plate-like particles. Kaolin is formed when the anhydrous aluminium silicates which are found in feldspar rich rocks, like granite, are altered by weathering or hydrothermal processes. The process which converted the hard granite into the soft matrix found in kaolin pits is known as "kaolinisation". The quartz and mica of the granite remain relatively unchanged whilst the feldspar is transformed into kaolinite. Smectite may also form in small quantities in some deposits. The refining and processing of the fine fraction of the kaolinised granite yields predominantly kaolinite with minor amounts of mica, feldspar, traces of quartz and, depending on the origin, organic substances and/or heavy minerals. Kaolin is quarried from open-cast pits using either excavators or high-pressure hoses. The required grades are initially selected at the pit face and further selection and refining occurs throughout its production. It passes through a series of refining and grinding processes to achieve the required particle size. Further modifications may be made to the product by bleaching, magnetizing and classification. The final product may be heat treated or "calcined" at over 1000 °C to produce an inert, calcined product. The surface may, additionally, undergo modification by the addition of silanes or similar materials for specific applications such as rubber and plastics.

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Section 3 – Physical/Chemical Information

CAS Number:

Kaolin	1332-58-7
Calcined kaolin	92704-41-1

EC No:

Kaolin	310-194-1
Calcined kaolin	296-473-8

Section 4 - Compliance Information

Allergens: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our Supplier naturally contains any allergens. No allergens or allergenic substances are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with known allergens. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of allergens in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility. Our understanding of allergens includes: animal fats, barley, beef, celery, cereals containing gluten, cocoa, coconut, corn, crustaceans, duck, egg, enzymes, fish, fruit, gelatin, gluten, lactose, lamb, latex, lupin, maize, milk, molluscs, mustard, MSG, nuts, nut oils, oats, offal, peanuts, phenylalanine, poppy seeds, pork, poultry, rye, sesame seeds, other seeds, seed oil, soya, sugar, sulphites, tree nuts, vegetables, wheat, yeast, yellow #5, vanillin (or the extracts or derivatives of any of the prior). With respect to cosmetics, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any detectable quantity of the allergens listed in European Council Directive 76/768/EEC and subsequent amendments or Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, which replaced it.

Animal Testing: To the best of our current knowledge, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier has been tested on animals for cosmetics' purposes. Since 1991 the only animal testing initiated by our supplier has been that carried out in order to satisfy legislative requirements. Our supplier has no plans to carry out any further testing on animals although we would always expect to satisfy any future legal requirement.

Asbestos: Microscopic examination of kaolin and calcined kaolin has revealed no determinable amount of mineral fibre present. These findings are supported by independent examinations by Arbejdstilsynet (National Institute of Occupational Health, Denmark) on a wide range of Imerys' products. The results obtained showed no fibrous material in any of the samples examined that could be suspected of being asbestos/tremolite.



Bisphenol A: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys naturally contains any Bisphenol A. No Bisphenol A is added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with Bisphenol A. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of Bisphenol A in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

BSE/TSE: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, the kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys do not contain any BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) or TSE (transmissible spongiform encephalopathy) contamination. The production of kaolin and calcined kaolin does not utilise ingredients from animal parts or their derivatives. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades do not come into contact with animal products or derivatives during the manufacturing processes. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of BSE/TSE contamination in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

CLP: The labelling and packaging of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (“the CLP Regulation”).

CMR: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades Naturally Balmy Ltd stock naturally contains any substances classified as CMR (carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction). No substances classified as CMR are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with any substances classified as CMR. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of substances classified as CMR in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

Cosmetics: Kaolin does not appear among the prohibited substances listed in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetics products, nor is it among the substances in Annex III that can only be used with restrictions.

Dioxin: Samples of the kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier have been found to be below the maximum permitted limit of dioxin set by the European Union. Periodic testing is conducted to ensure that our products continue to meet these limits.

Diethylene Glycol (DEG): Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any DEG.



No DEG is added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with DEG. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of DEG in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

EN71 & Directive 2009/48/EC: The EN71 Standard is based on Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys. The scope of both the EN71 Standard and Directive 2009/48/EC is finished articles. Raw materials therefore fall outside the scope of both the Standard and the Directive. Part 3 of the EN71 Standard for finished articles concerns "Specifications for the migration of certain elements". The permitted limits specified in Annex II Section III. 13 of Directive 2009/48/EC are for the migration of substances from the finished articles. Migration testing, therefore, has to be carried out only on the finished articles, not on the raw materials. We do not have any data for the migration properties of chemical elements from our kaolin or calcined kaolin grades. Neither the Standard nor the Directive gives limits for the content of specified chemical elements in the raw materials.

Food Contact:

- Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS): The United States Code of Federal Regulations lists kaolin as a substance affirmed as Generally Recognised As Safe (GRAS) under the FDA in accordance with 21 CFR 186.1256. As such, no limitation is placed on the use of kaolin or calcined kaolin in an indirect food contact application other than current good manufacturing practice.
- Kaolin and calcined kaolin are described by European Commission Scientific Committee on Food (SCF) Synoptic Document No.7 as inert materials and appear on SCF List 3 without any specified Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI).
- Kaolin and calcined kaolin are permitted for use in food contact applications under Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR) recommendation XXXVI (of 1st June 2013) Section A.II, XXXVI/1 Section I.B.2 and XXXVI/2 Section I.B.2. No restriction is placed on the use of kaolin or calcined kaolin. Furthermore kaolin and calcined kaolin appear under Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR) recommendations Section LII (of 1st January 2012) Fillers for Commodities Made of Plastic and may be used without restrictions.
- European Regulation (EU) no. 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 repealed European Commission Directive 2002/72/EC and its amendments. It provides a list of additives that may be used in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles for food contact applications. Kaolin and calcined kaolin continue to be authorised for use as a starting substance in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs with no restrictions.



Formaldehyde: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin produced by our supplier naturally contains any formaldehyde. No formaldehyde is added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with formaldehyde. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of formaldehyde in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

Glycol Ethers: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any glycol ethers. No glycol ethers are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with glycol ethers. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of glycol ethers in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO): Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. Kaolin is not a living organism and so has no genes to manipulate. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any GMOs. No GMOs are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with any GMOs. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of GMOs in our kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

Halal: Kaolin is mineral in origin and come from natural sources. There is no contact whatsoever with any food or product of animal origin and/or animal derivatives or fats. Loss on Ignition (LOI) testing confirms the absence of such organic residues. Based on this, the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is in accordance with the compliance of Halal requirements as defined by the Halal Food Authority, UK.

INCI: The INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient) name of kaolin is "Kaolin". The INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient) name of cleaned kaolin is "Calcined kaolin".

International Registrations:

- To the best of our current knowledge, kaolin appears in the following chemical inventory positive lists; Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL), Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI), Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) and Industrial Safety and Health Law (ISHL), Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS), US Toxic



Substances Control Act (TSCA), US Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 21: Food and Drugs, Chinese States Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), Inventory of Existing Cosmetic Ingredients in China (IECIC), Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC), Taiwan National Existing Chemical Substance Inventory and the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals. Kaolin also has a Swiss ID Number (G-8068). Kaolin is exempt from the following; Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL), Korean Toxic Chemicals Control Law (TCCL), New Zealand Toxic Substances Regulations Consolidated Schedules List, New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms, Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation & restriction of Chemicals (REACH), Malaysia Environmentally Hazardous Substances Notification & Registration Scheme (ENSNR) and Turkey Inventory and Control of Chemicals (CICR).

- To the best of our current knowledge, calcined kaolin appears in the following chemical inventory positive lists; Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL), Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI), Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) and Industrial Safety and Health Law (ISHL), Japan Hygienic Olefin and Styrene Plastics Association (JHOSPA), Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS), US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), US Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 21: Food and Drugs, Chinese States Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC and the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

Ionising Radiation: None of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier receives any type of irradiative treatment during its production or storage at their facilities.

Kosher: Kaolin is mineral in origin and comes from natural sources. Based on this, all the ingredients and processes used in the manufacture and supply of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades meet the requirements of Kosher certification.

Melamine: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any melamine. No melamine is added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with melamine. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of melamine in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.



Nano:

- None of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier is intentionally manufactured to be a nanomaterial. No nanomaterials are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with any nanomaterials.
- Commission Recommendation 2011/696/EU: In October 2011 the EU Commission recommended a definition for “nanomaterial”. The Recommendation to Member States, Agencies and Industry aims at covering “nanomaterial” in a wide range of applications and is not yet legally binding. Due to its very broad scope the definition will be tailored over the coming years according to the area to which it will apply for regulatory purposes. In essence, the Commission’s Recommendation states that: -"Nanomaterial" means a natural, incidental or manufactured material containing particles, in an unbound state or as an aggregate or as an agglomerate and where, for 50 % or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions is in the size range 1 nm - 100 nm. The Commission has yet to define and recommend a standardised measurement to correctly quantify the number of particles in this size range. According to our internal assessment and in the absence of any available harmonised methods, our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades do not fall under the definition of a nanomaterial.
- Cosmetics: Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products defines a nanomaterial as “an insoluble or biopersistent and intentionally manufactured material with one or more external dimensions or an internal surface, on the scale of 1 to 100nm”. With respect to some of the kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys, at the fine end of the particle size distribution there may be a small proportion of particles that are < 0.1 µm, which may be considered as within the nano range. However, these particles are naturally present as part of the whole distribution and are not added intentionally. None of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier therefore falls within the Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 definition of a nanomaterial.
- French Decree No. 2012-232: None of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier is intentionally manufactured to be a nanomaterial. Furthermore, no nanomaterials or materials containing nanomaterials are used during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin or calcined kaolin grades. Our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades do not, therefore, fall within the definitions in the French Decree No. 2012-232 of a substance with nanoparticle status.

Organic: The kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys are sourced from naturally occurring mineral deposits. Our products contain no additives nor do they contain genetically modified organisms or undergo irradiation. The production process



does not utilise solvents or volatile organics as raw materials. Many aspects of “organic” certification are debated by various agencies. It is, therefore, for each user and distributor of these products to determine how regulations relate to their individual application.

Origin: The kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys are sourced from naturally occurring kaolin mineral deposits.

Pesticides: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any pesticides. No pesticides are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with pesticides. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of pesticides in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

Phthalates: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any phthalates. No phthalates are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with phthalates. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of phthalates in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

REACH: Article 2 7(b) and Annex V; point 7 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (“the REACH Regulation”) explicitly exempt from registration and evaluation “minerals which occur in nature, if they are not chemically modified”. This is because such a registration is deemed inappropriate or unnecessary for these substances and their exemption from these requirements does not prejudice the objectives of the Regulation. Kaolin and calcined kaolin fall under this exemption and are therefore not registered.

Residual Solvents: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by our supplier naturally contains any residual solvents. No residual solvents are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with any residual solvents. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of residual solvents in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.

RoHS: Kaolin and calcined kaolin do not contain any detectable quantities of the dangerous substances included in European Directive 2002/95/EC (the RoHS directive)



or subsequent amendments. Furthermore, none of the materials listed in this Directive is used during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. The scope of Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS II) is “electrical and electronic equipment”. Therefore, strictly speaking, raw materials fall outside the scope of the Directive. Nevertheless, we can confirm that our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades do not naturally contain any of the restricted substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2011/65/EU above the stated maximum permitted values. None of the restricted substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2011/65/EU is added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with any of the restricted substances included in Annex II of Directive 2011/65/EU.

Shelf Life: The kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys are chemically stable, inert and non-reactive, and are chemically compatible with other substances. Furthermore, our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades are non-flammable and non-biodegradable. Our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades can, therefore, be stored for an indefinite period in a cool, clean and dry covered area with no significant detrimental effects. As a result, our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades do not have an expiry date and do not have a shelf life. Our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades are packaged in paper bags of 25 kg or less or in flexible intermediate bulk containers (FIBCs). The product will arrive at the customer’s location in various configurations, which may include a pallet, a slip-sheet between the pallet and the bagged product, and various types of external wrapping.

Storage Conditions: The specification properties of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades do not change with extended storage under the proper conditions. The proper method of storage is important to maintain the continued integrity of the product. We therefore recommend the following storage practices:

- Storage facility is clean, dry, sanitary, well ventilated and able to minimise entrance of dust, dirt, insects, birds, rodents and other animals.
- Sources of odour are controlled to prevent contamination. These sources include, but are not limited to, chemicals, insecticides, engine exhaust, cleaning products, fuel, sewage and refuse.
- Handle the product carefully to prevent rips, tears, marks and damage to the integrity of the packaging.
- Rotate product so that the oldest material on hand is used before newer material. Like all finely divided mineral powders, these products can agglomerate over time. These agglomerates are soft and are usually re-dispersed with normal handling but



they might cause problems in unattended volumetric feeding equipment. It is primarily for this reason that we recommend the rotation of stocks.

SVHCs: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin and calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys naturally contains any SVHCs (Substances of Very High Concern as defined in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 (“the REACH Regulation”). Furthermore, none of our kaolin or calcined kaolin grades naturally contains any of the substances listed by ECHA as candidates for inclusion as substances of very high concern (SVHC) in Annexes to Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006.

VOCs: Kaolin is a naturally occurring mineral. As such, none of the kaolin or calcined kaolin grades produced by Imerys naturally contains any VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds). No VOCs are added during any stage of the production processes for our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades. Furthermore, to the best of our current knowledge, none of the materials used during the production of our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades contains or is contaminated with VOCs. No routine presence testing is performed since the presence of VOCs in our kaolin and calcined kaolin grades is not considered a reasonable possibility.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BP Kaolin

According to Regulation (EU) No 453/2010
According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name BP Kaolin
REACH Registration notes Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

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 Naturally Balmy Ltd
8 Benson Road
Nuffield Industrial Estate
Poole
Bh17 0GB
Tel. 01202 567046
sales@naturallybalmy.co.uk
Naturally Balmy Ltd

Approved Sellers

1.4. Emergency telephone number

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical and Chemical Hazards	Not classified.
Human health	Not classified.
Environment	Not classified.

Classification (67/548/EEC) Not classified.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

Human health

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008 and in Directive 67/548/EEC. Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying) airborne dust may be generated. Occupational exposure to dust should be monitored and controlled.

Environment

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

Physical and Chemical Hazards

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

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008

No pictogram required.

2.3. Other hazards

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

KAOLIN	100%
CAS-No.: 1332-58-7	EC No.: 310-194-1
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Not classified.	Classification (67/548/EEC) Not classified.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

REACH Registration notes

Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

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 into fresh air and keep at rest. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Skin contact

Wash skin 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 dependant of the concentration and the length of exposure.

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

No specific first aid measures noted.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

This 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

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

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, wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. 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.

6.4. 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

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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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 or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

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

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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. 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

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Powder
Colour	White / off-white.
Odour	Almost odourless.
Solubility	Insoluble in water

Relative density 2.6 - 2.7

9.2. Other information

No information required.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No particular incompatibility.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid

No incompatible groups noted.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None under normal conditions.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

General information

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

Inhalation

Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

Ingestion

No harmful effects expected in amounts 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, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

12.1. 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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

13.1. Waste treatment 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 regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).
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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

No information required.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. 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 Legislation

Exempted in accordance with Annex V.7

National Regulations

Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	26/02/2014
Revision	1

Disclaimer

Such information is to the best of Naturally Balmy Ltd's knowledge and believed accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.



May 2016

Statement of conformity BP Kaolin

To whom it may concern,

BP Light Kaolin is produced from naturally occurring kaolin mineral deposits in the South West of England and is refined using processing techniques with quality control parameters and the product specifications of BP Kaolin remaining unchanged.

Whilst the product is not supplied from a single dedicated plant, standard procedures are in place to ensure full traceability of the product throughout the process. The product conforms to chemical and physical properties in the manner defined by the appropriate monograph published in the 2013 edition of the British Pharmacopoeia.



BP KAOLIN

BP Kaolin is a native hydrated aluminium silicate, free from most of its impurities, dried and milled to a fine powder. It contains a suitable dispersing chemical. The product is tested for chemical and physical properties in the manner defined by the specification of the British Pharmacopoeia 2013. It is also tested for residues retained on a 53 micron sieve, in order to control and identify the trace proportion of material inevitably included during the manufacturing process.

It is a light, white powder, free from gritty particles, odourless and unctuous to the touch. Product can be supplied in 20kg paper sacks. Pallet & shrinkwrapping available.

An irradiation service is available through a third party which irradiates to a specified dose. No guarantee of sterility can be provided.

Test Limits are:

Loss on Drying	(max. %)	1.5
Loss on Ignition	(max. %)	15.0
Soluble Matter	(mg. max.)	10
Coarse Particles	(mg. max.)	25
Fine Particles	(min. %)	70
Chloride	(max. ppm)	330
Arsenic	(max. ppm)	2
Heavy Metals	(max. ppm)	20
+53 micron residue	(max. %)	0.025

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