

GOONVEAN LTD

Safety Data Sheet

Name of the product: China Clay

Version 3

Revision date: February 2011

1. Identification of the Substance/Preparation and the Company/Undertaking

1.1. Identification of the substance or preparation

Kaolin

REACH registration number: Exempted according to Article 2 § (7)

Trade names: BP Light Kaolin

Chemical name/synonyms: Kaolin/China Clay

1.2. Use of the Substance / Preparation

The substance is used in the manufacture of:

Pharmaceutical (human and veterinary) and cosmetics

1.3. Company/Undertaking Identification

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1.4. Emergency Telephone

Emergency telephone number:- +44 (0) 1726 822381

2. Hazards Identification

Kaolin does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in Directive 67/548 EEC. . and Regulation EC 1272/2008

The product does give potential for generation of respirable dust during handling and use. Dust may contain respirable crystalline silica. Prolonged and or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of lung fibrosis



are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

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.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1. Chemical composition:

Hydrous Aluminium Silicate - $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$

Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate (food grade) $-\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (n= 0-10)

3.2 Components:

Name	% by weight	CAS-No	EINECS No	EU Classification
Kaolin	98.8	1332-58-7	310-194-1	No classification
Tetra Sodium Pyro Phosphate	0.2	7722-88-5	231-767-1	No classification

Kaolin contains less than 1% quartz (respirable)

4. First Aid Measures

Eye contact

Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists

Ingestion

No special first aid measure. Rinse mouth thoroughly. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Inhalation

Remove from source to fresh air. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention

Skin contact

Wash with soap and water, rinse after washing

General information

No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

No specific fire-fighting protection is required.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions

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



Environmental precautions

No special requirement

Methods for cleaning up

Avoid dry sweeping and use water spraying or vacuum cleanings system to prevent air borne dust generation. Wear personal protective equipment in compliance with national legislation.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1. Safe Handling Advice

No special handling precautions are required. Good housekeeping and dust prevention procedures should be followed to minimise dust generation and accumulation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Kaolin may be handled with bare hands without the use of gloves however gloves are recommended to prevent drying of skin. An apron may be worn to minimize exposure to the body.

7.2. Storage

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 damage.

7.3. Specific Use(s)

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

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1. Exposure limit values

Respect regulatory provisions for dust (total and respirable), and for respirable crystalline silica dust. Please refer to the appropriate national exposure limit values.

Tests carried out during production shows that respirable crystalline silica content is well below 1.0% at 0.07 ppm.

8.2. Exposure controls/Personal protection

Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust

The WEL (Workplace Exposure Limit) for Kaolin is 2 mg/m³ in the United Kingdom measured as an 8 hour TWA (Time Weighted Average). For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.

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.

Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side-shields in circumstances where there is a risk of penetrative eye injuries. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

Skin protection

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

Respiratory protection

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

Environment Exposure Controls

Avoid wind dispersal.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state	Solid (bulk, lumps, pellets, granulates or powder)
Colour	Varied
Odour	Odourless
Specific gravity	2.6 g/cm ³
Melting temperature	>1700°C
Boiling point	Not applicable
Flash point:	Non flammable
Explosion hazard:	Non explosive
Solubility in water	Negligible (<10 ⁻² g/L)
Solubility in hydrofluoric acid	Yes
pH value in water (100 g/l)	approx. 3 - 6

10. Stability and Reactivity

Kaolin is inert, not reactive and chemically stable. No particular incompatibility. No hazardous decomposition products-.

11. Toxicological Information

a. Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

b. Skin corrosion/ irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



c. Serious eye damage/ irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

d. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

e. Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

f. Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

g. Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

h. STOT – Single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

i. STOT – Repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

j. Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

12. Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Not relevant

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant

12.4 Mobility in soil

Negligible

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects

No specific adverse effects known.

However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

13. Disposal Considerations



Waste from residues / unused products

Can be landfilled in compliance with local regulations. The material should be buried to prevent airborne respirable dust being emitted. Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. This product can be disposed of as non toxic/inactive material in approved landfill sites.

Packaging

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.

14. Transport Information

No special precaution required. The product is not covered by international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods. (ADR, IMDG, RID, ICAO/IATA)

15. Regulatory Information

This product is exempted from REACH registration in accordance with Annex V.7

Refer to the regulatory exposure limits for workforce in force in each country.

UK Regulatory References:-

Health & Safety at Work Act

Control of substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002

Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40)

16. Other 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 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

Liability

Such information is the best of Goonvean 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 itself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.

Insofar as materials not supplied by Goonvean Ltd are used in conjunction with, or instead of Goonvean’s materials, it is the responsibility of the customer himself to obtain, from the manufacturer or supplier, all technical data and other properties relating to these and other materials and to obtain all necessary information relating to them. No liability can be accepted in respect of the use of Goonvean’s materials in conjunction with materials from another supplier