Simba Materials Limited t/a CTM Potters Supplies

CHINA CLAY Safety Data Sheet 45 / 104 Date of issue: 24/02/2017

Compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

1. Product and Company Reference 1.1 Product reference 1.2 Company name 1.3 Emergency telephone numbers	**Hydrous China Clay (Kaolin)** **Simba Materials Ltd t/a CTM Potters Supplies** *Tel: +44.(0)1709 770801 during office hours only* *Fax: .+44.(0)1709 770803*
2. Hazard Information 2.1 Classification of substance or mixture	China clay is of low acute toxicity but does contain free quartz. Kaolin has an OES of 2.5 mg/m3. Ensure that atmospheric dust levels are maintained such that the OES is not exceeded. Long term exposure to excessive levels of any mineral dust can lead to respiratory problems Registration No.: Exempt according to Article 2(7) of REACH Regulation EC 1272/2008: Classification EU (67/548/EEC) : This product contains less than 1% quartz (respirable) This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC1272/2008 and in Directive 67/548/EEC.
2.2 Label Elements 2.3 Other Hazards	None This product is aninorganic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH.
3. Composition/Information for Dangerous Components 3.1 Main Constituents	SiO_2 TiO_2 Al_2O_3 Fe_2O_3 CaO MgO K_2O Na_2O Loss 49.6 0.1 35.2 0.8 0.1 0.3 3.3 0.1 10.9 % w/w Kaolinite 65 - 71 Micaceous mineral 24 - 28 Quartz 1 - 3 Carbonaceous material <1 Component(s) CAS EINECS N Hydrous aluminum silicate 1332-58-7 310-194-1 R Phrases S Phrases : R36/37, R66 : S24/25, S37/39, S38
3.2 Impurities	This product contains less than 1% of quartz (respirable), which is classified as STOT RE1.
4. First Aid Emergency Action	

4.1 Inhalation	Remove from source to fresh air. If symptoms occur seek medical attention.
4.2 Ingestion	No treatment necessary
4.3 Skin contact	Usually no problems arise. Cleanse with mild soap and water. If irritation develops seek medical attention.
4.4 Eye contact	For direct contact, flush the affected eye with clean water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.
5. Fire Emergency Action	
5.1 Extinguishing method	None required
5.2 Extinguishing method forbidden	None
5.3 Risks from exposure of combustion	None
5.4 Recommended extinguishing equipment	None required

6. Spillage and Waste Disposal	
6.1 Personal protection	Avoid creating dust. Remove dust by vacuum cleaning. The use of water is not recommended: surfaces coated with wet material will be a slipping hazard.
6.2 Ecological protection	No Special requirements
6.3 Waste absorption method	No Special requirements
6.4 Unsuitable materials	None
7. Handling and Storage	
7.1 Handling	Use appropriate engineering controls and work practices to minimise dust generation. If you require advice on safe handling techniques, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16.
7.2 Storage	Dry covered conditions recommended.
8. Exposure Control/Personal Protection	

Exposure limits	MSHA PEL: 10mg/m^3 total OSHA PEL: 15mg/m^3 Total, 5mg/m^3 Respirable ACGIH TLV: 2mg/m^3 Respirable The OEL (OccupationalExposureLimit) for respirable crystalline silica dust is 0.1mg/m^3 in the United Kingdom, measured as an 8 hour TWA (TimeWeightedAverage). For the equivalent limits in other countries, please consult a competent occupational hygienist or the local regulatory authority.
8.1 Respiratory protection	Avoid inhalation of dust.
8.2 Hand protection 8.3 Skin protection	Protection recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin
8.4 Eye protection	Provide eye-wash facilities.
8.5 Specific hygiene methods	Maintain good standards of industrial hygiene. Ensure that occupational exposure standards are maintained.
8.2 Environmental Exposure	Avoid wind dispersal
9. <u>Physical and Chemical Properties</u>	
Appearance	White powder
Odour	None
pH	4.5
Boiling point	Not applicable
Melting point	> 1200 ºC
Flammability	Non flammable
Spontaneous flammability	Non flammable
Explosion properties	None
Oxidising properties	None
Saturated vapour pressure	None
Specific gravity	2.6
Solubility	Generally insoluble in common solvents
Water solubility	Generally <100 mg per kg of water
Lipid solubility	Insoluble
Additional specification	None

10. Stability and Reactivity	
10.1 Reactivity	Inert, not reactive.
10.2 Chemical stability	Chemically stable.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	No hazardous reactions.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Not relevant
10.5 Incompatible materials	No particular incompatibility.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	Not relevant
11. Toxicological Data	
Acute toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Serious eye damage/irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
STOT-single exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
STOT-repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
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, Not biodegradable
12.3 Bioaccumulation potential	No relevant
12.4 Mobility in Soil	Negligible
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB	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. Waste Disposal Information	China clays may be disposed of as non-toxic materials to approved land fill sites in accordance with local regulations.
14. Transport Information	
14.1 UN number	Not relevant
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not relevant
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ADR: Not classified IMDG: Not classified ICAO/IATA: Not classified RID: Not classified
14.4 Packing group	Not relevant
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not relevant
14.6 Special precautions for user	None
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not relevant

15. Regulatory Information	The Dangerous Substances Directive 67/155/EEC enacted in the UK by Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging Regulations 1993) Health & Safety Executive EH40/95 - Occupational Exposure Limits This product or its ingredients are listed on or compliant with EINECS Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.

16 Other Information	'China Clay' does not appear in EINECS as an individual entry but is classified as 'naturally occurring substance' with the EINECS number 3101276. 'Clay' appears on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory. 'Kaolinite' appears in the CAS directory and has the CAS number 1332-58-7 Third party materials Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by GSL/SML are used in conjunction with, or instead of GSL/SML 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 GSL/SML silica flour in conjunction with materials from another supplier. Liability Such information is to the best of GSL/SML knowledge and belief 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. Training 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. Social Dialogue on Respirable Crystalline Silica 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, an odular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica.
In1997,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 ofc hemicals 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…“(SCOELSUM Doc94-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 (specific for UK):
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 achronic and possibly severely disabling lung disease known as "silicosis". In addition to silicosis ,there is now evidence that heavy and prolonged work place 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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