

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Safety Data Sheet in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010)

Section 1: Identification of the Substance / Mixture and the Company / Undertaking

Product Name: Kaolin

REACH Registration number: Exempted according to Annex V.7.

Trade names: KA, KB, Kaolin

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

The substance is used in the manufacture of:

Ceramics (sanitaryware, floor tiles, wall tiles, roof tiles, tiles; porcelain, tableware, refractories, etc.)

Paper and board

Fibreglass

Paint

Plastic & Rubber

Adhesives and Sealant

Building material & Cement

Animal nutrition

Fertilisers & Agricultural products

Cosmetics & Pharmaceuticals

Mixing and combination with compoundable substances or minerals

Identification of the

Company :

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Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Classification of the substance or mixture

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 respirable crystalline silica (quartz - cristobalite) 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.

This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

REGULATION EC 1272/2008:

No classification

CLASSIFICATION EU (67/548/EEC) :

No classification

This product contains less than 0.1% quartz (respirable)

Label elements

None

Other hazards

This product is an organic substance and does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Substance:

Kaolin is a UVCB substance

Substances of **Unknown** or **Variable** composition, **Complex** reaction products or **Biological** materials

Name CAS-No EINECS No

Kaolin 1332-58-7 310-194-1

The product contains less than 0.1% of quartz (respirable)

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact

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

Ingestion

No first aid measure required.

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

Inhalation

Movement of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air is recommended Harmonised SDS for kaolin (respirable quartz fraction <0.1%)

Skin contact

No special first aid measures necessary.

Wash skin with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturize skin.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific actions are required.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Extinguishing media

No specific extinguishing media is needed.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

Advice for fire-fighters

No specific fire-fighting protection is required.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

Environmental precautions

No special requirement

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.

Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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.

Prevent slurry spillage from process equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

TECHNICAL MEASURES/PRECAUTIONS

Minimize airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental bursting.

Store in a dry covered area.

Specific end Use(s)

If you require advice on specific uses, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practice Guide referred to in section 16. Harmonised SDS for kaolin (respirable quartz fraction <1%)

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Follow workplace regulatory exposure limits for all types of airborne dust (e.g. total dust, respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica dust).

Exposure controlsOCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE 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.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**Eye/face 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. For hands, see below. Appropriate protection (e.g. protective clothing, barrier cream) is recommended for workers who suffer from dermatitis or sensitive skin.

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.

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.

ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Avoid wind dispersal

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance Solid (powder, granulates or slurry)

Odor Odorless

Odor threshold Not relevant

pH (150 g/l water at 20°C) 6,0 – 9

Melting temperature/ freezing point Not available

Relative density 900 kg/m³

Solubility in water Negligible (<10⁻² g/L)

Solubility in hydrofluoric acid Yes Harmonised SDS for kaolin (respirable quartz fraction <0.1%)

Other information

Not applicable

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data**Reactivity**

Inert, not reactive

Chemical stability

Chemically stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions

Conditions to avoid

Not relevant

Incompatible materials

No particular incompatibility

Hazardous decomposition products

Not relevant

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

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. Harmonised SDS for kaolin (respirable quartz fraction <1%)

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity

Not relevant

Persistence and degradability

Not relevant

Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant

Mobility in soil

Negligible

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

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.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

WASTE FROM RESIDUES / UNUSED PRODUCTS

Where possible, recycling is preferable to disposal. Can be disposed of in compliance with local regulations. 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.

Section 14: Transport Information

UN number

Not relevant

UN proper shipping name

Not relevant

Transport hazard class

ADR: Not classified

IMDG: Not classified

ICAO/IATA: Not classified

RID: Not classified

Packaging group

Not relevant

Environmental hazards

Not relevant

Special precautions for users

No special precautions

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not relevant Harmonised SDS for kaolin (respirable quartz fraction <1%)

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

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

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION/ REQUIREMENTS

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

Chemical safety assessment

Exempted from REACH Registration in accordance with Annex V.7.

Section 16: Other Information

Indication of the changes made to the previous version of the SDS

Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and Regulation (EC) 453/2010

Liability

Such information is to the best of PROLAT'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.

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, 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.