

SAFETY DATA SHEET- GROLLEG POWDERED CHINA CLAY

According to regulation (EC) No 2020/878

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

GROLLEG Powdered China Clay

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Ceramics: Sanitaryware, floor tiles, wall tiles, porcelain, tableware, refractories etc.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Valentine Clays LTD

Valentine Way

Stoke on Trent

ST4 2FJ

t: +44 (0)1782 271200

e: sales@valentineclays.co.uk

w: www.valentineclays.co.uk

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

CHEMTREC +1 703 527 3887

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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. Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled.

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

Physiochemical 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

EC Number 310-194-1

Hazard Statements NC Not Classified

2.3 Other Hazards

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

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Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Main Constituent

Kaolin Amount- 100%

EC No. 310-194-1

CAS No. 1332-58-7

3.2 Impurities

This product contains less than 1% quartz (fine fraction)

CAS No. 14808-60-7

EC No. 238-878-4

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Information	No acute and delayed symptoms and effects are observed.
After 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.
After Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
After Eye Contact	Do not rub eye. Rinse with copious quantities of water and seek medical attention if irritation persists.
After Skin Contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific actions are required.

Section 5: Firefighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

This product is non-combustible. No specific extinguishing media is needed.

5.2 Special Hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-combustible. No hazardous thermal decomposition.

5.3 Advice for Fire Fighters

No specific fire-fighting protection is required.

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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 or watercourses 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 References to Other Sections

See sections 8 and 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid airborne dust generation. Provide adequate 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 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

Technical measures/precautions

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

7.3 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.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters

KAOLIN

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 mg/m³ respirable dust

INORGANIC DUST

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

QUARTZ

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.1 mg/m³ respirable dust

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

TWA = Time Weighted Average

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8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering 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

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 of National Legislation.

Environmental Exposure

Avoid wind dispersal.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance - White Powder

Odour- Odourless

Odour Threshold- Not Relevant

pH- pH (100 g/l water at 20°C) 3-7

Melting Point/ Freezing Point- Not available

Relative Density- 2.6 g/cm³

Solubility in Water- Negligible

Solubility in Hydrofluoric Acid- Yes

9.2 Other Information

No other information.

Section 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.

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10.5 Incompatible Materials

No particular incompatibility.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Not relevant.

Section 11: Toxicological Properties

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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.

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity – fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: >1000 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity – aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: >1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity – aquatic plants IC₅₀, 72 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Algae

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

This product is not biodegradable.

12.3 Bio accumulative Potential

This product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

This product is insoluble in water

12.5 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

No specific adverse effects known.

Section 13: Waste Disposal

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

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

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.

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Section 14: Transport Information

General No special precautions. The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1 UN Number

No information required.

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

No special precautions.

14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code

Not relevant.

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.
EU legislation	Exempted in accordance with REACH Annex V.7
Water hazard classification	NWG

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

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

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Section 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 crystalline silica (fine fraction). 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. . Health & Safety Executive: 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 a chronic and possibly severely disabling lung disease known as "silicosis"." In addition to silicosis, there is now evidence that heavy and prolonged workplace 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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