

VETPAK SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification of the Substance or Mixture and of the Supplier

Product Name: KAOLIN CLAY Q38

Other Names: Unimin Clay Group 3, Q38, Q145, KO, K15GM

Recommended Use: Used in ceramic body and glazes, as a general purpose filler in paints, adhesives, rubber and paper, refractories, electrode coatings, nutritional binder in livestock.

Company Details: Vetpak Ltd.

Address: 150 Rickit Road, Te Awamutu.

Telephone Number: (07) 870 2024

Emergency Telephone Number: (07) 870 2024 8.00am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday except public holidays. National Poisons Centre, Department of Preventative and Social Medicine, University of Otago, P O Box 913, Dunedin, New Zealand. Phone (0800) 764-766 24 hours.

Date of Revision: 8th August 2008

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Hazards Classification: Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of ERMA, New Zealand unless the mixture is in the form of a fine respirable dust with chronic exposure anticipated.

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients:

Classification and Type:

INGREDIENTS:

Mixture	CAS Number	Proportion
Kaolinite	1318-74-7	65-95%
Quartz (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7	5-10%
Other minerals	Mixture	<25%

Section 4: First Aid Measures:

Description of necessary first Aid measures:

Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use or discard. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Eye: If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with running water holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Inhaled: Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult. Seek medical attention.

Workplace Facilities: Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

Notes for Medical Personnel: Treat symptomatically.



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Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Specific Hazards: Smoke, fumes and dust may be generated in a large fire.

Extinguishing Media & Methods: Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding materials involved in the fire. Do not use water jets.

Recommended Protective Clothing: Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours, fumes, dust or products of combustion.

Section 6: Accidental Release Methods

Wear sufficient respiratory protection and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Vacuum or sweep up material avoiding dust generation or dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust. Seal all wastes in labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Prevent the creation of dust concentration higher than the occupational exposure limit. Wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye contact. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using the product

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Protect containers / bags from damage. Avoid generation of dust.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Workplace Exposure Standards: Quartz (crystalline silica) TWA 0.2 mg/m³ Respirable dust

Engineering Controls: Good ventilation adequate to maintain the concentration below exposure standards is required. The use of a local exhaust ventilation system (drawing dusts away from workers breathing zone) is recommended. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable particulate filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ANZ 1715, Selection, use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye / face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to Australia / New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1337 – Eye protectors for industrial application.

Hand Protection: Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161; Occupational protective gloves – selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments.

Body Protection: Suitable protective workwear should be worn when working with this material, e.g. cotton overalls, buttoned at neck and wrist.

Hygiene Measures: Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. Always wash hands before eating, drinking smoking or using the toilet facilities.



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Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Powder.

Appearance: Dark, off white or white powder with a clay odour when moisturised.

Boiling Point / Melting Point: Not applicable.

Specific Gravity: 2.63 – 2.69 (H₂O = 1)

Flash Point: Non-combustible solid.

Flammability: Non-combustible solid.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Ignition temperature: Not applicable.

pH: 6.2 – 8.5 (20% aqueous slurry).

Solubility in Water: Insoluble. Forms colloidal suspensions in water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed: Ingestion of large amounts may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. When ingested, bentonite can swell several times in volume and can produce intestinal obstruction.

Skin: Skin contact may cause dryness. May cause mild irritation in the case of some individuals with sensitive skin.

Eye: Eye contact may cause mechanical irritation.

Inhaled: Inhalation may cause the drying and irritation of the respiratory tract. Acute aspiration may cause coughing, sneezing and pulmonary oedema.

Chronic Effects: The product contains respirable crystalline silica. Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to silicosis, a serious lung disease. The onset of silicosis is usually slow and lung damage may occur even when no symptoms or signs of ill health have occurred. Silicosis may develop to a more serious degree even after exposure has ceased, and may lead to other diseases including heart disease and scleroderma.

Carcinogenicity: The product contains respirable crystalline silica as quartz (<10%). Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources has been classified by International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). Furthermore, crystalline silica can cause silicosis or other lung diseases on prolonged exposure.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Mobility / Persistence: Not available.

Degradability: Not available.



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Bioaccumulation: Not available.

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Information: Disposal of the spilled or waste product must be done in accordance with applicable local, regional and government regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

Relevant information: This product is not classified as dangerous goods.

U.N. number: None allocated.

Shipping name: None allocated.

DG Class: None allocated.

Packing Group: None allocated.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Risk phrases:

May cause cancer by inhalation.

Do not breathe dust.

If insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Section 16: Other Information

Additional Information: National Poisons Centre, Department of Preventative and Social Medicine, University of Otago, P O Box 913, Dunedin, New Zealand. Phone (0800) 764-766 24 hours.

1. The above information has been compiled on the basis of good faith, and our experience from the available technical knowledge and data for this product.
 2. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used.
 3. No responsibility can be accepted for the wrongful or misinterpretation of this data.
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