

EXHIBIT 5

INCHEM, Bentonite (Montmorillonit), CAS# 1302-78-9, & ICSC: 0384




**BENTONITE** ICSC: 0384  
 "likinite May 2010  
 ontmorillonit

**CAS #: 1302-78-9**  
**EC Number: 215-108-5**

	ACUTE HAZARDS	PREVENTION	FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE &amp; EXPLOSION</b>	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.

PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!			
	SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID
<b>Inhalation</b>	Cough.	Avoid inhalation of dust. Use local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
<b>Skin</b>	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
<b>Eyes</b>	Redness. Pain.	Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible).
<b>Ingestion</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	CLASSIFICATION & LABELLING
<p>ersonal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.</p>	<p>According to UN GHS Criteria</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>DANGER</b> </div> <p>Causes damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled</p> <p><b>Transportation UN Classification</b></p>
<p><b>STORAGE</b></p> <p>Dry.</p>	
<p><b>PACKAGING</b></p>	



Prepared by an international group of experts on behalf of ILO and WHO, with the financial assistance of the European Commission.  
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### PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL INFORMATION

**Physical State; Appearance**

GREY TO WHITE POWDER OR LUMPS.

Melting point: &gt;1200°C

Relative density (water = 1): 2.5

Solubility in water: none

**Physical dangers**

No data.

**Chemical dangers**

### EXPOSURE & HEALTH EFFECTS

**Routes of exposure**

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation

**Inhalation risk**

A nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

**Effects of short-term exposure**

The substance is mildly irritating to the eyes and skin.

**Effects of long-term or repeated exposure**

The substance may have effects on the lungs. This may result in fibrosis (see ICSC 0808).

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

### ENVIRONMENT

### NOTES

Bentonites is aluminium silicate and contains crystalline silica.

The content varies widely from less than 1% to about 60%.

Bentonite is a rock formed of highly colloidal and plastic clays composed mainly of montmorillonite.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

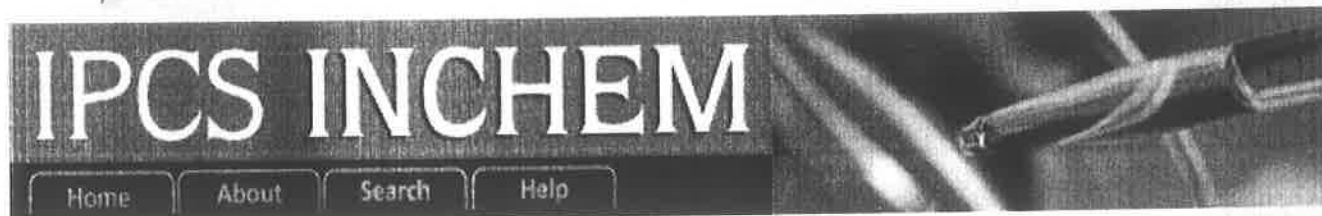
**EC Classification**

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**See Also:**

Toxicological Abbreviations

BENTONITE (JECFA Evaluation)



Your Query "1302-78-9" matched 2 documents out of 8787.  
2 documents displayed.

1.0000 ICSC 0384 - BENTONITE

10-09-18, <http://www.inchem.org/documents/icsc/icsc/eics0384.htm>

**Summary:** SPILLAGE DISPOSAL CLASSIFICATION & LABELLING Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Effects of short-term exposure The substance is mildly irritating to the eyes and skin. Effects of long-term or repeated exposure The substance may have effects on the lungs.

1.0000 Bentonite, Kaolin and Selected Clay Minerals (EHC 231, 2005)

10-09-18, <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc231.htm>

**Summary:** General population exposure to low concentrations of montmorillonite and kaolinite, the main components of bentonite and kaolin, respectively, and other clay minerals is ubiquitous. Bentonite, kaolin, and other clays often contain quartz, and exposure to quartz is causally related to silicosis and lung cancer. Bentonite, kaolin, and other clays often contain quartz, which is known to cause silicosis and lung cancer.

**International Programme  
on Chemical Safety (IPCS)**



**World Health  
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**IOMC**

**INTER-ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS**

A cooperative agreement among FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, World Bank and OECD