

Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)

SURROUND® WP CROP PROTECTANT

Document N3

Substances and metabolites; structures, codes, synonyms

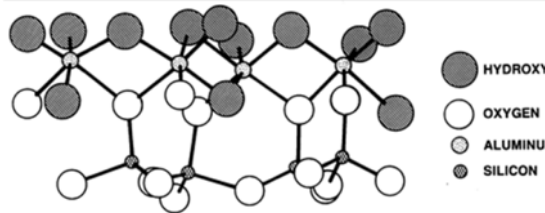
**Registration Dossier according to Regulation 1107/2009
EU Format**

Version history¹

Date	Data points containing amendments or additions and brief description	Document identifier and version number
February 2018		Document N3 Initial version

¹ It is suggested that applicants adopt a similar approach to showing revisions and version history as outlined in SANCO/10180/2013 Chapter 4 How to revise an Assessment Report

Table 1: Substances and metabolites; structures, codes, synonyms

Code Number (Synonyms)	Description	Compound found in:	Structure
Name: Aluminium silicate (Kaolin) Code: M99-SP1 Development code: None Manufacturing code: None	Purified and calcined kaolinite Calcined kaolin clay	Soil (sterile, aerobic, anaerobic, photolysis) Water-sediment systems Natural substance present in soil, surface water and ground water	

Kaolin (Aluminium silicate) is a type of clay mineral, a natural substance present in soil, surface water, sediment and ground water.

Clay minerals, including kaolin, are alteration or weathering products of silicate rocks such as basalt and granite. When eroded, transported in suspension downstream, and deposited in aqueous geologic environments where they undergo diagenesis, they form sedimentary rocks.

These rocks can then be eroded, again liberating the clay minerals including kaolin, however unless the clay minerals undergo metamorphism under very high temperature and pressure deep in the Earth, clay minerals remain inert. They are not transformed into other substances and eventually are re-deposited.

Further information on the origins and subsequent rocks containing clay minerals can be found in the abundant geological literature. Describing these complex phenomena is not within the remit of this submission.

There are no metabolites of kaolin (aluminium silicate).