KaMin geologists locate the finest kaolin with the use of drilling surveys.

Crude kaolin is transported and sorted at nearby stockpiles.

Kaolin is crushed and fed into a blunger where it is dispersed in water to produce a clay slurry.

Grit and other unwanted material is removed through the use of a centrifuge or dragboxes.

Some KaMin operations use chemical separation to remove additional impurities.

Leaching is a chemical process that improves brightness.

Filter mechanically dewater slurry and removes soluble salt impurities.

Evaporator removes water to desired specifications.

Spray Dryer brings water content down as low as 1%.

Attrition Mills use glass beads and agitation to delaminate stacks of kaolin into platelets.

Magnet removes iron and titanium dioxide stain from slurry.

Ozone oxidizes organic impurities.

Finished product is bagged or loaded into bulk hoppers/trucks.