

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name CL194 Digi 6, KCDA - 85502
Date 03/30/2025
Common Names Dry Clay, Moist Clay
Company Clay Art Center Inc
2636 Pioneer Way East
Tacoma WA 98404
Emergency Number 911
Restrictions on Use None Applicable

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

**GHS Label Elements/
Hazard Pictograms**



OSHA/HCS Status

In the wet form this material is not considered hazardous. If exposed to airborne dust this material is considered hazardous by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

**Classification of the
Substance or Mixture**

OSHA - Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) - Category 1A
Specific organ toxicity (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statement

(H350) Cancer Hazard. Contains quartz (crystalline silica) which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends upon duration and level of exposure to the dust. Not an acute hazard.

(H332) Prolonged inhalation of dust may cause lung injury. Inhalation of high concentrations of dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort of the respiratory tract. Repeated exposure may have chronic effects. Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.

(H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause skin, respiratory, and eye irritation

Precautionary Statements

(P261) Avoid breathing dust

(P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture: Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item

Chemical Name	Concentration (% w/w)	CAS-No.
Kaolin	40-50	1318-74-7
Feldspar	20-30	68476-25-5
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	10-20	14808-60-7
Talc - Steatite	2-5	14807-96-6
Wollastonite	2-5	13983-17-0
Pyrophyllite	<5	12269-78-2

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	If eye contact occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	If irritation occurs, wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persist, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed

Eye Contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Skin Contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Inhalation	Inhalation of high concentrations of dry dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects (please see Section 11).
Ingestion	Large quantities ingested may cause gastrointestinal irritation.
Chronic Symptoms	Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Fire Hazards	Clay mixture is not flammable and does not support fire. The paper bags, plastic bags, and cardboard boxes containing the mixture are flammable.
Extinguishing Media	Use appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.
Chemical Hazards from Fire	Clay mixture does not contain hazardous decomposition products.
Protective Actions and Equipment for Firefighters	Clay mixture and packaging can become slippery when wet. Firefighters should wear appropriate protective equipment.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean Up Methods	Sponge or mop spill using plenty of water. You may also vacuum up spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters.
Personal Precautions and PPE	Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits.
Environmental Precautions	None
Emergency Procedures and Methods of Containment	There is no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry powder in a sealed container for reuse or proper disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use proper lifting techniques to avoid injury.
Recommendations on the Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a clean, dry location. Do not store moist clay below the freezing point.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Airborne Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value Type (Form of Exposure)	Control Parameters/Permissible Concentration	Basis
Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (dust)	15 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL
		TWA (resp)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	TWA (dust)	0.05 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (resp)	50 µg/m ³	OSHA PEL
Felspar	68476-25-5	TWA (dust)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL
		TWA (resp)	2 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL
Talc -Steatite	14807-96-6	TWA (resp)	2 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
Wollastonite	13983-17-0	TWA (dust)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL
		TWA (resp)	0.025 mg/m ³	OSHA REL
Pyrophyllite	12269-78-2	TWA (dust)	15 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL
		TWA (resp)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA PEL

8.2 Exposure Controls

Engineering Measures Clay mixture in moist form poses no inhalation risk. Once clay mixture has dried, there may be dust generated by cleaning and working process. In the event dust is generated, use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory Dust is generated when working with dry clay mixture. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or sanding dry clay products should be conducted with sufficient ventilation. Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet sanding, wet suppression, ventila-

Eyes Wear approved safety goggles. NIOSH recommends that contact lenses not be worn when working with crystalline silica dust.

Skin and Body It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For prolonged exposure use suitable protective gloves.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Dry Powder, moist mud brick	Solubility in Water at 100° C	None
Color	White	Viscosity	N/A
Physical State	Solid	Flash Point	N/A
Ph Level	6-8	Boiling Point	N/A
Odor	N/A	Flammability	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A	Vapor Pressure (mm HG)	N/A
Melting Point	N/A	Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A	Patrician Coefficient	N/A
Relative Density/Specific Gravity	1.76 (h2o = 1)	Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use.
Chemical Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None known
Conditions to Avoid	Airborne dust.
Incompatible Materials	None known
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None known

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Primary Route of Exposure	Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion
Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Target organs include ears, skin, respiratory system and gastrointestinal.
Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure	Causes damage to eyes, skin and respiratory system through prolonged or repeated exposure
Acute Short Term Exposure Effects	May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, gastrointestinal irritation and respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations of dry powder may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects.
Chronic Long Term Exposure Effects	Silica has been classified by OSHA as a human lung carcinogen. Repeated or prolonged exposure of respirable crystalline silica may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, scleroderma (a disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.
Related Symptoms	Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Individuals with pre-existing allergies, eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Chemicals and Carcinogen Potential	CAS#	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Talc -Steatite	14807-96-6	No	Yes-1	No
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	Yes	Yes-1	Yes
Titanium Dioxide	13463-57-7	No	Yes-2b	No

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	None Known
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BODS)	None Known
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	None Known
Products of Biodegradation	None Known
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation	None Known
Bioaccumulation Potential	None Known
Potential to Move from Soil to Groundwater	None Known
Other Adverse Effects	None Known

Section 13 - Disposal Configurations

Personal Protection	Refer to Section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of waste material.
Appropriate Disposal Containers	Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.
Appropriate Disposal Methods	Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of enviromental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional or local authority requirements.
Physical and Chemical Properties that May Affect Disposal	Dry dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product.
Sewage Disposal	No precautions
Special Precautions for Landfills or Incineration Activities	There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.

Section 14 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

Regulatory Information	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class	Packing Group Number	Bulk Transport Guidance	Special Precautions
DOT Classification	Not Regulated	-	-	-	-	-
TDG Classification	Not Regulated	-	-	-	-	-
ADR/RID Class	Not Regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IMDG Class	Not Regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IATA-DGR Class	Not Regulated	-	-	-	-	-

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substance

Quartz and other chemicals are listed in the TSCA Substance Inventory.

California Prop. 65 Warning



This product contains a chemical known to the State Of California to cause cancer. (Prop 65 - California Health and Safety Code Section 2549 Et Seq)

SARA / Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act)

This mixture contains no substance at or above the reporting threshold under section 313, based on available data .

Section 16 - Other Information (non-mandatory) 5/6

Definitions

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CAL-OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
HCS	Hazardous Communication Standard
OSHA PEL	OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Three types of TLVS for chemical substances as defined by the ACGIH are:

TLV-TWA	Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8hr/day, 40hr/ week work schedule
TLV-STEL	Short - term exposure limit - spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that can not be repeated more than 4 times per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods.
TLV-C	Ceiling limit - absolute exposure limit that should not be exceeded at any time.

This SDS is in compliance with The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and is subject to revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 03/30/2025

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