# Safety Data Sheet

#### **Section 1 - Identification**

Product Name	CL005 Dakota Red
Date	01/03/2019
Common Names	Pottey Clay, Dry Clay, Moist Clay
Company	Clay Art Center 2636 Pioneer Way East Tacoma Wa 98404 253-922-5342
Emergency Number	911
Product Use	Pottery, Artware, Ceramic Building Materials

### Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

## Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements / Hazard pictograms	
OSHA / HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard(29 CFR 1910. 1200)
Classification of the substance or mixture	OSHA - Carcinogenicity ( Inhalation ) - Category 1A Specific organ toxicity ( Repeated Exposure ) ( Resipratory tract through inhalation ) - Category 1
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard Statement	<ul> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.</li> <li>(H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause skin, respiratory, and eye irratation.</li> </ul>
Precautionary Statements	(P261) Avoid breathing dust (P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.

Substances / Mixtures	Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item		
Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.	
Quartz (Crystalline Silica) Kaolin Titanium Dioxide Feldspar Mica/Illite Kaolinite Mulite (Calcined Kaolin) Cristobalite Amorphous silica Rutile Smectite Hematite Pantanite	14808-60-7 1332-58-7 13463-67-7 68476-25-5 12001-26-2 1302-76-7 1332-58-7 14464-46-1 7631-86-9 1317-80-2 12199-37-0 1317-60-8 1202 78 0	$\begin{array}{c} 20\%-40\%\\ 30\%-50\%\\ <5\%\\ 10\%-20\%\\ <5\%\\ 10\%-15\%\\ 10\%-15\%\\ <5\%\\ <5\%\\ <5\%\\ <5\%\\ <5\%\\ <5\%\\ <5\%\\ <$	
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<2%	

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 it persists, seek medical attention.		
Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persist, seek medical attention.		
Ingestion	Product may harden if ingested. May result in stomach and intestinal blockage. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting.		
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 (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 in dry form is not flammable and does not support fire. The paper bags or plastic bags and cardboard boxes containing the mixture are flammable.
Extinguishing Media	Use appropiate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.
Chemical Hazards from Fire	Clay mixture does not contain hazardous decomposition products.
Protective Actions and Equipment for Fire-fighters	Clay mixture and packaging can become slippery when wet. Fire-Fighters should wear appropiate protective equipment.

#### **Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

Clean - up Methods	Vacuum up spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters.
Personal Precautions and Personal Protection Equipmen	Wear appropiate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits.
Enviromental Precautions	Clay is anatural mineral product mixture and will not cause adverse effects to the water system other than turbidity from suspended particles.
Emergency Procedures and Methods of Containment	There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry powder in a sealed container for reuse or proper disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precations forUse proper lifting techniques to avoid injury.Safe Handling

**Recommendations** Store in a clean, dry location. Do not store clay below freezing point. on the Conditions for Safe Storage

## **Airborne Exposure Limits**

Hazardous Ingrediant	Wt. % Aprox.	CAS#	OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV	
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	20%-40%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025 mg/m3 respirable	
Kaolin	30%-50%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 5mg/m3 total dust	
Titanium Dioxide	<5%	13463-67-7	15mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable	
Feldspar	10%-20%	68476-25-5	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable	
Mica/Illite	<5%	12001-26-2	3mg/m3 respirable	
Kaolinite	10%-15%	1318-74-7	10mg/M3 / 0.1 mg/M3 respirable	
Mulite (Calcined Kaolin)	10%-15%	1332-58-7	15mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Dust	
			5mg/m3 Respirable 2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Cristobalite	<2%	14464-46-1	5mg/m3 / respirable/ 0.02mg/m <sup>3</sup> A2	
Amorphous silica	<2%	7631-86-9	20mppcf (80 mg/m3/%SiO2)	
Rutile	<2%	1317-80-2	15mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Smectite	<5%	12199-37-0	5mg/m3 (respirable)	
Hematite	<5%	1317-60-8	5mg/m3 respirable	
			15mg/m3 total dust	
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable	
			15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust	
Engineering Measures	Clay mixture i	n 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			

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 exposre limits.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory	Dust is generated when working with dry clay mixture. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystaline silica, cutting or sanding dry clay products should be conducted with sufficient vetalation. Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by feasable engineering controls. including ( but not limited to) wet sanding, wet suppresion, ventilation, and process enclosures. When such controls are not feasable, NIOSH/MSHA approved resirators must be worn as set forth at 29 CFR1910,134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 "Practices for Respiratory Protection"
Eyes	Wear approved safety googles. 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

#### Section 9-- Physical and Chemical Prpperties

Appearance Color	Dry Powder, moist mud brick Red	Evaporation Rate Solubility in Water at 100c	Not Applicable None
Physical State	Solid	Viscosity	Not Applicable
ph	6-8	Flashpoint	Not Applicable
Odor	low to none	Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable	Flammability	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure(mm HG)	Not Applicable
Freezing Point	Not Applicable	Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Relative Density /		Partrician coefficent	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	2.96 (H2O=1)	Auto Ignition Temp.	Not Applicable

## **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
Incompatible Materials	None Know

## Section 11-- Toxicological Information

Primary Route of Exposure	Skin, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion.
Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Target organs include Ears, Skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal.
Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure	Cause damage to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Acute Short Term Exposure Effects	May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and gastrointestinal 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 crysalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculisis, sclerderma ( 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 and/or gastrintestinal 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 Dixide	13463-57-7	No	Yes-2b	No

## Section 12-- Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

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

## Section 13 -- Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory

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.
Swage Disposal	Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system.
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	UN Number	UN Proper	Transport	Packing	Bulk Transport	Special
Information		Shipping Name	Hazard Class	Group Number	Guidance	Precautions
DOT Classification	Not Regulated	1 -	-	-	-	-
TDG Classification	Not Regulated		-	-	-	-
ADR/RID Class IMDG Class	Not Regulated Not Regulated	- 1	-	-	-	-
IATA-DGR Class	Not Regulated	1 -	-	-	-	-

Section 15 -- Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Subs	tance	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 Plann Community Right	-	This mixture contains no substance at or above the reporting threshold under section 313, based on available data t

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 8 h/day, 40h/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 : 11/25/2016

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