Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name CL056 WMP

Date 01/02/2019

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 OSHA - Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) - Category 1A

substance or mixture Specific organ toxicity (Repeated Exposure) (Resipratory 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 irratation.

Precautionary (P261) Avoid breathing dust

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

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances / Mixtures Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item

Component	CAS # Approx % b	
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	20%-40%
Kaolin	1332-58-7	30%-50%
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<5%
Mulite (Calcined Kaolin)	1332-58-7	5%-15%
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	<5%
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	<5%
Feldspar	68476-25-5	10%-20%
Mica/Illite	12001-26-2	<5%
Rutile	1317-80-2	<2%
Smectite	12199-37-0	<5%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<2%
Talc - Steatite	14807-96-6	5%-15%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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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.

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.

Clean - up Methods Vacuum up spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with

HEPA filters.

Protection Equipment

and Personal

Personal Precautions Wear appropriate 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.

Precations 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 clay below freezing point.

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
Mulite (Calcined Kaolin)	5%-15%	1332-58-7	15mg/m³ total dust/ 5mg/m3 respirable 2mg/m³
Cristobalite	<5%	14464-46-1	5mg/m3 / respirable
			0.02mg/m³ A2
Amorphous silica	<5%	7631-86-9	20mppcf (80 mg/m3/%SiO2)
Feldspar	10%-20%	68476-25-5	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Mica/Illite	<5%	12001-26-2	3mg/m3 respirable
Rutile	<2%	1317-80-2	15mg/m³ / 10 mg/m³
Smectite	<5%	12199-37-0	5mg/m3 (respirable)
			15mg/m3 (total dust)
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable
			15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust
Talc - Steatite	5%-15%	14807-96-6	2mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Engineering Measures	Clay mixture in	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 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 clar	y 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	Dry Powder, moist mud brick	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable
Color	Off White	Solubility in Water at 100c	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.
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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

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BODS)

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Products of Biodegradition

Toxicity ot the Products of Biodegradation

Bioaccumulation Potential

Potential to MKove from Soil to Groundwater

None Known

Section 13 -- Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory

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

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 Section 313, based on available data

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) continued

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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