

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

GHS - United States

Section 1 - Identification

| Product Name | CN304 | MOROCCAN SAND LIGHT BEIGE SLIP |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Common Names | Pottery Clay, | Dry Clay, Casting Clay, Slip |
| Company / Manufacturer | Laguna Clay C 14400 Lomita City of Indust (626) 330-06 info@lagunacl | s Ave. ry, CA 91746 31 fax (626) 333-7694 |
| Emergency Number | 911 | |
| Product Use | Non-exhaustiv | e list: pottery, artware, ceramic building materials |
| Restrictions on Use | None applicab | le |

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

| GHS label elements / Hazard pictograms | | Signal Word: Danger |
|--|---|---|
| OSHA/HCS status | Clay mixture in dry form is considere Communication Standard (29 CFR 19 | , |
| Classification of the substance or mixture | Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Catego (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tra | , , , |
| Hazard Statement | (H350) Cancer Hazard. Contains qua cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends to the dust. Not an acute hazard. (H332) Prolonged inhalation of dust high concentrations of dust may caus discomfort of the respiratory tract. R effects. (H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause sl | s upon duration and level of exposure may cause lung injury. Inhalation of se mechanical irritation and lepeated exposure may have chronic |
| Precautionary Statements | (P261) Avoid breathing dust. (P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, a | and respiratory protection. |

Contains Crystalline Silica ≥1% Respirable

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item.

| Component | CAS # | Approx % by Wt. |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Feldspar | 68476-25-5 | 25-65% |
| Kaolin | 1332-58-7 | 25-65% |
| Crystaline Silica - quartz | 14808-60-7 | 10-25% |
| Calcium Carbonate | 1317-65-3 | <5% |
| Titanium Dioxide | 13463-67-7 | <2% |
| Chromite | 1308-31-2 | <2% |
| Manganese Dioxide | 7439-96-5 | <2% |
| Mica group | 12001-26-2 | <2% |

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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 it persists, seek medical attention. |
| Inhalation | Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| Ingestion | Consult physician and/or obtain competent medical assistance. |

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 clay 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 Symptons | Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptons 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 or moist 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 appropriate 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 appropriate protective equipment. |

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

| Clean-up Methods | If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. |
|--|---|
| Personal Precautions and Personal Protective Equipment | Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits. |
| Environmental Precautions | Clay is a natural mineral product mixture and will not cause adverse effects to the water system other than turbidity from suspended particles. |
| Emergency procedures & Methods of Containment | There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry clay dust in a sealed container for re-use or proper disposal. |

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

| Precautions for safe handling | Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. |
|--|---|
| Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage | No special storage considerations. Do not store moist clay mixture below freezing point (< 0 °C or<32°F). |

Section 8 - Exposure Counts / Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

| Hazardous Ingredient | Wt. % Aprox. | CAS# | OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV* |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Feldspar | 25-65% | 68476-25-5 | 5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable |
| Kaolin | 25-65% | 1332-58-7 | 5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable |
| Crystaline Silica - quartz | 10-25% | 14808-60-7 | 0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable |
| Calcium Carbonate | <5% | 1317-65-3 | 5mg/m3 / respirable |
| Titanium Dioxide | <2% | 13463-67-7 | 15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust |
| Chromite | <2% | 1308-31-2 | 0.5mg/m3 / 0.5mg/m3 respirable |
| Manganese Dioxide | <2% | 7439-96-5 | 5mg/m3 / 0.02mg/m3 respirable |
| Mica group | <2% | 12001-26-2 | 3mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable |

Engineering Measures

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

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, ventilation, and process enclosure. When such controls are not feasible, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators must be worn in accordance with a respiratory protection program which meets OSHA requirements as set forth at 29 CFR1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 "Practices for Respiratory Protection". In most cases, a disposable N-95 Particulate Respirator is sufficient. |
|---------------|---|
| Eyes | Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay products. Wear tight fitting dust goggles when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. NIOSH recommends that contact lenses not be worn when working with crystalline silica dust. |
| Skin and Body | Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced. |

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

| Appearance | Lump/dry powder or | Evaporation Rate | No data available |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | semi-solid slurry | Solubility in water at 100 C | None |
| Color | White, red, brown | Decomposition temperature | Not Applicable |
| Physical state | Solid or liquid | Viscosity | Not Applicable |
| рН | 6 - 8 | Flashpoint | Not Applicable |
| Odor | Earthy odor | Boiling Point | Not Applicable |
| Odor threshold | Not Applicable | Flammability | Not Applicable |
| Melting Point | > 1200 °C (>2150°F) | Vapor Pressure (mm HG) | Not Applicable |
| Freezing Point | < 0 °C (<32°F) | Vapor Density | Not Applicable |
| Relative density/Specific | | Partition coefficient | Not Applicable |
| Gravity | ~2.6 gm/cc | Auto-ignition temp | Not Applicable |

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

| Reactivity | No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use |
|---|--|
| Chemical Stability | Stable at standard temperature and pressure. No stabilizers required to maintain chemical stability. Safety issues - Mold may form in plastic bag (moist clay mixture) after several months of shelf life. |
| Possibility of Hazardous Reactions and Conditions to Avoid | None known |
| Incompatibility / Hazardous decomposition products | None known |

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 tract.

Specific Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes 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 clay dust 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 dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis.

Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, scleroderma (a desease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms

Symptons 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 gastrointestinal disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

| ostiv, inte, and the calculogen classifications | | | | | |
|--|---|------|----------|------|--|
| Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential | CAS # | OSHA | IARC | NTP | |
| Crystaline Silica - quartz | 14808-60-7 | YES | YES - 1 | YES | |
| Titanium Dioxide | 13463-67-7 | NO | YES - 2B | NO | |
| IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer | OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration NTP - National Toxicology Program | | | tion | |
| 1 = Carcinogenic to humans 2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans | | | | | |
| 2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans | | | | | |

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Section 12 - Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

| None Known | |
|------------|--|
| 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 environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional or local authority requirements. |
| Physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal | Dry clay dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Moist clay has no special requirements. |
| Sewage 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 - Transporation 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 | — | _ | _ | _ | _ |

GHS - United States

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA

Quartz and other chemicals are listed in the TSCA Chemical 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 & Community Right-to-Know Act

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

Section 16 - Other Information (non-mandatory)

| Definitions | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| CAS | Chemical Abstract Service |
| CAL-OSHA | California Occupational Safety & Health Administration |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety & 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 chemic | al substances as defined by the ACGIH are: |
| TLV-TWA | Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule. |
| TLV-STEL | Short-term exposure limit - spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that cannot 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 revsion at any time without notice. Its current revision date is : 6/15/2020

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