

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

GHS - United States

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name White Raku Clay

Common Names Pottery Clay, Dry Clay, Moist Clay

Company/Manufacturer Minnesota Clay Co. USA

2960 Niagara Ln N Plymouth, MN 55447

(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675

info@mnclay.com

Emergency Number 911

Product UseNon-exhaustive list: pottery, artware, ceramic building materials

Restrictions on Use None applicable

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crytalline Silica ≥ 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/ Hazard pictograms



Singal Word: Danger

OSHA/HCS status Clay mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Classification of the substance

or mixture

Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity (Repeated

Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1

Hazard Statment (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.

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

Precautionary (P261) Avoid breathing dust.

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

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Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

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

Component	CAS#	Approx % by Wt.
Kaolin	1332-58-7	55-90%
Crystalline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	20-45%
Talc	14807-96-6	3-7%
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<4%
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	<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.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung **Chronic Symptoms**

damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever

fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

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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).

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Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

Hazardous Ingredient	Wt. % Approx.	CAS#	OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*
Kaolin	55-90%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust
Crystalline Silica - quartz	20-45%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3respirable
Talc	3-7%	14807-96-6	2mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Titanium Dioxide	<4%	13463-67-7	15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust
Cristobalite	<2%	14464-46-1	0.05mg/m3 / 0.025mg/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

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

Apperance	Lump/dry powder or moist mud brick	Evaporation Soulubility in water at 100 C	No data available None
Color	White, red, brown	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Physical state	Solid	Viscosity	Not Applicable
pH	6-8	Flashpoint	Not Applicable
Odor	Earthly 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
Realtive density/Specific		Partition coefficent	Not Applicable
Gravity	~2.6 gm/cc	Auto-ignition temp	Not Applicable

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

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential	CAS#	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	YES	YES - 1	YES
Talc	14807-96-6	NO	YES - 1	NO
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	NO	YES - 2B	NO
Cristobalite	14464-46-1	YES	YES - 1	YES
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer 1 = Carcinogenic to humans 2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans 2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans		OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration NTP - National Toxicology Program		
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Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	None Known
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)	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 (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of waste material.

Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements. Disposal containers 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 - 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					

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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 chemical 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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is : 6/7/2016

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