SECTION 1	IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	**FLEUR_81F**
Other Means of Identification	Clay, semi-stoneware
Supplier	SIAL 2860 Boul. Le Corbusier Laval, Qc, H7L 3S1 Tel: (450) 687-4046 Email : info@sial-canada.com
Recommended Use	Clay for modeling and throwing
Emergency Number	911
Restrictions on Use	None

SECTION 2	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

HS label elements/ Hazard pictograms		**Signal 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 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. (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

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Approx % by Weight
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10-25
Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	10-25
Plastic clay	9999999-99-4	10-20
Feldspar	68476-25-5	10-20
Talc	14807-96-6	5-15
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<2

SECTION 4	FIRST-AID MEASURES

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Eye Contact	Flush eyes with large amounts of water or eye wash solution. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin Contact	Flush skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
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.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, 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 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 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.
Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean up	Clean up any wet spills or clay slop with a damp sponge. For dry spills, spray with water and use a damp sponge to clean up.

SECTION 7	HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Use an approved respirator when working in areas where clay products are moved and dust is present from packaging.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Keep sealed in plastic to prevent drying by evaporation. Keep from freezing to maintain uniform working consistency

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits

TWA (Ontario)

Kaolin	1332-58-7	0.1 mg/m3 (respirable)
Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	0.1 mg/m3
Talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3 (containing no asbestos)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Individual Protection Measures

Eye/Face Protection
Use safety glasses where appropriate. Avoid working in areas having crystalline silica dust if you wear contact lenses.

Skin Protection
Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Respiratory Protection
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.

SECTION 9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	**Approximately 80% solid, 20% liquid (water)**
Color	**Grey**
Odor	**Earthly odor**
Melting point and freezing point	**> 1200 °C; < 0 °C**
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	**N/A**
Flammability	**Non-flammable**
Lower and upper explosive limits or lower and upper flammability limits	**N/A**
Flash point	**N/A**
Auto-ignition temperature	**N/A**
Decomposition temperature	**N/A**
pH	**N/A**
Kinematic viscosity	**N/A**
Solubility	**N/A**
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log value)	**N/A**
Vapor pressure	**N/A**
Density and relative density	**~2.6 gm/cc**
Relative vapor density	**N/A**

SECTION 10	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Safety issues: Mold may form in plastic bag (moist clay mixture) after several months of shelf life.
Reactivity: Not reactive under normal use conditions.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal use conditions.
Conditions to avoid: Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fires.
Incompatible materials: Powerful oxidizing such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride. Dolomite reacts with acids to liberate carbon dioxide.
Hazardous decomposition products: No decomposition if stored normally. Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce the corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride (SiF4). When exposed to high temperatures, free quartz can change crystal structure to form tridymite (above 870°C) or cristobalite (above 1470°C) which are greater respiratory hazards than quartz. (Tridymite and cristobalite (TWA-TLV) =0.025 mg/m3 .) May contain organic material (lignite); thermal decomposition will produce carbon dioxide and, in poorly oxidizing conditions, toxic carbon monoxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions: Unlikely in normal use.

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects:
Route of entry:

Skin contact: May cause skin irritation.
Skin absorption: Not absorbed through the skin.
Eye contact: May cause abrasion of the cornea.
Inhalation: Contains crystalline silica (quartz). Chronic exposure may cause silicosis, cancer and other disorders.
Ingestion: Not acutely hazardous. May cause gastrointestinal upset.

Effects of acute exposure to product:
May cause drying and reddening of the skin. May aggravate existing dermatitis. May cause eye irritation.

Effects of chronic exposure to product:
The method of exposure that can lead to the adverse health effects described below is inhalation. Inhalation of respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause:

A. SILICOSIS The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust.
Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to relatively
low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. Symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and
sputum production and may be associated with decreased and disabling lung function and death. It may lead to heart disease
secondary to the lung disease.
B. CANCER IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "sufficient
evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational
sources".
C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis -- among silica-exposed workers.
D. TUBERCULOSIS Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to
persons with tuberculosis.
E. KIDNEY DISEASE Several studies have reported excess cases of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease,
among silica-exposed workers.
F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES There are studies that disclose an association between dusts found in
various mining occupations and non-malignant respiratory diseases including chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small airways disease, particularly among smokers.
Irritancy of the product: Not a likely irritant.
Sensitization of the product: No information available.
Carcinogenicity of the product: Respirable crystalline silica may cause cancer after prolonged exposure.
Titanium dioxide is possibly carcinogenic to humans through inhalation (IARC classification Group 2B).
Reproductive toxicity: No information available.
Teratogenicity: No information available.
Mutagenicity: No information available.

Name of toxicologically synergistic products: None known.
LD50: Not established for this product. See Section 3 for information on ingredients.
LC50: Not established for this product. See Section 3 for information on ingredients.

SECTION 12	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product. No specific adverse effect known.

SECTION 13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, provincial and local environmental control regulations

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	TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been classified
Carcinogen Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 1
in accordance with the hazard criteria of WHMIS 2015 and the SDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

SECTION 16	OTHER INOFRMATION

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