



AMERICAN CLAY[®]

Naturally Beautiful Walls[™]
U.S. PATENT 7485186

Material Safety Data Sheet

Date prepared: January 30, 2004

Date revised: April 25, 2013

Section I General Information

Product Name: American Clay Mica Textural Additive

Product Code: TA110/TA115

Product Description: Silicate minerals

Product Use: Additive for clay plaster.

Manufacturer: American Clay, LLC
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Albuquerque, NM 87102
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Section II Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient: Mica **CAS #:** 12001-26-2 **% by Wt.:** <95.0 – 99.9
OSHA PEL 20 MPPCF

TWA (ACGIH) 3 mg/m³ *

Ingredient: Quartz **CAS #:** 14808-60-7 **% by Wt.:** <0.1 to 5.0 ****
OSHA PEL 10 mg/m³ ÷ (%SiO₂ +2) **

TWA (ACGIH) 0.1 mg/m³ *

OSHA (IDLH) 50 mg/m³ *** 10 hr TWA

*Respirable Dust – See Threshold Limit Value and Biological Exposure Indices for 1991 – 1992, ACGIH

**Respirable Quartz – See 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-1-A, Air Contaminants.

***Respirable Free Silica

****Respirable Free Silica for most products @ <1% (See Typical Property Data Sheet for specific product value)

NFPA/HMIS: Health – 0, Fire – 0, Reactivity – 0, Specific Hazard – see section VI

- **Note:** The Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) reported above are the pre-1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA June 30, 1993 following a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit. Federal OSHA is now enforcing these PELs. More restrictive exposure limits may be enforced by some other jurisdictions. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05 mg/m³) as determined by full shift sample up to a 10-hour working day, 40 hours per week. See 1974 NIOSH criteria for a recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica for more detailed information.

**Unless otherwise noted, all PEL and TLV values are reported as 8 hour time weighted average (TWA).

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Section III Hazards Identification

Most important hazards: Prolonged breathing of excessive dust may adversely affect lung function. Use NIOSH approved dust mask for dusty conditions. Prior existing lung or respiratory illness may be aggravated by exposure.

Specific hazards:

Eyes – Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of the eyes.

Ingestion – This product can cause severe irritation or burning of the gastrointestinal tract if swallowed.

Inhalation – This product can cause irritation of the respiratory system. Long-term exposure may cause permanent damage.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Contact may aggravate disorders of eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract, and respiratory system.

Section IV First Aid Measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with generous amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Pull back the eyelid to ensure that all product has been washed out. Seek medical attention if necessary. Do not rub eyes.

Skin contact: Wash exposed areas with water.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth unless instructed to do so by medical personnel.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention if necessary. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

Section V Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical, foam, or CO₂. A water mist, fog or spray can be used to control dusting and cool the material.

Required special protective equipment for fire-fighters: It is recommended that firefighters wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

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Section VI Accidental Release & Disposal Measures

Spill/leak procedure: A spill can be sprayed with water to suppress dust and then either washed away or shoveled into a suitable disposal container. Dispose of waste according to federal EPA, state, and local regulations.

Small spills: Use dry method to collect spilled materials. Avoid generation of dust. Do not clean up materials with compressed air. Store collected materials in dry, sealed plastic or metal containers. Residue on surfaces may be washed with water.

Large spills: Use dry methods to collect spilled materials. Evacuate area downwind of clean-up operations to minimize dust exposure. Store spilled materials in dry, sealed plastic or metal containers.

Containment: For large spills, as much as possible, avoid the generation of dusts. Prevent release to sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: Residual amounts of material can be flushed with water. Equipment can be washed with water.

Section VII Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep in tightly closed containers. Protect containers from physical damage.

Storage: Store in cool, dry, and well-ventilated location.

Section VIII Exposure Controls

Engineering controls: Provide ventilation adequate to maintain PELs.

Respiratory protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators if airborne concentrations exceed PEL.

Skin protection: Use appropriate gloves to protect skin contact. Clothing should fully cover arms and legs.

Eye protection: Use safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with lime products.

Other: Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

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Section IX Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Odorless silicate

pH: @ 25°C: Not applicable

Boiling point: Not applicable

Melting point: Decomposes without melting near 1000°C (1832° F)

Flashpoint: None

Explosive properties: N/A

Vapor pressure: N/A

Density / Specific Gravity: 2.8 g/cc

Solubility in water: Insoluble (% by wt. @ 25°C)

Section X Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Chemically stable. See also incompatibility below.

Hazardous Polymerization: none

Section XI Toxicological Information

Product Health Hazard (OSHA / IARC Statement): This material contains crystalline silica. Some researchers have reported evidence that it is carcinogenic in humans following prolonged and repeated inhalation. Prolonged and repeated breathing of dust can cause silicosis.

Routes of exposure: This substance may irritate the eyes. Respirable particles of quartz are hazardous to inhale. Chronic lung damage, scar tissue development in the lungs can occur if inhaled over an extended period of time. Follow TLV exposure limits.

Carcinogenicity: Crystalline silica is listed as a carcinogen to animals and there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity to humans.

Section XII Ecological Information

Not known to have negative effects on the environment.

Section XIII Transport Information

Not classified as a hazardous material by DOT.

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Section XIV Regulatory Information

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) United States: As a naturally occurring substance, mica is automatically included in the inventory under regulation 40 CFR 710.4, chapter 1, subsection b (7/1/86).

OSHA: PEL 8H TWA 20 mppcf, respirable dust. FEREAC 54, 2923, 89

PEL Final 8H TWA 3 mg/m³ respirable dust. FEREAC 54, 2923, 89

NIOSH Criteria Documents: Relative to silicates. (<1% Crystalline Silica): Mica in air: 10 H TWA 3 mg/m³

NIOSH DHHS #92-100, 92

NOHS 1974: Hazard 48535; NIS 135; TNF 12333; NOS 98; TNE 169296

NOHS 1983: Hazard X 1564; NIS 2; TNF 9; NOS 3; TNE 296

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 3 mg/m³, respirable dust. 85 INA 8 5, 413, 86

MSHA: Air TWA 20 mppcf. DTLWS 3, 33, 73

SARA III, Section 313: This product does not contain any toxic chemicals subject to the reporting Requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372.

Clean Water Act Sections 307 and 311: Mica is classified as a “non-toxic pollutant” or “non-hazardous substance.”

California Proposition 65: “Warning: This product contains a chemical known to cause cancer”.

RCRA: Non hazardous under RCRA 3001 40 CFR Part 261.4(b)(7).

RCRA Metals – TCLP, EPA Method 1131, 40 CFR Part 261-24, Appendix II: No detectable amounts of toxic substances shown in this regulation were found in the leachate.

Heavy Metals “CONEG Model” Legislation: There are no cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead or mercury additives in this mica product. Mica contains only trace amounts of these elements.

Canada (Ontario 309 & Quebec Class 1 Annexe III): Mica complies with the regulations. Mica is an inert product. No hazardous compound or ions leach from mica during normal processing.

WHMIS: Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A – Mica and silica are both listed (1% each)

DSL: Mica is on this list.

Japan: Mica is not listed in the MITI index. Substances controlled by this law are substances obtained by the chemical reactions of an element or a chemical compound. Mica is therefore exempted from regulation by this law.

Australia: Mica is listed in the ACOIN C.A.S. registry number section as mica group minerals, 12001-26-2. TWA 2.5 mg/m³.

Belgium, Switzerland: Mica TWA 3mg/m³

The Netherlands: Mica TWA 5mg/m³

United Kingdom: Mica TWA 1mg/m³ respirable dust; 10 mg/m³ total dust.

Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Viet Nam: TLV-TWA 3 mg/m³ respirable dust.

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations. If this product as supplied and unmixed becomes a waste, it will not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Other Information

The data and recommendations made in this document are based on our own research and the research of others, and are believed to be accurate. American Clay makes no guarantee or warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and recommendations.