



MSDS

#CC-519

CC519:
Silver Falls
Cone 4-7
Porcelain Clay

Disclaimer:

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge, but is not guaranteed to be so. Because conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied. This data is provided solely for your consideration and investigation.

All contents © 2003 by Georgie's Ceramic & Clay. Permission granted to reprint this page for your use.

Georgie's Ceramic & Clay Co.
756 NE Lombard • Portland OR 97211
503.283.1353 • 800.999.CLAY

Please send comments or questions to
webmaster@georgies.com.

Section I: Manufacturer Information

Name: Georgies Ceramic & Clay
Addr: 756 NE Lombard, Portland OR 97211
Phone: 503.283.1353
Emergency: 503.283.1353

Date Prepared: 30 November 1999
Last Revision: 30 November 1999
Prepared by: Christy Runyan

Section II: Hazardous Ingredients

Hazardous Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits	% Weight
---------------------	----------	-----------	--------------	----------

Other information: Clay contains silica & quartz, which are harmful only with prolonged and/or excessive respiration of airborne dust.

Section III: Physical Data

Boiling Point:	n/a	Melting Point:	n/a	Freezing Point:	n/a
Water Soluble:	Negligible.	Vapor Pressure:	n/a	Vapor Density:	n/a
pH (Acid/Alkali):	0.0	Appearance/Odor:	Grey-white moist solid with earthy odor.		

Section IV: Fire & Explosion Hazard Data

This product is nonflammable and will not burn. No fire or explosion hazards.

Section V: Reactivity Data

Conditions to Avoid: Free quartz changes structure to form TRIDYMITE (above 870 C) or CRISTOBALITE (above 1470 C) which pose greater health hazards than quartz.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Hydrofluoric acid dissolves this clay, producing silicon tetrafluoride.

Stability: Product is stable. No hazardous decomposition or polymerization risks.

Section VI: Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion

Carcinogenicity: None reported on NTP or IARC monograph. Not OSHA regulated.

Health Hazards: Prolonged exposure to dust may cause lung fibrosis (silicosis), a progressive pulmonary fibrosis. Silicosis is chronic and slow-developing; symptoms may be delayed up to 10 years or more.

Signs & Symptoms: Cough, dyspnea, wheeze, impaired pulmonary function, progressive symptoms, itching. May aggravate existing lung or skin conditions.

Section VI-A: Emergency & First Aid Procedures

Dust Exposure: Get fresh air.

Eye Contact: Wash eyes immediately with clean water.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap & water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion:

Section VII: Precautions for Safe Handling

If Released or Spilled: Clean up & collect, minimizing dust generation. Use wet or dustless systems or devices to clean up.
Causes slippery surfaces when wet.

Waste Disposal: Follow appropriate federal, state and local regulations for disposal.

Handling & Storage: If dust concentrations exceed PEL or TLV, use NIOSH-approved dust respirators & goggles. Maintain adequate ventilation in storage areas.

Other Precautions: If ceramic bodies are fired to high temperatures (ie 870-1470 C), they may contain TRIDYMITE or CRISTOBALITE, which pose greater hazards than quartz.

Section VIII: Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: Up to 5x PEL: any dust respirator.
Up to 10x PEL: any, except single use or 1/4 mask.
Up to 50x PEL: NIOSH-approved high-efficiency full face particle mask.

Ventilation: Not required, but we recommend local ventilation.

Eye Protection: Goggles recommended if dust concentration exceeds PEL or TLV.
Gloves are optional. Other clothing or equipment not required.

Work Practices: Good housekeeping to minimize dust generation.