

WED CLAY BARNES PRODUCTS PTY LTD

Chemwatch: 5246-29 Version No: 8.1 Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

246-29 I

Other means of identification Not Available

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **16/03/2023** Print Date: **19/06/2023** S.GHS.NZL.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier		
Product name	WED CLAY	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	WED CLAY EM217	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Non-exhaustive list: pottery artware, ceramic building materials
Nelevani lucilineu uses	Non-exhaustive list, pottery, artware, ceramic building materials.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	BARNES PRODUCTS PTY LTD	
Address	5 GREENHILLS AVE MOOREBANK NSW 2170 Australia	
Telephone	Barnes Australia +612 9793 7555 Mon-Fri 8am-4:30pm	
Fax	Barnes Australia +612 9793 7091	
Website	www.barnesnz.co.nz	
Email	sales@barnes.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	New Zealand Poisons Information Centre	
Emergency telephone numbers	Barnes NZ +649 9731 816 - Monday-Thursday 9am-5pm Friday 9am-4.30pm	
Other emergency telephone numbers	New Zealand Poisons Information Centre 0800 764 766 After Hours	

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard pictogram(s)

Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
Legend: 1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria 6.1D (inhalation), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.6B, 6.7A, 6.9A, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)	

Label elements



Signal word Dan

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight] Name		
1332-58-7	25-65	kaolin	
14808-60-7	10-25 silica crystalline - quartz		
13463-67-7	<5 <u>titanium dioxide</u>		
Not Available	<5 dust		
Legend:	 Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available 		

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures	
	If this product comes in co

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. silicon dioxide (SiO2) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (H-Class HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). H-Class HEPA filtered industrial vacuum cleaners should NOT be used on wet materials or surfaces.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	None known
Storage incompatibility	None known

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA			
ed human			
e			

Emergency Limits				
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3		200 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3		2,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
kaolin	Not Available		Not Available	
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3		Not Available	
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3		Not Avai	lable

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.		
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment			
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. 		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	 The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. butyl rubber. butyl rubber. butyl rubber. butyl rubber. clorecaoutchouc. polychloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly. 		
Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	 Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. Prior to each exit form an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the 		

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- garments and hood. • Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream
- Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

- Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.
- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
 Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- · Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Various coloured solid with earthy odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~2.6
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	>1200	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	6-8 (slurry)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

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 Conditions to avoid
 See section 7

 Incompatible materials
 See section 7

 Hazardous decomposition products
 See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.
Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic dust inhalation of kaolin, can cause kaolinosis from kaolin deposition in the lungs causing distinct lung markings, abnormal inflation of air sacs, and chronic lung diseases (nodular pneumoconiosis). This condition is made worse by long duration of occupational exposure and pre-existing chest infection. Pre-employment screening is recommended. Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses, the cough produces stringy phlegm, vital capacity decreases fu

	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
WED CLAY	Not Available	Not Available
lua din	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
Kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
silica crystalline - quartz	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
titanium dioxide	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute to specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chem	xicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise ical Substances

KAOLIN	For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low. However, when bentonite had been used as a prophy paste, larger amounts caused severe eye injury, including abscesses behind the cornea. In animals, large amounts caused decreased growth, muscle weakness and death with marked changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism. Bentonite, in animals, caused lung scarring if instilled into the windpipe. Bentonite clay dust is believed to be responsible for asthma in workers in an American processing plant. Swallowing bentonite without adequate liquids may result in intestinal obstruction in humans. Chronically swallowing bentonite has been reported to cause muscle inflammation.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

	* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinge NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product de material must enter the breathing zone as respirable p	r samples counted by light field techn termines whether it is likely to presen articles.	iques). t a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilla. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and		
KAOLIN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	OXIDE No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	¥	Carcinogenicity	*
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
		Legend: X – Data either n ✓ – Data availab	not available or does not fill the criteria for classification le to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (br)	Species	Value	Source
WED CLAY	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
titanium dioxide	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from Ecotox databas	1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECH. e - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC A in Data 8. Vendor Data	A Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informa quatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - I	ation - Aquatic Toxicity 4. Bioconcentration Data 7. N	US EPA, /IETI (Japan)

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sever may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
kaolin	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
kaolin	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard	
HSR002531	Cleaning Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020	
HSR002512	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020	
HSR002607	Lubricants Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020	

Continued...

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002646	Polymers Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020
HSR002655	Solvents Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002545	Construction Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002560	Dental Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002568	Embalming Products Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR002586	Fuel Additives Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

of Chemicals - Classification Data

Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

of Chemicals

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (kaolin; silica crystalline - quartz)	
China - IECSC	Yes	

National Inventory	Status
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (kaolin)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/03/2023
Initial Date	08/03/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
8.1	16/03/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit, IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.