



# Decocolor America's Red Clay

## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Decocolor America's Red Clay
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Sports surface
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#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	Not Available

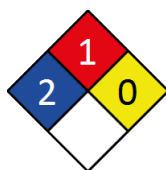
#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTEL
Emergency telephone numbers	800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	813-248-0585

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Simple Asphyxiant, Carcinogenicity Category 1A
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	<b>Danger</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H350	May cause cancer.
	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

## Decolor America's Red Clay

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
51274-00-1	1-5	<u>C.I. Pigment Yellow 42</u>
1309-37-1	1-5	<u>ferric oxide</u>
14808-60-7	15-20	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
14464-46-1	1-5	<u>crystalite</u>
1332-58-7	<1	<u>kaolin</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**

## Decolor America's Red Clay

**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (&gt;1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen iodide silicon dioxide (SiO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	Store in the dark. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Silicas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas</li> <li>▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide</li> <li>▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds</li> <li>▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates</li> <li>▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate</li> <li>▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Continued...

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## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	ferric oxide	Ferric oxide, Iron(III) oxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	ferric oxide	Iron(III)oxide, Iron oxide red, Red iron oxide, Red oxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Rouge: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Rouge: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ferric oxide	Iron oxide fume	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ferric oxide	Iron oxide (Fe2O3) (Respirable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	silica crystalline - quartz	Cristobalite, Quartz, Tridymite, Tripoli	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica: Crystalline Quartz	10 / (% SiO2 + 2) mg/m3 / 250 / (%SiO2 + 5) mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	(Name ((Respirable) ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.)); (TWA mppcf ((b) The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.)); (TWA mg/m3 ((e) Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics: Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere), Percent passing selector 2, 90   2.5, 75   3.5, 50   5.0, 25   10, 0. The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC (now NRC) instrument. The respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with an MRE; the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 mg/m3 in the table for coal dust is 4.5 mg/m3K.))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline, respirable dust: Quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	see 1910.1053; (7) See Table Z-3 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1053 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline -α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	cristobalite	Silica: Crystalline Cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(Name (Use 1/2 the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz. ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	cristobalite	Silica, crystalline, respirable dust: Cristobalite	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	see 1910.1053; (7) See Table Z-3 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1053 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	cristobalite	Silica, crystalline -α-quartz and cristobalite (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	kaolin	China clay, Clay, Hydrated aluminum silicate, Hydrate, Porcelain clay [Note: Main constituent of Kaolin is Kaolinite (Al2Si2O5(OH)4).]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	kaolin	Kaolin (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Pneumoconiosis

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ferric oxide	Iron oxide; (Ferric oxide)	15 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
cristobalite	Cristobalite	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	Not Available	Not Available		


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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ferric oxide	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
crystalite	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Notes:</b>	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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

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
- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Light sensitive.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
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	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p>
Ingestion	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

Decolor America's Red Clay	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Yellow 42	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
ferric oxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
cristobalite	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

## Decolor America's Red Clay

<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
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<b>C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>CRISTOBALITE</b>	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-l * Millions of particles per cubic foot
<b>KAOLIN</b>	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.
<b>C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 &amp; FERRIC OXIDE</b>	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.
<b>C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 &amp; KAOLIN</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ &amp; CRISTOBALITE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b> The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (<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.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
<b>Decolor America's Red Clay</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>C.I. Pigment Yellow 42</b>	LC50	96	Fish	0.05mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Fish	0.52mg/L	2
<b>ferric oxide</b>	LC50	96	Fish	0.05mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Fish	0.52mg/L	2
<b>silica crystalline - quartz</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>cristobalite</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>kaolin</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Continued...

## Decolor America's Red Clay

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (DOT): 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

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 is found on the following regulatory lists**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**ferric oxide is found on the following regulatory lists**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**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  
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List  
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory



## Decolor America's Red Clay

## US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**crystalite is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**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)  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	Yes
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

**US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance**

Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size) Listed

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes

## Decolor America's Red Clay

National Inventory	Status
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (C.I. Pigment Yellow 42; ferric oxide; silica crystalline - quartz; cristobalite; kaolin)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (C.I. Pigment Yellow 42; ferric oxide; silica crystalline - quartz; cristobalite; kaolin)
China - IECSC	Yes
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 - ARIPS	No (C.I. Pigment Yellow 42)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	08/12/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	08/13/2020

## CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

## 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.

## 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  
 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

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