

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Product name | CONTINENTAL® CLAY | <u>In case of emergency</u> |
| Code | 08609 | 1-203-295-2140 |
| Supplier/Manufacturer | Vanderbilt Minerals, LLC 33 Winfield Street Norwalk, CT 06855 | Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Outside US: +1-703-527-3887 |
| Chemical name | Hydrated aluminum silicate mineral | |
| Synonym | Clay, kaolin, kaolinite | |
| Material uses | Additive filler in rubber and paper | |
| Product type | Solid. | |

[Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against](#)

Not applicable.

Section 2. Hazards identification

| | |
|---|---|
| OSHA/HCS status | This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). |
| Classification of the substance or mixture | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 |

[GHS label elements](#)

Hazard pictograms



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Signal word | Danger |
| Hazard statements | May cause cancer. (inhalation) Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (respiratory tract) (inhalation) |

[Precautionary statements](#)

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| General | Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Avoid excessive dust generation. Avoid breathing dust. Use only with adequate ventilation. |
| Prevention | Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: splash goggles. Do not breathe dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. |
| Response | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. |
| Storage | Store locked up. Store in a dry place. |
| Disposal | Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. |

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazards not otherwise classified Not an acute hazard. May cause mechanical eye or skin irritation in high concentrations. Prolonged inhalation may cause lung injury. Material will become slippery when wet.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Substance
Chemical name Hydrated aluminum silicate mineral

| Ingredient name | CAS number | % by weight |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| kaolin clay | 1332-58-7 | 95 - 98 |
| quartz | 14808-60-7 | 1 - 5 |
| mica | 12001-26-2 | 1 - 3 |

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Skin contact Flush skin with plenty of water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation Move to fresh air. If respiratory distress develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion Unlikely to be toxic by ingestion. Rinse mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Seek medical attention if significant quantities have been ingested or symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact Not a primary eye irritant. May cause mechanical irritation.

Skin contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact No specific data.

Skin contact No specific data.

Inhalation No specific data.

Ingestion No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician Treat symptomatically.

Specific treatments No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

This product is not combustible. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

No restrictions on extinguishing media for this product.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

No specific fire or explosion hazard. This product is not flammable and does not support fire.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

There are no hazardous decomposition products.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Product may become slippery when wet.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Minimize dust generation.

Move containers from spill area. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Minimize dust generation.

Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Section 7. Handling and storage

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Recommended Storage

Store away from direct sunlight in dry conditions. Close container after use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|-----------------|--|
| kaolin clay | OSHA PEL (United States). TWA 5 mg/m ³ from respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA 2 mg/m ³ from respirable fraction |
| quartz | OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 0.05 mg/m ³ from respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 0.025 mg/m ³ from respirable fraction |
| mica | OSHA PEL (United States). TWA 3 mg/m ³ from respirable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA 0.1 mg/m ³ from respirable fraction |

Appropriate engineering controls

If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.


Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below established levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|---|
| Hygiene measures | Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. |
| Eye/face protection | Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. Recommended: splash goggles |
| Skin protection | |
| Hand protection | Protective gloves should be worn under normal conditions of use. |
| Body protection | Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. |
| Other skin protection | Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. |
| Respiratory protection | Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: disposable particulate mask |
| Personal protective equipment (Pictograms) |  |

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Appearance | |
| Physical state | Solid. [Powdered solid] |
| Color | White. |
| Odor | Odorless. |
| pH | Not available. |
| Melting point | Not available. |
| Boiling point | Not applicable. |
| Flash point | [Product does not sustain combustion.] |
| Evaporation rate | Not applicable. |
| Vapor pressure | Not applicable. |
| Vapor density | Not applicable. |
| Relative density | 2.62 |
| Solubility in water | Insoluble |
| Viscosity | Not applicable. |

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | Not reactive |
| Chemical stability | The product is stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | No specific data. |
| Incompatible materials | No specific data. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

KAOLIN: Published literature suggests that extremely high exposures to kaolin dust over a prolonged period of time can lead to a low category pneumoconiosis (with little respiratory disability) in a small number of workers.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA: Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, a form of progressive pulmonary fibrosis. "Inhalable" crystalline silica (quartz) is listed by IARC as a Group I carcinogen (lung) based on "sufficient evidence" in occupationally exposed humans and sufficient evidence in animals. Crystalline silica is also listed by the NTP as a known human carcinogen. Some studies have not demonstrated a cancer association and controversy exists concerning the IARC and NTP classification.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| quartz | - | 1 | Known to be a human carcinogen. |

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| quartz | Category 1 | inhalation | respiratory tract |

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Inhalation.

Potential chronic health effects

General

Excessive exposure to any dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer if inhaled. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Other information

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a

Section 13. Disposal considerations

safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Section 14. Transport information

| Regulatory information | UN number | Proper shipping name | Classes | PG* | Label | Additional information |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------|-----|-------|------------------------|
| DOT Classification | Not regulated. | - | - | - | | - |
| TDG Classification | Not regulated. | - | - | - | | - |
| ADR/RID Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | | - |
| IMDG Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | | - |
| IATA-DGR Class | Not regulated. | - | - | - | | - |

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States Inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are active or exempted.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 311/312

Classification

CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

State regulations

Massachusetts

The following components are listed: Kaolin; mica; SILICA, CRYSTALLINE, QUARTZ

New York

None of the components are listed.

New Jersey

The following components are listed: KAOLIN; mica; SILICA, QUARTZ

Pennsylvania

The following components are listed: Kaolin; MICA-GROUP MINERALS; QUARTZ (SiO₂)

California Prop. 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Silica, crystalline, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International regulations

Canada Inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

Europe inventory

All components are active or exempted.

International lists

Section 15. Regulatory information

Australia Inventory (AIIIC): All components are listed or exempted.

Canada Inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

China Inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.

Japan Inventory (CSCL): All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Mexico inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines Inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.

Russian Federation inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Thailand Inventory: All components are listed or exempted.

Turkey Inventory (CICR): All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): All components are listed or exempted.

United States Inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are active or exempted.

Vietnam Inventory (NCI): All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

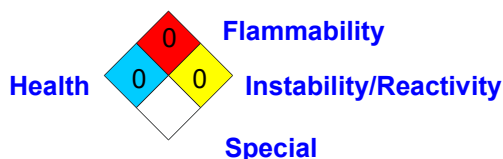
Hazardous Material Identification System (U.S.A.)

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Health | * | 1 |
| Flammability | | 0 |
| Physical hazards | | 0 |
| Personal protection | | E |

* Chronic Potential

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



History

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
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Key to abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

Information contact

Vanderbilt Global Services, LLC
Corporate Risk Management
1-203-295-2143

Visit www.vanderbiltminerals.com for more information.

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