



# AMERICAN CLAY<sup>®</sup>

Naturally Beautiful Walls<sup>™</sup>  
U.S. PATENT 7485186

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Date prepared: January 30, 2006

Date revised: April 25, 2013

### Section I General Information

**Product Name:** American Clay Mud Glue<sup>™</sup>  
**Product Code:** MG100  
**Product Description:** Proprietary blend of aggregates, silicates and polymers  
**Product Use:** Binder for clay plaster  
**Manufacturer:** American Clay, LLC  
2418 2<sup>nd</sup> Street SW  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
1-866-404-1634  
Fax: 505.244.9332

### Section II Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients:	% by Wt:	CAS #:	OSHA PEL **:	ACGIH TLV**:
Limestone	<42%	1317-65-3	Total dust, 15mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Resp. dust, 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	Total dust 10mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Proprietary Protein Polymer	<57%	N/A	Not established	Not established
Silica, quartz	<.1%	14808-60-7	Resp. dust, 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	Resp.dust, 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

**NFPA/HMIS:** Health – 1, Fire – 1, Reactivity – 1, Specific Hazard – see section VI

- Note:** The Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) reported above are the pre-1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA June 30, 1993 following a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit. Federal OSHA is now enforcing these PELs. More restrictive exposure limits may be enforced by some other jurisdictions. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as determined by full shift sample up to a 10-hour working day, 40 hours per week. See: 1974 NIOSH criteria for a recommended Standard for Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica for more detailed information.

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

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## Section III Hazards Identification

Most important hazards: An odorless white powder. Contact can cause irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract.

Specific hazards:

*Eyes* – Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of the eyes, including permanent damage.

*Skin* – Contact can cause severe irritation or burning of the skin, especially in the presence of moisture.

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

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

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

## Section IV First Aid Measures

Skin contact: Wash with mild soap and water. Remove severely contaminated clothing and clean before reuse. Seek medical attention in the event that irritation occurs.

Eye contact: Flush thoroughly with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water, give subject water to drink and do not induce vomiting. Seek medical help.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and get medical help for any breathing difficulties.

## Section V Fire Fighting Measures

Fire hazards: Dust can form an explosive mixture in air. Avoid dust formation and take precautionary measures against static discharges. Sources of ignition should be kept well clear.

Hazardous combustion products: none

Extinguishable media: Use dry chemical fire extinguisher or water.

Fire fighting instructions: Keep personnel away from and upwind of fire. Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

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## Section VI Accidental Release & Disposal Measures

Personal precautions: NIOSH approved dust respirator suggested. Approved dust respirators are required when dust exceeds recommended TLV. Safety glasses with side shields or goggles are suggested. Cloth, leather, rubber, or plastic gloves are recommended.

Environmental precautions: Provide an adequate exhaust system that is filtered to avoid contaminating the environment, and that meets the TLV requirements in the work area.

Disposal: Vacuum or scoop up spilled material and dispose in an appropriate waste container. Misting with water or absorbent dust control products may help to keep airborne dust levels at a minimum. Provide proper ventilation and personal protection equipment for use during clean-up. Waste material can be buried in an approved landfill in accordance with Federal, State, and Local environmental regulations. According to 40 CFR, Part 261 of the Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act (RCRA), this product is not classified as a hazardous material.

Spill/leak procedure: Use proper protective equipment.

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

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

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

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

## Section VII Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep in tightly closed containers. Protect containers from physical damage. Avoid direct skin contact with the material.

Storage: Store in cool, dry, and well-ventilated location. Do not store near incompatible materials. Keep away from moisture.

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## Section VIII Exposure Controls

Engineering controls: Provide ventilation adequate to maintain PELs.

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

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

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

Other: Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

## Section IX Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: White powder

Odor: Slight ammonia odor

pH (in aqueous solution): 11.77

Boiling point: N/A

Melting point: N/A

Flashpoint: 550° F

Explosive properties: N/A

Vapour pressure: N/A

Tap density: N/A

Specific gravity: N/A

Relative density:

Solubility: Negligible solubility in water

## Section X Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Chemically stable. See also incompatibility below.

Incompatibility/conditions to avoid: Avoid extreme heat, conditions that produce electro-static charge, and conditions that result in dust formations.

Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons

Hazardous Polymerization: none

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## Section XI Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity: When tested for primary irritations potential, this material caused moderate irritation to the eyes and slight irritation to the skin.

## Section XII Ecological Information

Sinks and mixes with water. Only water will evaporate from this material.

## Section XIII Transport Information

Not classified as a hazardous material by DOT.

## Section XIV Regulatory Information

CERCLA: No CERCLA Reportable Quantity has been established for this material.  
SARA Title III: Not an Extremely Hazardous Substance under §302. Not a Toxic Chemical under §313. Hazard categories under §§311/312: Acute.  
TSCA: All ingredients of this material are listed on the TSCA inventory.  
FDA: Potassium silicate is regarded as GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) as a corrosion preventative in potable water.

## Other Information

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