



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

(Following Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 & (EC) No 1272/2008)

SDS Number: 2801 Date of first issue: 01 December 2002 Date of last revision: 21 February 2022

### 1 - Identification of product

#### 1.1 - Identification of Product

**Tradenames:** T-Material,

The above-mentioned product is prepared wet modelling clay.

#### 1.2 - Use of Product

This product is modelling clay for "Arts and Craft" applications.

#### 1.3 - Identification of Company

##### IDENTIFICATION OF THE MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER

Morgan Advanced Materials  
Thermal Ceramics  
30-36 Birralee Road, Regency Park, SA 5010, Australia  
Telephone: 1800 467 858  
Fax: 1800 467 850

##### Website

[www.morganthermalceramics.com](http://www.morganthermalceramics.com)  
[sds.tc@morganplc.com](mailto:sds.tc@morganplc.com)

#### 1.4 - Emergency information

##### EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER

Tel 1: +91 (4172) 244 313 extn no. 215 or 201  
Language: English

Opening hours: Only available during office hours

### 2 - Hazard Identification

#### 2.1 - Classification of the substance/ mixture

##### 2.1.1 CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008

Not classified as hazardous according to Classification, Labelling and Packaging regulations (CLP) 1272/2008 EEC

#### 2.2 - Labelling Elements

Not applicable

#### 2.3 - Other hazards which do not result in classification

In the form supplied, this product is a damp putty-like substance.

If it is allowed to dry and become dusty, a mild irritation to the upper respiratory system and the eyes may result from an exposure to dust concentrations. These effects are usually temporary.

##### CHRONIC RESPIRATORY HEALTH EFFECTS

These products may contain minimal amounts of crystalline silica. Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) states that there is "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources to classify crystalline silica as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" (Monograph V 68). In making the overall evaluation the Working Group noted however that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied.

### 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

This product is buff coloured ready-mixed modelling clay.

COMPONENT	%	CAS Number	Index number	REACH Registration Number
Alumino silicate	30-50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not yet available
Clay	15-80	EINECS No. 310-127-6	Not Applicable	Not yet available

None of the components are radioactive under the terms of European Directive Euratom 96/29.

#### 4 - First-Aid measures

##### Skin

In case of skin irritation rinse affected areas with water and wash gently. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin.

##### Eyes

In case of eye contact flush abundantly with water; have eye bath available. Do not rub eyes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

##### Nose and Throat

If these become irritated move to a dust free area, drink water and blow nose. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### 4.2 - Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### 4.3 - Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required

#### 5 - Fire-fighting measures

##### 5.1 - Extinguishing media

Non-combustible products. Fire protection class: 0

Packaging and surrounding materials could be combustible.

Use extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

##### 5.2 - Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

##### 5.3 - Advice for firefighters

#### 6 - Accidental Release Measures

##### 6.1 - Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the spillage is dry and dusty, likely to result in an abnormally high dust exposure, provide the workers with appropriate protective equipment until the situation is restored to normal (see section 8). Prevent further dust dispersion for example by damping the materials

##### 6.2 - Environmental precautions

Do not flush spillage to drain and prevent from entering natural watercourses.  
For waste disposal refer to section 13

##### 6.3 - Methods and materials for containment and clean up

Pick up large pieces and use a vacuum cleaner.  
If brushes are used, ensure that the area is wetted down first.  
Do not use compressed air for clean up.  
Do not allow to become windblown.

##### 6.4 - Reference to other sections

#### 7 - Handling and storage

##### 7.1 - Precautions for safe handling

Handling can be a source of dust emission if the spillage is dry and dusty. Technical or organisational control measures together with good housekeeping practices will help to comply with exposure limits (see section 6).  
Regular good housekeeping will minimise secondary dust dispersal

##### 7.2 - Conditions for safe storage

These products should be kept dry and cool, and containers should be re-sealed after use.  
Avoid damaging the packaging.  
Avoid exposure to frost.

##### 7.3 - Specific end use

Please refer to your local Morgan Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

## 8 - Risk Management Measures / Exposures Controls / Personal Protection

### 8.1 - Control parameters

Removing dried material after use may generate respirable dust.

Industrial hygiene standards and occupational exposure limits vary between countries and local jurisdictions. Check which exposure levels apply to your facility and comply with local regulations. If no regulatory dust or other standards apply, a qualified industrial hygienist can assist with a specific workplace evaluation including recommendations for respiratory protection.

Examples of national OELs (January 2011) are given in the table below.

COUNTRY	EXPOSURE LIMIT* (Respirable Dust)	SOURCE
Germany	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TRGS 900
France	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Décret 97-331 du 10 avril 1997
U.K.	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	HSE - EH40

\* Gravimetric concentrations of respirable dust – 8-hour time weighted average.

The short-term exposure limit (15-minute period) in the U.K. for the orthophosphoric acid is **2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (concentration of respirable dust) and in France is **1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**.

### Information on monitoring procedures

#### 8.2 - Exposure controls

##### 8.2.1 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Review your applications in order to identify potential sources of dust exposure.

Local exhaust ventilation, which collects dust at source, can be used. For example down draft tables, emission controlling tools and materials handling equipment.

Keep the workplace clean. Use a vacuum cleaner. Avoid brushing and compressed air.

If necessary, consult an industrial hygienist to design workplace controls and practices.

The use of products specially tailored to your application(s) will help to control dust. Some products can be delivered ready for use to avoid further cutting or machining. Some could be pre-treated or packaged to minimise or avoid dust release during handling.

Consult your supplier for further details

##### 8.2.2 - Personal Protective Equipment

Skin protection:

Use of gloves and work clothes is recommended.

Soiled clothes should be cleaned before being taken off (e.g. use vacuum cleaning, not compressed air).

Eye protection:

As necessary wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory protection:

For dust concentrations below the exposure limit value, RPE is not required but FFP2 respirators may be used on a voluntary basis.

For short-term operations where excursions are less than ten times the limit value use FFP2 respirators.

In case of higher concentrations or where the concentration is not known, please seek advice from your company and/or local Thermal Ceramics' supplier.

### INFORMATION AND TRAINING OF WORKERS

Workers should be trained on good working practices and informed on applicable local regulations

#### 8.2.3 - Environmental Exposure Controls

Refer to local, national or European applicable environmental standards for release to air water and soil.

For waste, refer to section13

## 9 - Physical and chemical properties

<b>Information on basic physical and chemical properties</b>	Not Applicable
<b>State</b>	Beige putty-like substance
<b>Colour</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odour</b>	None
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	> 1500°C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling point range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Relative density</b>	-
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Partition co-efficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other safety information</b>	No further relevant information available.
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not applicable
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not applicable

## 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 - Reactivity

The material is stable and non reactive.

### 10.2 - Chemical Stability

The product is inorganic, stable and inert

### 10.3 - Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None

### 10.4 - Conditions to Avoid

Please refer to handling and storage advice in Section 7

### 10.5 - Incompatible Materials

None

### 10.6 - Hazardous decomposition products

None

## 11 - Toxicological information

### Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

#### 11.1.1 BASIC TOXICOKINETICS

As manufactured, these products may contain a minimal amount of crystalline silica.

Exposure is predominantly by inhalation or ingestion, available toxicological information is as follows:

#### 11.1.2 Human Toxicological data

Epidemiology for crystalline silica

Prolonged/repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause delayed lung injury (silicosis).

In evaluating crystalline silica as a cancer risk, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reviewed several studies from different industries and concluded that crystalline silica from occupational sources inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) [IARC Monograph; vol.68; June 1997]. However, in reaching its conclusion, IARC stated that the carcinogenicity in humans could not be found in all industries reviewed and that carcinogenicity might be dependent on inherent characteristics of crystalline silica or on external factors affecting biological activity (e.g., cigarette smoking) or distribution of its polymorphs.

### 11.1 - Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Experimental studies for crystalline silica

Animals exposed to very high concentrations of crystalline silica, artificially or by inhalation, have reported fibrosis and tumours (IARC Monographs 42 and 68).

Inhalation and intratracheal installation of crystalline silica in rats caused lung cancer. However, studies in other species such as mice and hamsters caused no lung cancer. Crystalline silica also caused fibrosis in rats and hamsters in several inhalation and intratracheal installation studies.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

Lethal dose 50 % (LD50) / lethal concentration 50% (LC50): N.A.

## 12 - Ecological information

### 12.1 - Toxicity

These products are inert materials that remain stable overtime.

No adverse effects of this material on the environment are anticipated.

### 12.2 - Persistence and degradability

### 12.3 - Bioaccumulative potential

### 12.4 - Mobility in soil

### 12.5 - Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### 12.6 - Endocrine Disrupting Properties

### 12.7 - Other adverse effects

## 13 - Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 - Disposal Considerations

To prevent waste materials from becoming airborne during waste storage, transportation and disposal, a covered container or plastic bagging is recommended.

For Australia, waste from these materials should be considered as hazardous waste and local waste authorities should be contacted for correct disposal methods.

For other countries, waste from these materials (even after use above 900°C) is not classified as hazardous waste and may generally be disposed of at a normal tipping site which has been licensed for the disposal of industrial waste. Taking into account any possible contamination during use, which may be classified as hazardous, expert guidance should be sought.

Such a waste is normally dusty (unless wetted) and so should be properly bagged and clearly labelled for disposal. At some tip sites dusty waste may be treated differently in order to ensure they are dealt with promptly and to avoid them being windblown. Check for national and /or regional regulations to identify all applicable disposal requirements.

## 14 - Transport information

### 14.1 - Transport information

Not classified as dangerous goods under relevant international transport regulations (Australian DG Code, ADR, RID, IATA, and IMDG). Ensure that dust is not windblown during transportation.

UN Number None Allocated  
DG Class None Allocated  
Subsidiary risk(s) None Allocated  
Packing Group None Allocated  
Hazchem Code None Allocated

Definitions:

ADR Transport by road, council directive 94/55/EC  
IMDG Regulations relating to transport by sea  
RID Transport by rail, Council Directive 96/49/EC  
ICAO/IATA Regulations relating to transport by air  
ADN European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

## 15 - Regulatory information

### 15.1 - Regulatory information

This SDS has been prepared in accordance with WHO GHS rev. 6 requirements. Where applicable, local regulations have been followed.

## 16 - Other Information

### 16.1 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED UPON REMOVAL OF AFTER SERVICE MATERIAL

### 16.2 - uses advised against

### 16.3 - NOTE

This Safety Data Sheet was originally produced in English and has subsequently been translated in to other languages; whilst every effort has been made to make this an accurate translation, please be aware that technical terms do not always translate correctly. The English version should always be considered as the reference version.

### 16.4 - Further Information

FURTHER INFORMATION  
Further information can be found on  
<http://www.morganthermalceramics.com/>  
<http://www.ecfia.eu/>  
<http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants>

### 16.5 - Technical Datasheets

TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS  
For more information on individual products please see the technical data sheet section at [www.morganthermalceramics.com](http://www.morganthermalceramics.com)

### 16.6 - Revision Summary

Amendments to sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15 and 16 to comply with new guidelines

### 16.7 - NOTICE

The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by the vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.