SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product trade name(s): Old Mine #4
Common Name(s): Kaolinitic Clay, Ball Clay
Chemical Formula: \( \text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \)
CAS Number: 999999-99-4
Physical Form: Light gray to brown solid

Recommended Uses: Non-exhaustive list: Ceramics, ceramic glazes, porcelain insulators, gypsum wallboard, ceiling tile, coal tar sealing emulsions

Restrictions on Use: Food ingredient, cosmetic ingredient, agricultural feed, pesticide

Manufacturer's Name & Address: Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Company
100 Mansell Court East
Suite 300
Roswell, GA 30076

Telephone: 770-594-0660
Fax: 770-645-3460
Customer Service: 800-814-4538

Emergency Telephone: For Chemical Emergency Call CHEMTREC (24 hours): 1-800-424-9300
(US, Canada, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
1-703-527-3887 (Outside Above Area) collect calls accepted

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Contains Crystalline Silica

Classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1 - Respiratory

Label Elements:

Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Statements: H372: Causes damage to lung through prolonged or repeated inhalation.

Precautionary Statements: P260: Do not breathe dust.
P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulation.
SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Weight % (Approx.)</th>
<th>CAS N°</th>
<th>EINECS N°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>60% - 90%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>310-194-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz - Crystalline Silica</td>
<td>10% - 30%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>238-878-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>1% - 5%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>136-675-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1% - 20%</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>215-185-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If adverse effects occur, get immediate medical attention. If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give artificial respiration if needed.

Skin
Wash immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eyes
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion
DO NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, drink plenty of water, do NOT induce vomiting. Never make an unconscious person vomit or drink fluids. Get medical attention.

Symptoms: Immediate
eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation

Symptoms: Delayed
gastrointestinal effects

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties
Product is non-flammable.
Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
None known.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
No hazard is expected from the normal use of this product.

Fire Fighting Measures
No hazard expected

NFPA 704M Hazard Classification: Health: 2 Flammable: 0 Reactivity: 0

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Wet material is slippery under foot.
Wear personal protective clothing and equipment, see Section 8.

Environmental Precautions
Avoid release to the environment.

Cleanup Methods
Collect spilled material in appropriate container for reuse or disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Avoid dust generation and accumulation. Do not use in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Do not taste or swallow.
Avoid inhalation or contact. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for Safe Storage
Store in a cool, dry place. Store in a well-ventilated area.
SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines:
Follow standard occupational hygiene control methods and procedures. Use an approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation develops or persists.

Component Exposure Limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Weight % (Approx.)</th>
<th>CAS N°</th>
<th>OSHA PEL*</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>60% - 90%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (Total Dust) 5 mg/m³ (Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ (Respirable Fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz - Crystalline Silica</td>
<td>10% - 30%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m³ (Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ (Respirable Fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide (Naturally Occurring)</td>
<td>1% - 5%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ (Total Dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Total Dust)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Component Analysis
There are no biological limit values for any of this product's components.

Engineering Controls
Ventilation: Use exhaust ventilation, if required, to maintain dust concentration below recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure, use of a MSHA/NIOSH or OSHA/NIOSH approved respirator is recommended.
Eyes/Face: Wear side shield safety glasses or chemical resistant safety goggles.
Glove Recommendation: Rubber gloves are recommended for prolonged exposure.
Protective Clothing: Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Contaminated clothing should be removed and laundered before reuse.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Solid
Color: light gray to brown
Odor: earthy odor
pH: 4-6 (aqueous solution)
Boiling Point: Not applicable
Decomposition: loses crystalline water at > 500°C (930°F)
LEL: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable
Density: Not applicable
Water Solubility: None
Auto Ignition: Will not ignite
Flow Point: Not applicable
VOC: None

Appearance: light gray to brown solid
Physical Form: powder to lump
Odor Threshold: Not applicable
Melting Point: > 1500°C
Flash Point: Will not ignite
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
UEL: Not applicable
Vapor Density (air = 1): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water = 1): ~2.6 gm/cc
Coef> Water/Oil Dist: Not applicable
Viscosity: Not applicable
Sublimation Point: Not applicable
SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:
No reactive hazard is expected.

Chemical Stability:
Stable at normal temperatures and pressure

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:
Will not oxidize or polymerize.

Conditions to avoid:
None known.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatibilities):
None known.

Decomposition Products:
When exposed to high temperatures, free quartz can change crystal structure to form tridymite (above 870°C) or cristobalite (above 1470°C) which have greater health hazards than quartz. (Tridymite and cristobalite (TWA-TLV) = 0.025 mg/m³.)

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Exposure: Skin, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion

Acute Health Hazards:
Eye contact may cause mechanical irritation.
Skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis.
Inhalation from prolonged and continuous exposure to excessive quantities of dust may aggravate existing asthmatic or respiratory conditions.

Acute and Chronic Toxicity
May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and gastrointestinal tract irritation. May cause damage to respiratory tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Occupationally inhaled ball clay produced pulmonary fibrosis with sites of action being the lung, the lymph nodes and the hilus. Ball clay when taken orally over a long period of time can cause granulomas of the stomach.

Exposure to quartz (the most stable and common form of crystalline silica) is responsible for the majority of clinically diagnosed silicosis. Silicosis is a fibronodular lung disease that occurs after occupational exposure to crystalline silica for 5 years or longer. Inhalation of quartz dusts may cause shortness of breath, limitation of chest expansion, dry cough, and a lessened capacity for work. Individuals with a pre-existing disease in, or a history of ailments involving the skin or respiratory tract, are at greater risk for developing adverse health effects when exposed to this material.

In humans, chronic intermittent exposure to quartz caused pulmonary fibrosis, cough, and difficulty breathing. Overexposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a form of disabling, progressive, and sometimes fatal pulmonary fibrosis characterized by the presence of typical nodulation in the lungs. Tuberculosis frequently complicates silicosis and the risk for tuberculosis is also increased in workers exposed to silica who have no radiographic evidence of silicosis. Crystalline silica can cause silicotic lesions in such organs as the liver, spleen and bone marrow. In humans, a causal relationship exists between exposure to crystalline silica and the development of autoimmune diseases. In multi-dose studies with animals, long term inhalation of quartz affected the lungs, endocrine system, immune system and blood.

This product contains quartz (respirable) as an impurity. Prolonged and/or massive exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica.

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibers, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.)

The material may contain trace amounts (parts per trillion) of naturally occurring dioxin congeners (PCDD, PCDF) including TCDD. 2,3,7,8. TCDD has been classified as a known human carcinogen by the IARC in Monograph 69 (1997).

These trace amounts are not believed to be a health risk, but Special Protections and Special Precautions (Section 8) are advised.

IARC Monograph Vol. 69 (1997) concludes that 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin) is carcinogenic to humans.
Methods of transmission may include inhalation, ingestion or dermal absorption.
Component Analysis - LD50/LC50
   The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:

Quartz - Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
   Oral LD50 Rat 500 mg/kg

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)
   Oral LD50 >10000 mg/kg

Water (7732-18-5)
   Oral LD50 Rat >90 mL/kg

Irritation/Corrosivity Data
   May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and gastrointestinal tract irritation.

Respiratory Sensitizer
   No test data available

Dermal Sensitizer
   No test data available

Carcinogenicity

Component Carcinogenicity

Kaolin - CAS N° 1332-58-7
   ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Quartz - Crystalline Silica - CAS N° 14808-60-7
   ACGIH: A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
   IARC: Group 1 - Carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide - CAS N° 13463-67-7
   ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
   IARC: Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Mutagenic Data
   No information available

Reproductive Effects Data
   No information available

Specific Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
   Target organs include ears, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract.

Specific Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
   Causes damage to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard
   No data available

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
   Individuals with pre-existing eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory disorders and/or gastrointestinal disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.
SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
No information available for the product

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity
No LOLI ecotoxicity data are available for this product's components
No information available for the product

Bioaccumulation
No information available for the product

Bioconcentration
This material is not believed to bioconcentrate

Biodegradation
This product is made from a naturally occurring, abundant, innocuous mineral

Persistence
This product is made from a naturally occurring, abundant, innocuous mineral

Mobility in Soil:
This product is insoluble in water

Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment
Not relevant

Other Toxicity
May affect turbidity if discharged in large quantities to lakes, streams or sewers.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Non-hazardous waste - RCRA (40 CFR 261)
Dispose of waste materials in accordance with all local, state, and Federal requirements.
This product may not be disposed of in waterways or sewers.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

EPA Waste Number: Not regulated.
DOT Classification: Not regulated.
IMO Classification: Not regulated.
Internal UN: Not regulated.
IMDG Code: This product is not considered to be a marine pollutant.
SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: This product does not contain extremely hazardous subject to the reporting requirements of Section 302 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 355.

SARA Title III Section 311 and 312 Health and Physical Hazard Categories per 40 CFR 370.2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate</th>
<th>Delayed</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA Section 313 Notification: This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

TSCA: Product is listed in Initial Inventory, Vol. 1, Appendix A, CAS No. 1332-58-7

CERCLA: Ball Clay is not a CERCLA listed hazardous substance.

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product may also contain extremely small amounts of one or more naturally-occurring materials known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

NJ Special Health Hazardous Substances List [4]: RTK Hazardous Substance List; Substance number 4016.

PA Special Hazardous Substances List: Regulated under PA Code Chapter 323.

Stockholm Convention: This product is not subject to the Stockholm Convention.

Montreal Protocol: This product is not subject to the Montreal Protocol.

Rotterdam Convention: This product is not subject to the Rotterdam Convention.

National Inventories:

DSL (Canada): Listed
NDSL (Canada): Not Listed
PICCS (Philippines): Listed
KECI (Korea): Listed
ENCS (MITI) (Japan): Listed
AICS (Australia): Listed
IECSC (China): Listed
EINECS (Europe): Listed

REACH Status: Exempt (Annex v.7). Product is a naturally occurring mineral.
SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Training
Workers must be informed of the presence of crystalline silica and trained in the proper use and handling of this product as required under applicable regulations.

Summary of Changes
New SDS 04-Nov-2013, Revised Section 2 01-Jun-2015, Revised Classification 18-Jan-2016

Key / Legend

ACGIH  American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AICS  Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS  Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA  Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR  Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC  Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
DOT  Department of Transportation
DSL  Canadian Domestic Substances List
EINECS  European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances
ENCS  Existing and New Substances Inventory
EPA  Environmental Protection Agency
FDA  Food and Drug Administration
HMIS  Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC  International Agency for Research on Cancer
IECSC  Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
IMDG  International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMO  International Maritime Organization
KECI  Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory
LEL  Lower Explosive Limit
LOLI  List Of Lists
MITI  Japanese Ministry of international Trade and Industry
MSHA  Mine Safety and Health Administration
NDSL  Canadian Non-Domestic Substance List
NIOSH  National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA  National Fire Protection Agency
OSHA  Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PBT  Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemical
PEL  Permissible Exposure Limit
PICCS  Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
RCRA  Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REACH  Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
RTK  Right to Know
SARA  Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS  Safety Data Sheet
STOT  Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV  Threshold Limit Value
TSCA  Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA  Time Weighted Average
UEL  Upper Explosive Limit
UN  United Nations
VOC  Volatile Organic Content
vPvB  Very Powerful Very Bioaccumulative
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