

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section I

Product Name: Bronze Clay™

Date Prepared:

April 22, 2008

Signature of Preparer:

/William G. Struve/

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Wt. % (optional)
Copper Powder (CAS 7440-50-8)	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	60-80%
Tin Powder (CAS 7440-50-8)	2 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³	5-15%
Non-hazardous, proprietary components	N/A	N/A	Remainder

The non-hazardous components are all generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for addition to food and pharmaceuticals by the US FDA.

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	Unknown	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	4
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Unknown	Melting Point	Unknown, <0C
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	Unknown	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Unknown

Solubility in Water Hazardous components are insoluble, non-hazardous components are soluble in water.

Appearance and Odor Chocolate brown colored material with clay consistency and with no odor

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
Non-flammable			

Extinguishing Media

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

None

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

None

Section V—Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Acids, bases, oxidizers, azides, ethylene oxide, acetylene, and ammonium nitrate.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Metal fumes may be produced in a burning building.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI—Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
	None when kept moist.	Possible.	Possible.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory procedures should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin. Avoid drying product to minimize dust formation.

Acute:

Copper powder component: LD₅₀ intraperitoneal mouse 3.5 mg/Kg

Tin powder component: Non-toxic (LD₅₀ > 2 g/Kg)

Chronic:

Ingredients are not considered as “probable” or “suspected” carcinogens by OSHA, IARC, or ACGIH. Dermatitis may result from chronic exposure. Chronic exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing liver or kidney disease.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

EYES: Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lids occasionally. Seek medical attention.

INJECTION: Give 2-3 glasses of water or milk. Vomiting may occur spontaneously, but it is not necessary to induce. Never give liquids to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled

Clean area with soap and water. Minimize the generation of dust.

Waste Disposal Method

Neither copper powder nor tin powder is listed as hazardous waste, or under SARA reporting requirements. Copper is listed in the CERCLA Community Right-to-know list and has a reportable quantity of 5,000 pounds. Follow local and state disposal regulations which may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing

Wear protective gloves when handling large quantities. Wash hands with soap and water before eating or drinking to avoid contamination of food and drink with the copper powder component.

Other Precautions

Some individuals may develop sensitivity to one or more components of this product and should wear nitrile, latex, or similar gloves when handling even small quantities of this material.

Section VII—Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (*Specify Type*)

None necessary with the moist product.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	N/A	Special	N/A
	Mechanical (<i>General</i>)	N/A	Other	N/A
Protective Gloves	Nitrile, latex or similar.		Eye Protection	None required for normal handling.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment	None known to be required.			
Work/Hygienic Practices	Keep areas clean by using moist paper towels and soap when necessary. Wash hands before eating or drinking to avoid ingestion of the copper powder component.			

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