Play Dough in red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon for Creative Sets (Play Dough Sets)

Early Fantasies Factory LLC

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

SDS No.: HKGH0295345401
Issue Date: 21/03/2023
Print Date: 21/03/2023

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Play Dough in red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon for Creative Sets (Play Dough Sets)
Synonyms	Modeling clay, clay, modeling dough, plasticine, soft plasticine, soft dough, salty dough, color dough.
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Developing and educational toys for children
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Childhood Supply ApS
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Childhood Supply ApS
Emergency telephone numbers	+4523345162
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/1881 Specific Requirements for Endocrine Disruptors

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.10043-52-4 2.233-140-8 3.017-013-00-2 4.01-2119494219-28-XXXX	1-5	calcium chloride	Eye damage/eye irritation Hazard Category 2 (H319)	Not Available	Not Available

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1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.7778-18-9 2.231-900-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	Calcium sulfate	Not Classified (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available
1.13463-67-7 2.236-675-5 3.022-006-00-2 4.01-2119954396-27-XXXX| 01-2119489379-17-XXXX	0-0.9	titanium dioxide (CI 77891)	Not Classified (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available
1.17927-65-0 2.605-852-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1-0.2	aluminiumsulfate, hydrated	Eye damage/eye irritation Hazard Category 1 (H318) (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available
1.157627-86-6 2.500-337-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1-0.2	alcoholsC13-15- branched andlinear, ethoxylated	Aquatic Acute Hazard Category 1 (H400), Aquatic Chronic Hazard Category 1 (H410)	Not Available	Not Available
1.147-14-8 2.205-685-1 3.Not Available 4.01-2119458771-32-XXXX	0-0.1	29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32 copper; C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Classified (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available
1.9005-25-8 2.232-679-6 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.01-0.05	starch	Not Classified (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available
1.56-81-5 2.200-289-5 3.Not Available 4.01-2119471987-18-XXXX	0.01-0.05	glycerol	Not Classified (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available
1.1328-53-6 2.215-524-7 3.Not Available 4.01-2119459333-39-XXXX	0-0.01	Polychloro copper phthalocyanine; C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Classified (Substance with a Union workplace exposure limit)	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: □Wash out immediately with water. □If irritation continues, seek medical attention. □Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	□Wash hands after use.
Inhalation	□Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	□Immediately give a glass of water. □First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Continued...

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▯Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▯Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▯Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▯Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▯DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▯Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▯If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▯Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ‣ Trowel up/scrape up. ‣ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ‣ Flush spill area with water.

Continued...

Major Spills	Minor hazard. □Clear area of personnel. □Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. □Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. □Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. □Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. □Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. □Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. □Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. □If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	□Avoid contact with incompatible materials. □When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. □Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. □Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. □Use good occupational work practice. □Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	□Store in original containers. □Keep containers securely sealed. □Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. □Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. □Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. □Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

Continued...

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Calcium Chloride	Inhalation 5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Inhalation 2.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	0.122 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.012 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.217 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 62.6 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 94 mg/L (STP)
calcium sulfate	Dermal 137 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 5 082 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 5.29 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.041 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 3 811 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 0.082 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	100 mg/L (STP)
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	Dermal 1.71 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.882 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 46.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.882 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 2 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 0.855 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 0.441 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 23.35 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 92.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Dermal 0.441 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) * Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	4.5 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 64 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 30.11 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 10 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 31.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 58 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 60.2 mg/L (STP) 150 mg/kg food (Oral)
glycerol	Inhalation 220 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 132 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *	0.885 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.088 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 8.85 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.3 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.33 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.141 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Dermal 450 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 225 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 45 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	10 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

* Values for General Population

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Play Dough in red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon for Creative Sets (Play Dough Sets)

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	calcium sulfate	Gypsum: inhalable dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	calcium sulfate	Gypsum: respirable	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	aluminium sulfate, hydrated	Aluminium salts, soluble	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	starch	Starch: total inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	starch	Starch: respirable	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	glycerol	Glycerol, mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: total inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: respirable	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	C.I. PigmentGreen 7	Copper and compounds:dust and mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	C.I. Pigment Blue15	Copper and compounds:dust and mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Calcium Chloride	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	38 mg/m3	64 mg/m3	380 mg/m3
starch	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
glycerol	45 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Continued...

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Calcium Chloride	Not Available	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
starch	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Calcium Chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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	<table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td></tr><tr><td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td></tr><tr><td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td></tr></table> Within each range the appropriate value depends on: <table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood - local control only</td></tr></table> Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	See below
Eye and face protection	□Safety glasses with side shields. □Chemical goggles. □Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	□Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. □Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	□Overalls. □P.V.C apron. □Barrier cream. □Skin cleansing cream. □Eye wash unit.

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Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AK P1 Air-line*	- -	AK PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	AK P2	AK PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	AK P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	AK PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon

Physical state	Not Available	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

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SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Play Dough in red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon for Creative Sets (Play Dough Sets)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium Chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2630 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 500-1000 mg/kg	
calcium sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.26 mg/l4h	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1581 mg/kg	
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 370 mg/kg	Not Available
alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
starch	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.85 mg/L4h	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4090 mg/kg	

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titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 0.04 mg/kg	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
	Oral (Mouse)LD50; >10000 mg/kg *	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Oral (Mouse)TDLo: 0.0032 mg/kg	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
	Oral (Rat)LD50: >20000 mg/kg *	
	Oral (Rat)TDLo: 60000 mg/kg	
C.I. Pigment Green 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 8400 mg/kg	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 14000 mg/kg	
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye (human): non-irritant [Manuf. C.G.]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Skin (human): non-irritant

Calcium Chloride	For calcium: Toxicity from calcium is not common, because the gastrointestinal tract normally limits the amount of calcium absorbed. Therefore, short-term intake of large amounts of calcium does not generally produceany ill effects aside from constipation and an increased risk of kidney stones. However, more severe toxicity can occur when excess calcium is ingested over long periods, or when calcium is combined with increased amounts of vitamin D, which increases calcium absorption. Calcium toxicity is also found sometimes after excessive administration of calcium via a vein. Toxicity shows as abnormal deposition of calcium in tissues and by elevated blood calcium levels. However, high blood calcium is often due to other causes, such as abnormally high amounts of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Usually, under these circumstances, bone density is lost, and the resulting high blood calcium can cause kidney stones and abdominal pain. Some cancers can also cause high blood calcium, either by secreting abnormal proteins that act like PTH or by invading and killing bone cells causing them to release calcium. Very high levels of calcium can result in appetite loss, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, confusion, seizures, and evencoma. For calcium chloride: Acute toxicity: The acute oral toxicity of calcium chloride is low. It is attributed to the severe irritating property to the gastrointestinal tract. In humans, acute oral toxicity is rare because large single doses cause nausea and vomiting. There is very little toxicity by skin contact. High blood calcium generally occurs only when there are other factors that affect calcium balance, such as kidney inefficiency and primary thyroid overactivity. Animal testing indicates that calcium chloride is at most slightly irritating to skin, but severely irritating to the eyes. Prolonged exposure and application of moistened material or concentrated solutions did result in considerable skin irritation. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing did not show evidence of chronic toxicity. Calcium and chloride are both essential nutrients and a daily intake has been recommended. Genetic toxicity: Test results for genetic toxicity have been negative. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No reproductive toxicity study has been reported. An animaltest on developmental toxicity yielded negative results.
CALCIUM SULFATE	Gypsum (calcium sulfate dehydrate) irritates the skin, eye, mucous membranes, and airways. A series of studies involving Gypsum industry workers in Poland reported chronic, non-specific airways diseases. Repeat dose toxicity: Examination of workers at a gypsum manufacturing plant found restrictive defects on long-function tests in those who were chronically exposed to gypsum dust. Synergistic/antagonistic effects: Gypsum appears to be protective on quartz toxicity in animal testing. On the other hand, it tended to aggravate tuberculosis in animals. Cytotoxicity: Tests results regarding cytotoxicity have been negative. Cancer-causing potential: Tests involving animals produced mixed results; no causal relationship between gypsum and tumour formation was found.

Continued...

	Genetic toxicity: Test on bacterial cells have shown negative results. Developmental toxicity: In animal testing, developmental toxicity was not seen.
ALUMINIUM SULFATE, HYDRATED	For aluminium compounds: Aluminium present in food and drinking water is poorly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. The bioavailability of aluminium is dependent on the form in which it is ingested and the presence of dietary constituents with which the metal cation can complex Ligands in food can have a marked effect on absorption of aluminium, as they can either enhance uptake by forming absorbable (usually water soluble) complexes (e.g., with carboxylic acids such as citric and lactic), or reduce it by forming insoluble compounds (e.g., with phosphate or dissolved silicate). Considering the available human and animal data it is likely that the oral absorption of aluminium can vary 10-fold based on chemical form alone. Although bioavailability appears to generally parallel water solubility, insufficient data are available to directly extrapolate from solubility in water to bioavailability. For oral intake from food, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has derived a tolerable weekly intake (TWI) of 1 milligram (mg) of aluminium per kilogram of bodyweight. In its health assessment, the EFSA states a medium bioavailability of 0.1 % for all aluminium compounds which are ingested with food. This corresponds to a systemically available tolerable daily dose of 0.143 microgrammes (µg) per kilogramme (kg) of body weight. This means that for an adult weighing 60 kg, a systemically available dose of 8.6 µg per day is considered safe. Based on a neuro-developmental toxicity study of aluminium citrate administered via drinking water to rats, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) established a Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI) of 2 mg/kg bw (expressed as aluminium) for all aluminium compounds in food, including food additives. The Committee on Toxicity of chemicals in food, consumer products and the environment (COT) considers that the derivation of this PTWI was sound and that it should be used in assessing potential risks from dietary exposure to aluminium. The Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) of Germany has assessed the estimated aluminium absorption from antiperspirants. For this purpose, the data, derived from experimental studies, on dermal absorption of aluminium from antiperspirants for healthy and damaged skin was used as a basis. At about 10.5 µg, the calculated systemic intake values for healthy skin are above the 8.6 µg per day that are considered safe for an adult weighing 60 kg. If aluminium -containing antiperspirants are used on a daily basis, the tolerable weekly intake determined by the EFSA is therefore exceeded. The values for damaged skin, for example injuries from shaving, are many times higher. This means that in case of daily use of an aluminium-containing antiperspirant alone, the TWI may be completely exhausted. In addition, further aluminium absorption sources such as food, cooking utensils and other cosmetic products must be taken into account Systemic toxicity after repeated exposure No studies were located regarding dermal effects in animals following intermediate or chronic-duration dermal exposure to various forms of aluminium. When orally administered to rats, aluminium compounds (including aluminium nitrate, aluminium sulfate and potassium aluminium sulfate) have produced various effects, including decreased gain in body weight and mild histopathological changes in the spleen, kidney and liver of rats (104 mg Al/kg bw/day) and dogs (88-93 mg Al/kg bw/day) during subchronic oral exposure. Effects on nerve cells, testes, bone and stomach have been reported at higher doses. Severity of effects increased with dose. The main toxic effects of aluminium that have been observed in experimental animals are neurotoxicity and nephrotoxicity. Neurotoxicity has also been described in patients dialysed with water containing high concentrations of aluminium, but epidemiological data on possible adverse effects in humans at lower exposures are inconsistent Reproductive and developmental toxicity: Studies of reproductive toxicity in male mice (intraperitoneal or subcutaneous administration of aluminium nitrate or chloride) and rabbits (administration of aluminium chloride by gavage) have demonstrated the ability of aluminium to cause testicular toxicity, decreased sperm quality in mice and rabbits and reduced fertility in mice. No reproductive toxicity was seen in females given aluminium nitrate by gavage or dissolved in drinking water. Multi-generation reproductive studies in which aluminium sulfate and aluminium ammonium sulfate were administered to rats in drinking water, showed no evidence of reproductive toxicity High doses of aluminium compounds given by gavage have induced signs of embryotoxicity in mice and

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rats in particular, reduced fetal body weight or pup weight at birth and delayed ossification.
Developmental toxicity studies in which aluminium chloride was administered by gavage to pregnant rats showed evidence of foetotoxicity, but it was unclear whether the findings were secondary to maternal toxicity. A twelve-month neuro-development with aluminium citrate administered via the drinking water to Sprague-Dawley rats, was conducted according to Good Laboratory Practice (GLP). Aluminium citrate was selected for the study since it is the most soluble and bioavailable aluminium salt. Pregnant rats were exposed to aluminium citrate from gestational day 6 through lactation, and then the offspring were exposed post-weaning until postnatal day 364. An extensive functional observational battery of tests was performed at various times. Evidence of aluminium toxicity was demonstrated in the high (300 mg/kg bw/day of aluminium) and to a lesser extent, the mid-dose groups (100 mg/kg bw/day of aluminium). In the high-dose group, the main effect was renal damage, resulting in high mortality in the male offspring. No major neurological pathology or neurobehavioural effects were observed, other than in the neuromuscular subdomain (reduced grip strength and increased foot splay). Thus, the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) was 100 mg/kg bw/day and the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 30 mg/kg bw/day. Bioavailability of aluminium chloride, sulfate and nitrate and aluminium hydroxide was much lower than that of aluminium citrate This study was used by JECFA as key study to derive the PTWI.
Genotoxicity
Aluminium compounds were non-mutagenic in bacterial and mammalian cell systems, but some produced DNA damage and effects on chromosome integrity and segregation in vitro. Clastogenic effects were also observed in vivo when aluminium sulfate was administered at high doses by gavage or by the intraperitoneal route. Several indirect mechanisms have been proposed to explain the variety of genotoxic effects elicited by aluminium salts in experimental systems. Cross-linking of DNA with chromosomal proteins, interaction with microtubule assembly and mitotic spindle functioning, induction of oxidative damage, damage of lysosomal membranes with liberation of DNAase, have been suggested to explain the induction of structural chromosomal aberrations, sister chromatid exchanges, chromosome loss and formation of oxidized bases in experimental systems. The EFSA Panel noted that these indirect mechanisms of genotoxicity, occurring at relatively high levels of exposure, are unlikely to be of relevance for humans exposed to aluminium via the diet. Aluminium compounds do not cause gene mutations in either bacteria or mammalian cells. Exposure to aluminium compounds does result in both structural and numerical chromosome aberrations both in in-vitro and in-vivo mutagenicity tests. DNA damage is probably the result of indirect mechanisms. The DNA damage was observed only at high exposure levels.

Carcinogenicity.
The available epidemiological studies provide limited evidence that certain exposures in the aluminium production industry are carcinogenic to humans, giving rise to cancer of the lung and bladder. However, the aluminium exposure was confounded by exposure to other agents including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic amines, nitro compounds and asbestos. There is no evidence of increased cancer risk in non-occupationally exposed persons.
Neurodegenerative diseases.
Following the observation that high levels of aluminium in dialysis fluid could cause a form of dementia in dialysis patients, a number of studies were carried out to determine if aluminium could cause dementia or cognitive impairment as a consequence of environmental exposure over long periods. Aluminium was identified, along with other elements, in the amyloid plaques that are one of the diagnostic lesions in the brain for Alzheimer disease, a common form of senile and pre-senile dementia. some of the epidemiology studies suggest the possibility of an association of Alzheimer disease with aluminium in water, but other studies do not confirm this association. All studies lack information on ingestion of aluminium from food and how concentrations of aluminium in food affect the association between aluminium in water and Alzheimer disease." There are suggestions that persons with some genetic variants may absorb more aluminium than others, but there is a need for more analytical research to determine whether aluminium from various sources has a significant causal association with Alzheimer disease and other neurodegenerative diseases.Aluminium is a neurotoxicant in experimental animals. However, most of the animal studies performed have several limitations and therefore cannot be used for quantitative risk assessment.
Contact sensitivity:
It has been suggested that the body burden of aluminium may be linked to different iseases. Macrophagic myofasciitis and chronic fatigue syndrome can be caused by aluminium-containing adjuvants in vaccines.

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	Macrophagic myofasciitis (MMF) has been described as a disease in adults presenting with ascending myalgia and severe fatigue following exposure to aluminium hydroxide-containing vaccines The corresponding histological findings include aluminium-containing macrophages infiltrating muscle tissue at the injection site. The hypothesis is that the long-lasting granuloma triggers the development of the systemic syndrome. Aluminium acts not only as an adjuvant,stimulating the immune system either to fend off infections or to tolerate antigens, it also acts as a sensitisers causing contact allergy and allergic contact dermatitis. In general, metal allergies are very common and aluminium is considered to be a weak allergen. A metal must be ionised to be able to act as a contact allergen, then it has to undergo haptenisation to be immunogenic and to initiate an immune response.Once inside the skin, the metal ions must bind to proteins to become immunologically reactive.The most important routes of exposure and sensitisation to aluminium are through aluminium-containing vaccines. One Swedish study showed a statistically significant association between contact allergy to aluminium and persistent itching nodules in children treated with allergen-specific immunotherapy (ASIT) Nodules were overrepresented in patients with contact allergy to aluminium Other routes of sensitisation reported in the literature are the prolonged use of aluminium-containing antiperspirants, topical medication, and tattooing of the skin with aluminium-containing pigments. Most of the patients experienced eczematous reactions whereas tattooing caused granulomas. Even though aluminium is used extensively in industry, only a low number of cases of occupational skin sensitisation to aluminium have been reported Systemic allergic contact dermatitis in the form of flare-up reactions after re-exposure to aluminium has been documented: pruritic nodules at present and previous injection sites, eczema at the site of vaccination as well as at typically atopic localisations after vaccination with aluminium-containing vaccines and/or patch testing with aluminium, and also after use of aluminium-containing toothpaste
ALCOHOLS C13-15-BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED	Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact. Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethyoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties. As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.
GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.
titanium dioxide	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

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Calcium Chloride & CALCIUM SULFATE & GLYCEROL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
ALUMINIUM SULFATE, HYDRATED & ALCOHOLS C13-15-BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED & C.I. Pigment Green 7	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
STARCH & titanium dioxide	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body s hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.
Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.
Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

Continued...

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Play Dough in red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon **for Creative Sets (Play Dough Sets)**

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Calcium Chloride

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	3mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2900mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	52mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	0h	Fish	8.879mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1109.9mg/L	4

calcium sulfate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>79mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	0.25h	Fish	75mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3200mg/l	4

aluminium sulfate, hydrated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.42mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquaticplants	0.0169mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.33mg/l	2
EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquaticplants	0.000203mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquaticplants	0.0054mg/l	2

alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

starch

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

glycerol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>11mg/l	2

Continued...

titanium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	4
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.51-4.8	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	153.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=1mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.33-11	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	2

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
calcium sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	HIGH	HIGH
glycerol	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
calcium sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
C.I. Pigment Green 7	LOW (BCF = 74)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	LOW (BCF = 11)

Continued...

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
calcium sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine distruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformaties.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ‣ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ‣ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ‣ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Continued...

Play Dough in red, white, blue, lemon neon, violet neon, pink neon, green neon (light green), black, blue neon, green (dark green), yellow, orange neon for Creative Sets (Play Dough Sets)

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary risk: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable

Continued...

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable | Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Calcium Chloride	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	Not Available
alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Available
starch	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available

Continued...

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Calcium Chloride	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available
aluminium sulfate, hydrated	Not Available
alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated	Not Available
starch	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Calcium Chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

calcium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

aluminium sulfate, hydrated is found on the following regulatory lists

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Europe EC Inventory

alcohols C13-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

starch is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Continued...

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Europe EC Inventory	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Pigment Green 7 is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

C.I. Pigment Blue 15 is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16 Other information

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

End of SDS