GHS - United States

83408-1156



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Laguna Clay Co.

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name	GSIL28	SIL-28 LIME
Common Names	Ceramic glaze, dry or liq	uid glaze
Company / Manufacturer	Laguna Clay Co. 14400 Lomitas Ave. City of Industry, CA 917 (626) 330-0631 fax (62 info@lagunaclay.com	
Emergency Number	911	
Product Use	Non-exhaustive list: pot	tery, artware, ceramic building materials
Restrictions on Use	None applicable	

Section 2 - Hazardaus Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica ≥1% Respirable

GHS label elements / Hazard pictograms	Signal Word: Danger
OSHA/HCS status	Glaze mixture in dry powder form or if sprayed is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Classification of the substance or mixture	Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A Specific organ toxicity (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1
Hazard Statement	(H350) Cancer Hazard. Contains quartz (crystalline silica) which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends upon duration and level of exposure to the dust. Not an acute hazard. (H372) Prolonged inhalation of dust may cause lung injury. Inhalation of high concentrations of dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort of the respiratory tract. Repeated exposure may have chronic effects. (H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause skin, respiratory, and eye irritation.
Precautionary Statements	(P261) Avoid breathing dust/srpay (P262) Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing (P264) Wash hands thoroughly after handling. (P270) Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product (P273) Avod relase to the environment. (P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.

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Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item.

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Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.
каolin	1332-58-7	25-65%
FRIT	65997-18-4	25-65%
Dolomite	16389-88-1	5-10%
ziconium Silicate	14940-68-2	5-10%
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	5-10%
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	5-10%
Dextrin	9004-32-4	<2%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<2%
Tremolite	14567-73-8	<2%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures	
General First Aid	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medial attention.
Eye Contact	If eye contact occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	If irritation occurs, wash thoroughly with water. If it persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Consult physician and/or obtain competent medical assistance.
Symptoms and Effects,	both Acute and Delayed
Eye Contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation. Glaze is abrasive and may scratch eyes.
Skin Contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Inhalation	Inhalation of high concentrations of dry glaze dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects (see section 11).
Ingestion	Large quantities ingested may cause gastrointestinal irritation.
Chronic Symptons	Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptons will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

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Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures				
General Fire Hazards	Glaze mixture in dry or liquid form is not flammable and does not support fire.			
Extinguishing Media	Use appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.			
Chemical hazards from fire	Glaze mixture does not contain hazardous decomposition products.			
Protective actions and equipment for fire-fighters	Glaze mixture and packaging can become slippery when wet. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment.			

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures				
Clean-up Methods	If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation.			
Personal Precautions and Personal Protective Equipment	Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits.			
Environmental Precautions	Do not allow spills or wastewater to flow into sewer or waterway.			
Emergency procedures & Methods of Containment	There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry glaze dust in a sealed container for re-use or proper disposal For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in container for proper disposal. (see section 13 for guidence on appropriate disposal methods.)			
Section 7 - Handling & Storag	ge			
Precautions for safe	Keep bags out of direct sunlight. Do not expose dry glaze to moisture until use.			

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage

handling

Keep bags out of direct sunlight. Do not expose dry glaze to moisture until use. Do not expose liquid glaze to freezing. Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury.

No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

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Section 8 - Exposure Counts / Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

Hazardous Ingredient	Wt. % Aprox.	CAS#	OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*		
кaolin	25-65%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable		
FRIT	25-65%	65997-18-4	/ 10mg/m3 STEL Zr		
Dolomite	5-10%	16389-88-1	5mg/m3 / respirable		
Ziconium Silicate	5-10%	14940-68-2	5mg/m3 / 5mg/m3		
Crystaline Silica - quartz	5-10%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirabl		
Aluminum Oxide	5-10%	1344-28-1	5mg/m3 / 0.1mg/m3 respirable		
Dextrin	<2%	9004-32-4	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable		
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable		
Tremolite	<2%	14567-73-8			

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Engineering Measures

Glaze in liquid form poses no inhalation health risk. Once glaze has dried, there may be dust generated by cleaning and working processes. In the event that dust is generated, use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

should be conducted with sufficient ventilation. Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) wet sanding, wet suppression, ventilation, and process enclosure. When such controls are not feasible, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators must be worn in accordance with a respiratory protection program which meets OSHA requirements as set forth at 29 CFR1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 "Practices for Respiratory Protection". In most cases, a disposable N-95 Particulate Respirator is sufficient.EyesUse of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay products. Wear tight fitting dust goggles when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. NIOSH recommends that contact lenses not be worn when working with crystalline silica dust.Kin and BodyUse gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.Work/Hygienic PracticesAvoid creating and breathing dust. Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask when working in dusty conditions. (N-95) Food, beverages, and smoking materials should NOT be in the work area. Persons using ceramic materials should wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.N-95 face mask
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Respiratory Dust is generated when working with dry glaze or during spray application. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or sanding dry clay/glaze products

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Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical	state

Appearance

pH Odor Odor threshold Melting Point Freezing Point Relative density/Specific Gravity Colored, heavy liquid or powder dry powder of liquid glaze 6 - 8 Earthy odor Not Applicable > 955 °C (>1750°F) < 0 °C (<32°F) ~2.35 g/cc

Evaporation Rate Solubility in water at 100 C Decomposition temperature Viscosity Flashpoint Boiling Point Flammability Vapor Pressure (mm HG) Vapor Density Partition coefficient Auto-ignition temp No data available None Not Applicable Not Applicable 100 °C (212°F) Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use
Chemical Stability	Stable at standard temperature and pressure. No stabilizers required to maintain chemical stability.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions and Conditions to Avoid	None known
Incompatibility / Hazardous decomposition products	None known

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications				
Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential CAS # OSHA IARC NTP				
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	YES	YES - 1	YES
Tremolite	14567-73-8	NO	YES - 1	NO

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OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

NTP - National Toxicology Program

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

1 = Carcinogenic to humans

2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans 2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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

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.

Acute Short-Term Exposure Effects

May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and gastrointestinal tract irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations of dry clay dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects.

Chronic Long Term Exposure Effects

Silica has been classified by OSHA as a human lung carcinogen. Repeated or prolonged exposure of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis.

Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, scleroderma (a desease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms

Symptons will include shortness of breath, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

Individuals with pre-existing allergies, eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory disorders and/or gastrointestinal disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

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Section 12 - Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

Ecotoxicity
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
Products of Biodegradation
Toxicity of the products of Biodegradation
Bioaccumulation Potential
Potential to move from soil to groundwater
Other adverse effects

Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal Protection Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of waste material. Appropriate disposal containers Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements. Appropriate disposal methods Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional or local authority requirements. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized. Dispose of non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste packaging should be recycled. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers. **Physical and chemical properties** Dry clay dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that may affect disposal that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Moist clay has no special requirements. Sewage disposal Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system. Special precautions for landfills There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product or incineration activities is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.

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None Known None Known None Known None Known None Known None Known None Known

Section 14 - Transporation Information (non-mandatory)

Regulatory Information	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class	Packing Group Number	Bulk Transport Guidance	Special Precautions
DOT Classification	Not regulated	_	_	_	_	_
TDG Classification	Not regulated	_	_	—	—	_
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated	_	—	—	—	—
IMDG Class	Not regulated	—		—	—	—
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated	—		—	—	_

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA

Quartz and other chemicals are listed in the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

California Prop. 65 WARNING

This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. (Prop. 65 - California Health and Safety Code Section 2549 Et Seq).

SARA/Title III (Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act

This mixture contains no substances at or above the reporting threshold under section 313, based on available data.

Section 16 - Other Information (non-mandatory)

<u>Defir</u>	<u>nitions</u>						
Α	CGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists					
C	AS	Chemical Abstract Service					
C	AL-OSHA	California Occupational Safety & Health Administration					
I	ARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer					
0	SHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration					
M	ISHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration					
N	IOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health					
N	ТР	National Toxicology Program					
н	cs	Hazardous communication standard					
0	SHA PEL	OSHA permissible exposure limit					
S	TEL	Short-term exposure limit					
т	LV	Threshold limit value					
т	WA	Time weighted average					
Three types of TLVs for chemical substances as defined by the ACGIH are:							
т	LV-TWA	Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule.					
т	LV-STEL	Short-term exposure limit - spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that cannot be repeated more than 4 times per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods.					
т	LV-C	Ceiling limit - absolute exposure limit that should not be exceeded at any time.					

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This SDS is in compliance with The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), and is subject to revsion at any time without notice. Its current revision date is : 3/13/2020

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