83409-1086



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

GHS - United States

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name GWC139 WC-139 OCEAN TEAL ^5 GLAZE

Common Names Ceramic glaze, dry or liquid glaze

Company / Laguna Clay Co.
Manufacturer 14400 Lomitas Ave.

City of Industry CA

City of Industry, CA 91746

(626) 330-0631 fax (626) 333-7694

info@lagunaclay.com

Emergency Number 911

Product UseNon-exhaustive list: pottery, artware, ceramic building materials

Restrictions on Use None applicable

Section 2 - Hazardous 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 (P261) Avoid breathing dust/srpay **Statements** (P262) Do not get into eyes, on sk

(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.

Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.
Feldspar	68476-25-5	25-65%
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	10-25%
Lithium Carbonate	554-13-2	10-25%
Kaolin	1332-58-7	5-10%
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	5-10%
Dust		<5%
Barium Carbonate	513-77-9	<2%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<2%
Copper Carbonate	12069-69-1	<2%
Tin Dioxide	18282-10-5	<2%
Talc - Steatite	14807-96-6	<2%
Cobalt Carbonate	208-169-4	<2%
Dolomite	16389-88-1	<2%
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	<2%
Strontium Carbonate	1633-05-2	<2%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-A	id Ma	easures
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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 actionsGlaze mixture and packaging can become slippery when wet. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment.

fire-fighters

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean-up Methods If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation.

Personal Precautions

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure

Protective Equipment limits.

Environmental Do not allow spills or wastewater to flow into sewer or waterway. **Precautions**

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 & Storage

Precautions for safe

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.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe

storage

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*
Feldspar	25-65%	68476-25-5	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Crystaline Silica - quartz	10-25%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable
Lithium Carbonate	10-25%	554-13-2	15mg/m3 / total dust
Kaolin	5-10%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Calcium Carbonate	5-10%	1317-65-3	5mg/m3 / respirable
Dust	<5%		5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Barium Carbonate	<2%	513-77-9	0.5mg/m3 / 0.5mg/m3 respirable
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable
Copper Carbonate	<2%	12069-69-1	0.02mg/m3 / 0.1mg/m3 respirable
Tin Dioxide	<2%	18282-10-5	
Talc - Steatite	<2%	14807-96-6	2mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Cobalt Carbonate	<2%	208-169-4	0.02mg/m3 / 0.1mg/m3 respirable
Dolomite	<2%	16389-88-1	5mg/m3 / respirable
Barium Sulfate	<2%	7727-43-7	10PPM(STEL) / 10mg/m3 total dus
Strontium Carbonate	<2%	1633-05-2	none established

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)

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 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.

Eyes

Use 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.

Skin and Body

Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Work/Hygienic Practices Avoid 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.

Protective Clothing Pictograms







N-95 face mask

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Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance Colored, heavy liquid Evaporation Rate No data available

or powder Solubility in water at 100 C None

 Physical state
 dry powder of liquid
 Decomposition temperature
 Not Applicable

 glaze
 Viscosity
 Not Applicable

6 - 8 Flashpoint Not Applicable pН Odor Earthy odor **Boiling Point** 100 °C (212°F) **Odor threshold** Not Applicable Flammability Not Applicable > 955 °C (>1750°F) **Melting Point** Vapor Pressure (mm HG) Not Applicable **Vapor Density Freezing Point** < 0 °C (<32°F) Not Applicable

Relative density/Specific Partition coefficient Not Applicable

Gravity ~2.35 g/cc Auto-ignition temp 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 None known

and Conditions to Avoid

Incompatibility / Hazardous None known decomposition products

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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
Talc - Steatite	14807-96-6	NO	YES - 1	NO
Cobalt Carbonate	208-169-4	NO	YES - 2B	NO

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

1 = Carcinogenic to humans

2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans

2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration NTP - National Toxicology Program

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 None Known Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) None Known None Known Chemical oxygen demand (COD) **Products of Biodegradation** None Known Toxicity of the products of Biodegradation None Known **Bioaccumulation Potential** None Known Potential to move from soil to groundwater None Known Other adverse effects None Known

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

that may affect disposal

Dry clay dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Moist clay has no special requirements.

peciai requirements.

Sewage disposal Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. Never dispose of this product

into a sewer system.

Special precautions for landfills

or incineration activities

There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product

is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.

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)

Definitions

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS Chemical Abstract Service

CAL-OSHA California Occupational Safety & Health Administration

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA Occupational Safety & Health Administration
MSHA Mine Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NTP National Toxicology Program

HCS Hazardous communication standard
OSHA PEL OSHA permissible exposure limit
STEL Short-term exposure limit
TLY Threshold limit value

TLV Threshold limit value
TWA Time weighted average

Three types of TLVs for chemical substances as defined by the **ACGIH** are:

TLV-TWA Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day,

40h/week work schedule.

TLV-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.

TLV-C Ceiling limit - absolute exposure limit that should not be exceeded at

any time.

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: 6/3/2020

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