

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Laguna Clay Co.

Section 1 - Identification

GHS - United States

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Product Name Common Names	GWC108 Ceramic glaze, dry or lic	WC-108 POWER TURQUOISE ^5 GLAZE	
Company / Manufacturer	Laguna Clay Co. 14400 Lomitas Ave. City of Industry, CA 91746 (626) 330-0631 fax (626) 333-7694 info@lagunaclay.com		
Emergency Number	911		
Product Use	Non-exhaustive list: pot	tery, 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 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.

Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.	
Cnyctaling Silica quanta	14808-60-7	25-65%	
Crystaline Silica - quartz Nepheline Syenite	37244-96-5	10-25%	
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10-25%	
Dust		<5%	
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<2%	
Sodium Bicarbonate	144-55-8	<2%	
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	<2%	
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<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. Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek Inhalation 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	g 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.
Section 6 - Accidental F	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 & 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*
Crystaline Silica - quartz	25-65%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable
Nepheline Syenite	10-25%	37244-96-5	5mg/m3 / None established respirable
Kaolin	10-25%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Dust	<5%		5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable
Sodium Bicarbonate	<2%	144-55-8	5mg/m3 / 10mg/mg respirable
Calcium Carbonate	<2%	1317-65-3	5mg/m3 / respirable
Titanium Dioxide	<2%	13463-67-7	15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust

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 Physical state 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

Chemical Stability

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions and Conditions to Avoid

Incompatibility / Hazardous decomposition products

No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use Stable at standard temperature and pressure. No stabilizers required to maintain chemical stability.

None known

None known

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information

OSHA, IARC,	and NTP Carcinogen	Classification	S	
Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential	CAS #	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	YES	YES - 1	YES
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	NO	YES – 2B	NO

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

NTP - National Toxicology Program

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

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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^{1 =} Carcinogenic to humans

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	(non-mandatory)
Ecotoxicity	None Known
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)	
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	None Known
Products of Biodegradation	None Known
Toxicity of the products of Biodegrad	lation None Known
Bioaccumulation Potential	None Known
Potential to move from soil to ground	dwater None Known
Other adverse effects	None Known
ersonal Protection	Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of waste material.
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ppropriate disposal containers ppropriate disposal methods	Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements. 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.
ppropriate disposal containers ppropriate disposal methods Physical and chemical properties	Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements. 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 materia and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers. 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

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 Seg).

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)

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	
TLV Threshold limit value	
TWA Time weighted average	
Three types of TLVs for chemical substances as defined by the ACGIH are:	
TLV-TWATime weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule.	
TLV-STELShort-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

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief but is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any patent or in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine for himself the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and to adopt such safety precautions as may be necessary. We make no warranty as to the results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by us.

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