

GHS - United States

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name	GLG28	LG-28 MODERN MATTE ^10 GLAZE
Common Names	Glaze, Ceramic	Glaze, Pottery Glaze, Dry 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: pottery manufacturing, glazing ceramic ware
Restrictions on Use	None applicable	

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

GHS label elements / Hazard pictograms	Signal Word: Danger
OSHA/HCS status	Glaze mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Classification of the substance or mixture	Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and 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. (H332) 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. (P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.

Contains Crystalline Silica ≥1% Respirable

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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%	
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10-25%	
Dolomite	16389-88-1	10-25%	
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	<5%	
Tin Dioxide	18282-10-5	<5%	
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	<5%	
Tremolite	14567-73-8	<2%	

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

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.
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 moist form is not flammable and does not support fire. The paper bags or plastic bags and cardboard boxes containing the mixture are flammable.
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 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	Please read Section 2 completely. If any environmental warnings such as; H411 or H412 are listed in Section 2, please use appropriate procedures when disposing of product and container. Do not put materials into waterways or stormdrains.
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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Read label before use. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Protect dry material from moisture until use. Do not allow liquid glaze to freeze. Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury.
Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage	No special storage considerations. Do not store liquid glaze mixture below freezing point (< 0 °C or<32°F).

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
Kaolin	10-25%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Dolomite	10-25%	16389-88-1	5mg/m3 / respirable
Calcium Carbonate	<5%	1317-65-3	5mg/m3 / respirable
Tin Dioxide	<5%	18282-10-5	
Crystaline Silica - quartz	<5%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable
Tremolite	<2%	14567-73-8	

Engineering Measures

Glaze mixture in moist form poses no inhalation health risk. Once glaze mixture 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 mixture. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or sanding dry 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 in excessively dusty conditions. 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	Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Lump/dry powder or	Evaporation Rate	No data available
	colored liquid	Solubility in water at 100 C	None
Color	Various colors	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Physical state	Solid	Viscosity	Not Applicable
рН	6 - 8	Flashpoint	Not Applicable
Odor	Earthy odor	Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Odor threshold	Not Applicable	Flammability	Not Applicable
Melting Point	> 1200 °C (>2150°F)	Vapor Pressure (mm HG)	Not Applicable
Freezing Point	< 0 °C (<32°F)	Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Relative density/Specific		Partition coefficient	Not Applicable
Gravity	< 1.0 gm/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 and Conditions to Avoid	None known
Incompatibility / Hazardous decomposition products	None known

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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 glaze 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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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
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration			
1 = Carcinogenic to humans	NTP - I	National Toxicology	Program	
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans				
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans				

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Section 12 - Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

None Known
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.
Physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal	Glaze dust or waste should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product.
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)

<u>Definitions</u>	
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 chemi	cal 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 : 4/12/2022

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