

3/25/2015



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT / MATERIAL: GLAZE
 MANUFACTURER / DISTRIBUTOR: LAGUNA CLAY COMPANY
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SECTION I - PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRADE NAME: EM8066
 SYNONYM: VIOLET
 CHEMICAL FAMILY: Ceramic Blend

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	Maximum Percent	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL TWA: (mg/m3)	NIOSH REL TWA: (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV TWA: (mg/m3)
Aluminum oxide (non fibrous)	16	1344-28-1	5		
Calcium Carbonate	5	1317-65-3	5	5	10
Calcium Oxide	3	1305-78-8	5	2	2
Cobalt or Cobalt Compounds	0.94	7440-48-4	0.1		0.02
Silica, Crystalline (Quartz)	19	14808-60-7	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2 + 2	0.05	0.05
Talc (non asbestiform)	13	14807-96-6	20 mppcf		2
Tin or Tin Compounds	16	7440-31-5	2	2	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F) Not Applicable
 VAPOR PRESSURE Not Applicable
 VAPOR DENSITY Not Applicable
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER Insoluble
 SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.7 – 3.7
 PERCENT VOLATILE BY WEIGHT 0
 EVAPORATION RATE 0
 APPEARANCE AND ODOR Color varies between moist and dry state; no odor.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT Not Flammable
 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Water
 UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS None
 SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES None

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY FACTOR Product is stable.
 INCOMPATIBILITY None
 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS None. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
 CONDITIONS TO AVOID Inhalation of dust.



SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

♦ Aluminum oxide (non fibrous)

On the skin: Can cause mild irritation.

On the eye: Can cause mild irritation.

Inhalation: Can cause mild upper respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion: Can cause mild irritation.

♦ Calcium Carbonate

Overexposure may result in irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Chronic exposure may result in hypercalcemia, alkalosis, and renal impairment. Animal studies suggest that inhalation may enhance susceptibility to respiratory infection.

♦ Calcium Oxide

Causes severe irritation on contact with skin, eyes, mucous membranes. Contact can result in severe eye burns or skin blisters. Dust inhalation can result in pneumonia, lung damage.

♦ Cobalt or Cobalt Compounds

Exposure to cobalt compounds may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. Dust from handling can cause irritation of nose and throat. Prolonged exposure could cause serious respiratory illness and lung damage. Sensitized persons may develop wheezing and shortness of breath. Can also cause an allergic skin rash in some individuals. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

♦ Silica, Crystalline (Quartz)

A single exposure will not result in serious adverse health effects.

Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive; it may lead to disability and death. Crystalline silica (quartz) inhaled from occupational sources is classified as carcinogenic to humans. There are some studies that show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma and other connective tissue disorders in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. There are some studies that show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

♦ Talc (non asbestiform)

Fibrotic pneumoconiosis; irritation eyes.

♦ Tin or Tin Compounds

Chronic exposure to Tin Oxide fumes or dust may result in Stannosis, a form of Pneumoconiosis.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation (dry form only), ingestion and dermal.

SUMMARY OF RISKS: Individuals with a lung disease/condition (e.g.: bronchitis, emphysema, chronic pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID: No specific first aid is necessary since the adverse health effects associated with this compound results from chronic exposures.

Eye Contact May be an irritant, flush eyes with generous amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; call a physician if irritation persists.

Skin Contact May cause local dermatitis, which is relieved when removed.

