

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name	GMSD302	MS-302 VERSA-5 TURQUOISE GLAZE
Common Names	Ceramic glaze, dry or lic	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 - 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	<ul> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause skin, respiratory, and eye irritation.</li> </ul>
Precautionary Statements	<ul> <li>(P261) Avoid breathing dust/srpay</li> <li>(P262) Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing</li> <li>(P264) Wash hands thoroughly after handling.</li> <li>(P270) Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product</li> <li>(P273) Avod relase to the environment.</li> <li>(P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.</li> </ul>

## Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

#### Substances/Mixtures

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

Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	25-65%
FRIT	65997-18-4	10-25%
Nepheline Syenite	37244-96-5	10-25%
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10-25%
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	10-25%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<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.		

## 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.

## 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 & 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
FRIT	10-25%	65997-18-4	/ 10mg/m3 STEL Zr
Nepheline Syenite	10-25%	37244-96-5	5mg/m3 / None established respirable
Kaolin	10-25%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Calcium Carbonate	10-25%	1317-65-3	5mg/m3 / respirable
Bentonite	<2%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable

### **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

## MS-302 VERSA-5 TURQUOISE GLAZE

### **Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

Appearance	Colored, heavy liquid	Evaporation Rate
	or powder	Solubility in water at 100 C
Physical state	dry powder of liquid	Decomposition temperature
	glaze	Viscosity
pН	6 - 8	Flashpoint
Odor	Earthy odor	Boiling Point
Odor threshold	Not Applicable	Flammability
Melting Point	> 955 °C (>1750°F)	Vapor Pressure (mm HG)
Freezing Point	< 0 °C (<32°F)	Vapor Density
Relative density/Specific		Partition coefficient
Gravity	~2.35 g/cc	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

### 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	
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer 1 = Carcinogenic to humans	OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration NTP - National Toxicology Program		on		

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.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

Ecotoxicity	None Known
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)	None Known
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	None Known
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.
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	—	_	—	—	_

GHS - United States

### 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.

GHS - United States

## Section 16 - Other Information (non-mandatory)

ACGIH CAS CAL-OSHA IARC OSHA MSHA NIOSH NTP	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service California Occupational Safety & Health Administration International Agency for Research on Cancer Occupational Safety & Health Administration Mine Safety and Health Administration National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health National Toxicology Program			
HCS OSHA PEL STEL TLV TWA	Hazardous communication standard OSHA permissible exposure limit Short-term exposure limit Threshold limit value 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 : 6/1/2020

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