Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name          G2 Gloss White Glaze
Common Names          Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer  Minnesota Clay Co. USA
                      2960 Niagara Ln N
                      Plymouth, MN 55447
                      (763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
                      info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number      911
Product Use           Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use   None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

OSHA/HCS status       Glaze mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard
Classification of the substance or mixture
OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity
        Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m³ / 2mg/m³ respirable 15mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m³ / 0.025mg/m³ respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m³ / 3mg/m³ respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m³ / 10mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

**Engineering Measures**
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100°C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NTP - National Toxicology Program

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Harmful to fish

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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate  Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate  Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal  Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

**TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA**
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>Hazardous communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td>OSHA permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G3 Lemon Glaze
Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

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Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form possesses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust,
fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements
(P261) Avoid breathing dust. (P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory
protection. (P264) Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. (P270) Do not
eat, drink or smoke when using this product. (P301+P310) If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. (P330) Rinse mouth. (P501) Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

### Substances/Mixtures

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

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<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
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<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
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*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.*

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### First-Aid Measures

**Eye Contact**
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

### 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 Symptoms**
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other injuries**
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

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<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3 / 5mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>G3 Lemon Glaze</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
<td>Evaporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
<td>Solubility in water at 100°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
<td>Flash point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific weight</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity                      Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal protection appropriate</th>
<th>Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disposal containers appropriate</td>
<td>Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal methods</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal</td>
<td>Dry glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage disposal</td>
<td>Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special precautions for landfills or incineration activities</td>
<td>There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

**TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA**
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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
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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name  G4 Spearmint Glaze
Common Names  Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer  Minnesota Clay Co. USA
                      2960 Niagara Ln N
                      Plymouth, MN 55447
                      (763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
                      info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number  911
Product Use  Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use  None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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  OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement  (H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances/Mixtures</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

**Eye Contact**
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms**
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other injuries**
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
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<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
### 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 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.

**Local Exhaust**
When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

**Eyes**
Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**
Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**
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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

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</tr>
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<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical state</strong></td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odor</strong></td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odor threshold</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Melting Point</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freezing Point</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density/Specific</strong></td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gravity</strong></td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solubility in water at 100 C</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boiling Point</strong></td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor Density</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temp</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
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<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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.
### Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>Hazardous communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td>OSHA permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
**Safety Data Sheet (SDS)**

### Section 1 - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>G5 Burgundy Glaze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Names</td>
<td>Earthenware Glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company/Manufacturer</td>
<td>Minnesota Clay Co. USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2960 Niagara Ln N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plymouth, MN 55447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mnclay.com">info@mnclay.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Number</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Use</td>
<td>Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Use</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

**Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS label elements/ Hazard pictograms</th>
<th>Signal Word: Danger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glaze mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSHA/HCS status**

OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

**Hazard Statement**

(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.*

**Precautionary Statements**

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**First-Aid Measures**

**Eye Contact**  
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**  
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**  
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**  
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

**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 Symptoms**  
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other Injuries**  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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  For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling  Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage  No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures

Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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 CFR 1910.144 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 “Practices for Respiratory Protection”. In most cases, a disposable N-95 Particulate Respirator is sufficient.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

---

**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 °C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

**Related Symptoms**
Symptoms 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.

**OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications**

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<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
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IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NTP = National Toxicology Program

1 = Carcinogenic to humans
2A = Possibly carcinogenic to humans
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**Section 12 - Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity**
Harmful to fish

**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

**General Notes:**
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

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<td>Sewage disposal</td>
<td>Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special precautions for landfills or incineration activities</td>
<td>There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.</td>
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Section 14 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

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<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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
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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G6 Midnight Black Glaze
Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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: OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement:
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements:
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable / 15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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.

**Local Exhaust**
When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

**Eyes**
Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**
Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**
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.

**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 °C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer  
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration  
NTP - National Toxicology Program

1 = Carcinogenic to humans  
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans  
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or
eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container.
Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
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Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
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California Prop. 65 WARNING
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<td>HCS</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>G7 Grape Glaze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Names</td>
<td>Earthenware Glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company/Manufacturer</td>
<td>Minnesota Clay Co. USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2960 Niagara Ln N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plymouth, MN 55447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mnclay.com">info@mnclay.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Number</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Use</td>
<td>Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Use</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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

OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement

(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Oxide</td>
<td>18282-10-5</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
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</table>

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**First-Aid Measures**

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

**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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
**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**
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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.

---

**Section 7 - Handling & Storage**

**Precautions for Safe Handling**
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

**Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage**
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

---

**Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection**

**Airborne Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Variies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Oxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>18282-10-5</td>
<td>2mg.m-3 / 4 mg.m-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

**Engineering Measures**
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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.

Local Exhaust

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

Eyes

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Hygienic Practices

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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthy odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 °C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NTP - National Toxicology Program

1 = Carcinogenic to humans
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Harmful to fish

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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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-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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
# Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

## Section 1 - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product Name</strong></th>
<th>G8 Grasshopper Glaze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Names</strong></td>
<td>Earthenware Glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company/Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>Minnesota Clay Co. USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2960 Niagara Ln N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plymouth, MN 55447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mnclay.com">info@mnclay.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Number</strong></td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product Use</strong></td>
<td>Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restrictions on Use</strong></td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

**Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GHS label elements/ Hazard pictograms</strong></th>
<th>![Hazard pictogram]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal Word:</strong></td>
<td>Danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OSHA/HCS status</strong></th>
<th>Glaze mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classification of the substance or mixture</strong></td>
<td>OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hazard Statement</strong></th>
<th>(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

G8 Grasshopper Glaze  info@mnclay.com  (763) 432-0875
6/1/2017  En (English)  Page 1 of 7
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel Oxide</td>
<td>1313-99-1</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Component Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
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<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel Oxide</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1313-99-1</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m3 / 1 mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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.

Local Exhaust

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

Eyes

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Hygienic Practices

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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
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<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
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<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
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</tr>
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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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel Oxide</td>
<td>1313-99-1</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz, Nickel Oxide and Titanium Dioxide 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
- **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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Section 1 - Identification

**Product Name**  
G9 Dark Forest Glaze

**Common Names**  
Earthenware Glaze

**Company/Manufacturer**  
Minnesota Clay Co. USA  
2960 Niagara Ln N  
Plymouth, MN 55447  
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675  
info@mnclay.com

**Emergency Number**  
911

**Product Use**  
Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration

**Restrictions on Use**  
None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

**Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable**

**GHS label elements/Hazard pictograms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Word:</th>
<th>Danger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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**  
OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

**Hazard Statement**

(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.*

**Precautionary Statements**

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

### Substances/Mixtures

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**First-Aid Measures**

**Eye Contact**

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**

Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

**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 Symptoms**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other injuries**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
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<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
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Skin and Body
Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

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<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
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<td>Solubility in water at 100 °C</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
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<td>Vapor Density</td>
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Chemical Stability
Stable at standard temperature and pressure. No stabilizers required to maintain chemical stability.

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Incompatibility / Hazardous decomposition products
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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
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Chronic Long Term Exposure Effects
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Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, scleroderma (a disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

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</tr>
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<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP - National Toxicology Program

1 = Carcinogenic to humans
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity | Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
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Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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
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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-TWA**: Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule.
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Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G10 Turquoise Glaze
Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
Address: 2960 Niagara Ln N, Plymouth, MN 55447
Phone: (763) 432-0875, Fax: (763) 432-7675
Email: info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

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
OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

### Substances/Mixtures

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Carbonate</td>
<td>12069-69-1</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**First-Aid Measures**

**Eye Contact**

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**

Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

**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 Symptoms**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other Injuries**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Carbonate</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>12069-69-1</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m3 fume; 1 mg/m3 dust/mist / 0.2 mg/m3 fume; 1 mg/m3 dust/mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
<td>Evaporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
<td>Solubility in water at 100°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
<td>Flash point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
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# Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

## Section 1 - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>G11 Sky Blue Glaze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Names</td>
<td>Earthenware Glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company/Manufacturer</td>
<td>Minnesota Clay Co. USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2960 Niagara Ln N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plymouth, MN 55447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675 <a href="mailto:info@mnclay.com">info@mnclay.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Number</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Use</td>
<td>Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Use</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS label elements/ Hazard pictograms</th>
<th>Glaze mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Word:</td>
<td>Danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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 | OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1. |

| Hazard Statement                     | (H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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. |
|                                      | *Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided. |

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Variies</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms

Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Color</strong></td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical state</strong></td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odor</strong></td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odor threshold</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting Point</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freezing Point</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density/Specific</strong></td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gravity</strong></td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solubility in water at 100 C</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boiling Point</strong></td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor Density</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temp</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Harmful to fish

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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
**Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)**

| **Personal protection appropriate** | Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material. |
| **Disposal containers appropriate** | Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements. |
| **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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal. |
| **Sewage disposal** | Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)**

**TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA**
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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.
### Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>Hazardous communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td>OSHA permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G12 Teal Glaze
Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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
OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. **Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

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<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
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</tr>
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<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>Boiling Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
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<td>Partition coefficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
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</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

**Related Symptoms**
Symptoms 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.

### OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NTP - National Toxicology Program

1 = Carcinogenic to humans
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity**
Harmful to fish

**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

**General Notes:**
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G13 Georgia Peach Glaze

Common Names: Earthenware Glaze

Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com

Emergency Number: 911

Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration

Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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: OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement:
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements:
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. **Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
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<th>CAS#</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
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<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
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<td>Vapor Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
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IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
1 = Carcinogenic to humans
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

### Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

### Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

### 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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

### Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
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<td>Not regulated</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

**TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA**
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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
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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
# Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

## Section 1 - Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>G14 Deep Blue Grey Glaze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Names</td>
<td>Earthenware Glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company/Manufacturer</td>
<td>Minnesota Clay Co. USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2960 Niagara Ln N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plymouth, MN 55447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mnclay.com">info@mnclay.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Number</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Use</td>
<td>Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Use</td>
<td>None Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

- **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**: OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

**Hazard Statement**

(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.*

**Precautionary Statements**

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Carbonate</td>
<td>513-79-1</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms

Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
**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**  
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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.

**Section 7 - Handling & Storage**

**Precautions for Safe Handling**  
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

**Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage**  
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

**Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection**

**Airborne Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Carbonate</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>513-79-1</td>
<td>0.02mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

**Engineering Measures**  
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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.

Local Exhaust

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

Eyes

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Hygienic Practices

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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific gravity</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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
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Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, scleroderma (a disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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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OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
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Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

**TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA**
Quartz, Cobalt Carbonate and Titanium Dioxide 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>Hazardous communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td>OSHA permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G15 It’s A Boy Glaze
Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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
OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures

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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>&lt;1%</td>
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*Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item.

Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. **Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

**Eye Contact**
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms**
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other injuries**
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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.

Local Exhaust

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

Eyes

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Hygienic Practices

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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
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Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

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Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

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GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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Hazard Statement
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(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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements
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*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.*

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**First-Aid Measures**

**Eye Contact**

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

**Skin Contact**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

**Inhalation**

Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

**General**

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

**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 Symptoms**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

**Other injuries**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
### 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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Liquid/dry</th>
<th>Evaporation</th>
<th>No data available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
<td>Solubility in water at 100°C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific Gravity</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

**Related Symptoms**
Symptoms 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.

**OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Administration  
NTP = National Toxicology Program

I = Carcinogenic to humans  
2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans  
2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**Section 12 - Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity**  
Harmful to fish

**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

**General Notes:**
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal protection appropriate</th>
<th>Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disposal containers appropriate</td>
<td>Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal methods</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal</td>
<td>Dry glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage disposal</td>
<td>Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special precautions for landfills or incineration activities</td>
<td>There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This product is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>Hazardous communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td>OSHA permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G17 Red Brown Glaze

Common Names: Earthenware Glaze

Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com

Emergency Number: 911

Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration

Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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: OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement:
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements:
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances/Mixtures</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
## 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**
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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.

## Section 7 - Handling & Storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling**
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

**Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage**
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

## Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

### Airborne Exposure Limits

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<td>3-10%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
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*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

**Engineering Measures**
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
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 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 respirator 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.

Local Exhaust

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

Eyes

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Hygienic Practices

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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>100°C (212°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
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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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NTP - National Toxicology Program

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Harmful to fish

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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Personal protection appropriate
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

Disposal containers appropriate
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA-DGR Class</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS</td>
<td>Hazardous communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL</td>
<td>OSHA permissible exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 revision at any time without notice. Its current revision date is: 6/1/2017

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.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G18 Walnut Brown Glaze

Common Names: Earthenware Glaze

Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com

Emergency Number: 911

Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration

Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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: OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement: (H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
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
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.

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.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
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<td>9004-32-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

Engineering Measures
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

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**Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 100 C</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
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<td>Boiling Point</td>
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<td>Flammability</td>
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<td>Vapor Pressure (mm HG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
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<td>Auto-ignition temp</td>
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</tbody>
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**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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

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<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity                          | Harmful to fish
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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

**Personal protection appropriate**
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

**Disposal containers appropriate**
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

**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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

**Sewage disposal**
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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 - Transportation Information (non-mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Information</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group Number</th>
<th>Bulk Transport Guidance</th>
<th>Special Precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG Classification</td>
<td>Not regulated</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR/RID Class</td>
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<td>——</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG Class</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

**TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA**
Quartz and Titanium Dioxide 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.
### Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chemical Abstract Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL-OSHA</td>
<td>California Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td>
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<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program</td>
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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-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.

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Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: G19 Deep Lilac Glaze
Common Names: Earthenware Glaze
Company/Manufacturer: Minnesota Clay Co. USA
2960 Niagara Ln N
Plymouth, MN 55447
(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675
info@mnclay.com
Emergency Number: 911
Product Use: Non-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration
Restrictions on Use: None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/
Hazard pictograms

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: OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement:
(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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.

*Glaze in liquid form possesses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements:
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances/Mixtures</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Approx % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>Frit*</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crystaline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ceramic Pigment**</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cobalt Carbonate</td>
<td>513-79-1</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Frit, CAS # 65997-18-4, is a complex mixture of materials, fused into a glassy substance, confining the materials into a non-migratory form. ** Proprietary blends of pigments used that are not considered a hazard; follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation
Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical attention as a precaution.

General
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

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 Symptoms
Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.

Other injuries
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
**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**
For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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. **Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry glaze dust.**

**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.

**Section 7 - Handling & Storage**

**Precautions for Safe Handling**
Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to freezing.

**Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage**
No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

**Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection**

**Airborne Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient</th>
<th>Wt. % Approx.</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frit</td>
<td>65-90%</td>
<td>65997-18-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium Silicate</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>14940-68-2</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>5-20%</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>&lt;2%</td>
<td>1302-78-9</td>
<td>5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Carbonate</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>513-79-1</td>
<td>0.02mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>9004-32-4</td>
<td>Not Established*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For values not established, follow guidelines set for silica as a precaution

**Engineering Measures**
Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). 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). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.
**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 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.

**Local Exhaust**

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III. See ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice,” latest edition.

**Eyes**

Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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**

Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

**Hygienic Practices**

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.

### Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid/dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Various Colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid/dry glaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Earthly odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>&gt; 982 °C (&gt;1800°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>&lt; 0 °C (&lt;32°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density/Specific</td>
<td>10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>1.3-1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms
Symptoms 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES - 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Carbonate</td>
<td>513-79-1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES - 2B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Harmful to fish

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

General Notes:
Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.
## Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

**Personal protection appropriate**
Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material.

**Disposal containers appropriate**
Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

**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 glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.

**Sewage disposal**
Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. They will clog. 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.

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<tr>
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<tr>
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Quartz, Cobalt Carbonate and Titanium Dioxide are listed in the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

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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)

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