

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT/MATERIAL

Glassline

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

Clay Art Center

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SECTION 1-PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRADE NAME:

Glassline

SYNONYM:

Glassline Camel

CHEMICAL FAMILY:

Ceramic Glaze

SECTION 11-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	Maximum Percent	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL TWA: (mg/m3)	NIOSH REL TWA: (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV TWA: (mg/m3)
Fluorides,as F	2	7789-75-5	2.5		2.5
Silica,Crystalline (Quartz)	2	14808-60-7	10 mg/m3/%SiO2 +2		
Alumina Oxide	2	1344-28-1	5 mg/m3	n/a	10 mg/mg3
Chrome Oxide	2	1313-13-2	0.5 mg/m3	.05 mg/m3	0.5 mg/mg3
Iron Oxide	4	1309-37-1	10 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Zinc Oxide	5	1314-13-2	10 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3

SECTION 11I-PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT	Not Applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE	Not Applicable
VAPOR DENSITY	Not Applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Insoluble
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.7 - 3.7
PERCENT SOLUBLE BY WEIGHT	0
EVAPORATION RATE	0
APPEARANCE AND COLOR	Camel; no odor

SECTION 1V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

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

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Fluoride containing vapors from firing may cause lung inflammation and injury in terms of hours with symptoms of chestpains, cough, headache, and diarrhea.Prolonged contact with dust can be very irritating to the eyes and or skin. High levels can be irritating to the respiratory tract.With adequate ventilation, dust control, and personal hygiene, symptoms of over exposure should not occur.

Silica, Crystalline (Quartz) A single exposure will not result in serious adverse health effects. Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibros (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive; it may lead to disability and death. Crystalline silica (quartz) inhaled from occupational sources is classified as carcinogenic to humans. There are some studies that show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma and other connective tissue disorders in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberculosis. There are some studies that show an increased incidence of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Alumina Oxide- Inhalation: Acute may cause coughing and shortness of breath. Chronic may cause adverse effect breathing capacity.

Zinc Oxide- High levels of dust may result in tightness of chest, metallic taste, cough, dizziness, fever, chills, nausea, and dry throat. Chronic exposure may produce symptoms known as metal fume fever or "zinc shakes", an acute, self-limiting condition without recognized complications. Symptoms of metal fume fever include: chills, fever, nausea and vomiting.

Iron Oxide- Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans/animals. The value is for particulate matter containing asbestos and 1% crystalline silica. Repeated prolonged exposure may cause beginnings Pneumoconiosis called Silicosis.

Chromium Oxide- Not classified as a human carcinogen. Acute inhalation may cause coughing and shortness of breath. Chronic may adversely effect breathing capacity.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:	Inhalation (Dry form only), ingestion and dermal.
SUMMARY RISKS:	Individuals with a lung disease/condition (e.g.: bronchitis, emphysema, chronic pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.
EMERGENCY FIRST AID:	No specific first aid is necessary since the adverse health effects associated with this compound result from chronic exposure.
Eye Contact	May be an irritant, flush eyes with generous amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; call a physician if irritation persists.
Skin Contact	May cause local dermatitis, which is relieved when removed.
Ingestion	Toxicity due to ingestion is low.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air, call a physician if irritation due to inhalation persists.
Physician's Note	None

SECTION V11 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Spills or Release Procedure Follow normal clean-up procedures. Care should be taken to avoid causing dust to become airborne. Vacuum or use wet clean-up techniques.

Waste Disposal Dispose material in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations.

SECTION V111 - CONTROL MEASURES

Provide adequate ventilation to keep dust or vapor concentrations below acceptable exposure limits. Use gloves as needed for handling material containers. Wear safety glasses when needed. Appropriate respiratory protection may be required to protect from certain dusts. Respirators must be selected and used in accordance with OSHA Subpart 1 of (29 CFR 1910.134).

SECTION 1X - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product (and all of its components) is in compliance with the U.S. EPA 15 U.S. C.2604 regulation. This product is certified as NON-TOXIC, and conforms to ASTM D-4236 and C-1023 under the federal Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act (LHAMA).

SECTION X - REGULATORY

This product may contain materials that are reportable under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - SARA), and 40 CFR Part 372.

SARA Title 111 Data: These levels are "typical quantities" and may change slightly with different lots.

This product contains substances regulated under California's safe drinking water and toxic enforcement act (proposition 65)

SECTION X1 - DISCLAIMER

The information provided in this MSDS document has been provided to Clay Art Center by its material suppliers and is represented by those suppliers as accurate and reliable.

Clay Art Center is not liable for injury, loss, or damage, direct or consequential, arising out of the use or inability to properly use this product. This product is intended for use in traditional glass applications.

This MSDS conforms to the ASTM D-4236 and C-1023 requirements defined by LHAMA, the Federal Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act. LHAMA was developed by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) to ensure the proper labeling of art materials.