




Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name Raku Glaze - RG-316 - Lithium Slip
Synonym Ceramic Glaze - dry
Supplier/Manufacturer Aardvark Clay & Supplies
 1400 East Pomona St.
 Santa Ana, Ca. 92705 USA
 714-541-4157 phone
 714-541-2021 fax
contact@aardvarkclay.com
Emergency Phone Number 911
Product Use Pottery Manufacturing
Restrictions on use Not applicable

Section 2. Hazards Identification

GHS/Hazcom 2012 Labels		GHS/Hazcom 2012 Classifications:	
	Health:		
	CARCINOGENICITY (Inhalation) - Category 1A (quartz) (See Section 11 for carcinogen listings)		
	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 (borax)		
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated Exposure) (respiratory tract) (inhalation) - Category 1 (quartz)		
	ACUTE TOXICITY (Oral) - Category 4 (lithium carbonate)		
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure) (respiratory tract) (inhalation) - Category 3 (quartz)		
	EYE IRRITANT - Category 2A (quartz, lithium carbonate)		
	SKIN IRRITANT - Category 2 (quartz)		
	Environmental:		
ACUTE HAZARD TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - Category 3 (lithium carbonate)			
Signal Word:		Physical:	
Danger		Not Hazardous	

Hazard Statements:			
Health:			
H319	Causes serious eye irritation	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H372	Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).	H350	May cause cancer.
		H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Environmental:		Physical:	
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.	Not hazardous	

Precaution Statements:			
Prevention			
P272	Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	P261	Avoid breathing dust/spray.
P262	Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing.	P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.	P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection.	P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
Response			
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305+ P351+ P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.	P301+ P312+ P330	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
P337+ P313	If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.	P304+ P312	IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect Spillage.	P301+ P330+ P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting.
P302+ P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	P332+ P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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SDS prepared by Steve Davis of Aardvark Clay & Supplies

GHS – United States

Storage		Disposal	
P402	Store in a dry place.	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
P404	Store in a closed container.		
Hazards not otherwise classified:		Slippery when wet.	% of ingredients with unknown acute toxicity: None known.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture: Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this mixture.

Chemical	CAS Numbers	Ingredients	Chemical % of Mixture
Lithium Carbonate	Li2CO3 CAS # 554-13-2	Lithium Carbonate	<65
Disodium Tetraborate Pentahydrate	Na2B4O7.5H2O CAS # 12179-04-3	Borax	<10
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	SiO2 CAS # 14808-60-7	Feldspar, Bentonite	<1
Chromium (III) Oxide	Cr2O3 CAS # 1308-38-9	Chrome Oxide	Trade Secret Claim

Section 4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first-aid Measures:	
First-aid measures general	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.
First-aid measures after inhalation	Move victim to well ventilated area. If mechanical discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
First-aid measures after eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking, or redness persists.
First-aid measures after ingestion	Immediately contact a physician or poison control center for most current information. Do NOT induce vomiting, unless directed by medical personnel. If conscious, have victim rinse mouth with water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed:	
Symptoms/injuries	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	Dust from this product may cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	Contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation, pain, blinking, or redness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	None known.
Chronic symptoms	None known.

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

Section 5. Fire-Fighting Measures



National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Suitable extinguishing media	This product is not combustible. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No restrictions on extinguishing media for this mixture.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	This mixture is not flammable and does not support fire.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	This mixture does not contain hazardous decomposition products.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	None known.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Use of personal precautions	Avoid inhalation of dry glaze dust and contact with eyes. Employ personal protective measures found in Section 8.
Emergency procedures	There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture.
Methods and Materials for containment	There are no special spill measures that apply for this mixture.
Clean up procedures	For dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Place dust in a sealed container. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dust.

Section 7. Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Keep bags out of direct sunlight. Do not expose dry glaze to moisture until use. Do not expose liquid glaze to freezing. Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury.
Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage	No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	CAS Numbers	Occupational Exposure Limits
Lithium Carbonate Li ₂ CO ₃	CAS # 554-13-2	ACGIH TLV: TWA 10 mg/m ³ OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m ³ (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m ³ (total) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m ³
Disodium Tetraborate Pentahydrate Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ ·5H ₂ O	CAS # 12179-04-3	ACGIH TLV: TWA 2 mg/m ³ OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m ³ (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m ³ (total) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m ³
Quartz, (Crystalline Silica) SiO ₂	CAS#14808-60-7	ACGIH TLV: TWA 0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m ³ / divided by the value "%SiO ₂ " + 2 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 30 mg/m ³ / divided by the value "%SiO ₂ " + 2 (total dust) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .05 mg/m ³ (respirable) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .3 mg/m ³ (total)
Chromium (III) Oxide Cr ₂ O ₃	CAS # 1308-38-9	ACGIH TLV: TWA .5 mg/m ³ (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA .5 mg/m ³ (respirable) OSHA PEL: Not Determined

Appropriate engineering controls: When mixing this mixture, use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV).

Recommendations for personal protective measures

Local Exhaust: When mixing this mixture, use sufficient local exhaust to reduce the level of respirable dust to the applicable standards set forth in Section III - ACGIH "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice," latest edition.

Respiratory Protection: Dust is generated when working with this mixture. To minimize exposure to dust, mixing should be conducted with sufficient ventilation. Respirable dust levels should be monitored regularly. Dust levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) 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 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2-1080 – "Practices for Respiratory Protection".

In most cases, a disposable N-95 Particulate Respirator is sufficient.

Eye Protection: Use NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields. Face shields can also be used when mixing this mixture. 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 dust.

Skin Protection: Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid creating and breathing dust.

Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask when working in dusty conditions - (N-95).

Food, beverages, and smoking materials should NOT be in the work area.

Persons using ceramic materials should wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.



Protective Clothing Pictograms

N-95 face mask

Section 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical State	Powder
Appearance	Green powder
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable
pH	6 – 8
Solubility in Water	None
Melting Point	1050 °C (1900°F)
Freezing Point	< 0 °C (<32°F)
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	2.35 g/cc
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flash Point	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temperature	Not Applicable
Flammability	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable
Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Explosive Limits	Not Applicable
Viscosity	Not Applicable
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Applicable
Initial Boiling Point & Boiling Range	Not Applicable

Section 10. Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity	Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable at standard temperature and pressure. No stabilizers required to maintain chemical stability.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	None known
Incompatible materials	None known
Hazardous decomposition products	None known

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Exposure: Inhalation of dry glaze dust, Ingestion

Descriptions of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure

Inhalation	Inhalation of high concentrations of dry glaze dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects.	
Eye Contact	Not a primary eye irritant. May cause mechanical irritation.	
Skin Contact/Irritation	Not a primary skin irritant. May cause dry skin.	
Sensitization	Not a sensitizer.	
Ingestion	Chronic ingestion of Lithium Carbonate may cause rash, ringing in the ears, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, difficulty speaking, drowsiness, tremors, visual disturbances, and coma. It may also adversely affect the central nervous system, heart, kidney, and thyroid. Severe ingestion overexposure may be fatal.	
Chronic Effects		
OSHA Carcinogen	Lung cancer – Crystalline silica has been classified by OSHA as a human lung carcinogen. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal.	
Mutagenic Effects	None Known	
Teratogenic Effects	None Known	
Developmental Toxicity	None Known	
Effects of Silicosis	Symptoms of Silicosis	
Bronchitis/Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder. Tuberculosis – Silicosis makes an individual more susceptible to TB. Scleroderma – a disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles. Possible renal disease.	Shortness of breath; possible fever. Fatigue; loss of appetite. Chest pain; dry, nonproductive cough. Respiratory failure, which may eventually lead to death.	
Remarks		
Carcinogenicity	Repeated or long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Symptoms will include progressively more difficult breathing, cough, fever, and weight loss. Acute silicosis can be fatal. Short term exposure is of little concern.	
Numerical Measures of toxicity	None Known	

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential	CAS#	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Quartz, (Crystalline Silica) SiO ₂	CAS # 14808-60-7	Yes	Yes - Group 1	Yes

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances in this list have been classified by the IARC as **Group 1: The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans.** The exposure circumstance entails exposures that are carcinogenic to humans. This category is used when there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. Exceptionally, an agent (mixture) may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than sufficient but there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent (mixture) acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

Section 12. Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

Ecotoxicity	Harmful to aquatic environment.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)	None Known
Chemical oxygen demand(COD)	None Known
Products of Biodegradation	None Known
Toxicity of the products of Biodegradation	None Known
Bioaccumulation Potential	None Known
Potential to move from soil to groundwater	None Known
Other adverse effects	None Known


Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Personal Protection	Refer to Section 8: "Recommendations for Personal Protective Measures" when disposing of waste.
Appropriate disposal containers	Standard waste disposal containers – no specials requirements.
Appropriate disposal methods	Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. In most cases, this is normal waste disposal. 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	This mixture should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the mixture. Packaging should be recycled before disposal.
Sewage disposal	Do not dispose of this mixture into sinks or toilets. They will clog. Never dispose of this mixture into a sewer system.
Special precautions for landfills or incineration activities	There are no special precautions for disposal in a landfill. This mixture is non-combustible and is not suitable for incineration.

Section 14. Transportation Information

Regulatory Information	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class	Packing Group Number	Bulk Transport Guidance	Special Precautions
DOT Classification	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
TDG Classification	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IMDG Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated	-	-	-	-	-

Section 15. Regulatory Information

TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA	Chemicals in this mixture are listed in the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.
California Prop. 65	 WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Quartz which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Lithium Carbonate that can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov .
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

Definitions

OSHA means Occupational Safety & Health Administration
IARC means International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP means National Toxicology Program
CAS means Chemical Abstract Service
ACGIH means American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAL-OSHA means California OSHA, most CAL-OSHA standards defer to the federal OSHA standards
OSHA means Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OSHA PEL means OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
TWA means Time Weighted Average (average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule)
TLV means Threshold Limit Value - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

This SDS is in compliance with The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) – prepared Oct. 23, 2015. This data sheet is subject to change without notice.

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