Safety Data Sheet

SDS prepared by Steve Davis of Aardvark Clay & Supplies GHS – United States

Section 1. Identification

Product Names Coleman Deco Color – White (CDC-6)

Synonym Pottery glaze

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 Do not spray.

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Not hazardous in moist form during recommended use.

This glaze is a mixture of ceramic materials containing, water, clay, and other minerals and color pigment.
Contains potential carcinogen: Crystalline silica (quartz), as an inhalation hazard which may be present if:
(1) Unfired, dried glaze is excessively handled and allowed to create dust and (2) Mist is present after spray application.

GHS/Hazcom 2012 Labels	GHS/Hazcom 2012 Classifications:	
	Health:	
	CARCINOGENICITY (Inhalation) - Category 1A (quartz)	
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated Exposure) (respiratory track) (Inhalation) - Category 1A (quartz)	
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure) (respiratory track) (Inhalation) - Category 3 (quartz)	
	EYE IRRITANT - Category 2A (quartz)	
	SKIN IRRITANT - Category 2 (quartz)	
Signal Word:	**Environmental:**	Not Hazardous
Danger	**Physical:**	Not Hazardous

Hazard Statements:			
Health:			
H320	Causes eye irritation.	H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
		H350	May cause cancer.
Environmental:	Not hazardous	**Physical:**	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.
P262	Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing.	P261	Avoid breathing dust/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.	P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.	P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
Response			
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+ P330+ P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting.
P391	Collect Spillage.	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+ P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	P308+ P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+ P313	If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.		
Storage		**Disposal**	
P233	Keep container tightly closed.	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified:	Slippery when wet.	**% of ingredients with unknown acute toxicity:**	None known.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances/Mixtures Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this group of substantially similar mixtures.

Chemical	CAS Numbers	Ingredients	Chemical % of Mixture
Quartz, (Crystalline Silica) SiO2	CAS # 14808-60-7	Kaolin Limestone (Whiting) Silica Feldspar	<6
Kaolinite Al2O3.2SiO2.2H2O	CAS # 1332-58-7	Kaolin	<4
Zircon Zr SiO4	CAS# 14940-68-2	Zircopax Plus	<2
Water H2O	CAS # 7732-18-5	Water	32.5

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	Not an inhalation hazard.
First-aid measures after skin contact	If skin irritation occurs, 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 several 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	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Unlikely to be toxic by ingestion. If discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed:	
Symptoms/injuries	None known.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	Not an inhalation hazard.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	None known.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	Pain, blinking, and redness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	At 2oz., unlikely to be an ingestion hazard. If a large quantity has been ingested, possible gastrointestinal irritation.
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.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	None.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Use of personal precautions	None
Emergency procedures	None
Methods and Materials for containment	None
Clean up procedures	Wipe/Mop spill area and rinse with water.

Section 7. Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Food, beverages, and smoking materials should not be in the work area.
Wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage

No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.
Do not freeze.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	CAS Numbers	Occupational Exposure Limits
Quartz, SiO2 (Crystalline Silica)	CAS#14808-60-7	ACGIH TLV: TWA 0.025 mg/ m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m^3/ divided by the value "%SiO2" + 2 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 30 mg/m^3/ divided by the value "%SiO2" + 2 (total dust) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .05 mg/ m^3 (respirable) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA .3 mg/ m^3 (total)
Kaolinite Al2O3.2SiO2.2H2O	CAS#1332-58-7	ACGIH TLV: TWA 2 mg/ m^3 (respirable) / particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 2 mg/ m^3 (respirable)
Zirconium Silicate Zr,SiO4	CAS# 14940-68-2	ACGIH TLV: TWA 5 mg/ m^3 (respirable OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m^3 (respirable) OSHA PEL: TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total) CAL OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m^3 (respirable)
Water	CAS # 7732-18-5	ACGIH TLV : TWA not established OSHA PEL: TWA not established CAL OSHA PEL: TWA not established

Appropriate engineering controls: Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk. Not to be sprayed.
Once glaze has dried, there may be dust generated by cleaning and working processes. As a generally safe practice, when dust is generated through any cleaning or working process, 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 dry sanding or grinding clay products, 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.

Respiratory Protection: Dust is generated when working with dry glazes and all ceramic materials. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or sanding dry clay 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.

Eye Protection: Use NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay products.
Wear tight fitting dust goggles when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated.
NIOSH recommends that contact lenses not be worn when working with crystalline silica dust.

Skin 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 dust conditions. (N-95)
Food, beverages, and smoking materials should NOT be in the work area. Persons using ceramic materials should wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.

Protective Clothing Pictograms (for dry dust only)

N-95 face mask

Section 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	White liquid
Odor	Earthy.
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable
pH	6 - 8
Solubility in Water	None
Melting Point	> 1365 °C (>2500°F)
Freezing Point	< 0 °C (<32°F)
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	2.35 g/cc
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Boiling Point	Not Applicable
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.
Safety issues – Mold may form in bottle after several months of shelf life.

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

These water-based mixtures should be non-toxic during recommended use.

Routes of Exposure Inhalation of dry glaze dust, Ingestion, dermal.

Descriptions of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure	
Inhalation	Inhalation of high concentrations of dry ceramic dusts may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Repeated exposure may cause chronic effects.
Eye Contact	Not a primary eye irritant. May cause mechanical irritation.
Skin Contact/Irritation	Not a skin irritant. Not absorbed through skin.
Sensitization	Not a sensitizer.
Ingestion	Not an ingestion hazard.
Chronic Effects	
OSHA Carcinogen	Lung cancer – Silica has been classified by OSHA as a human lung carcinogen. Repeated or prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can 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.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Numerical Measures of Toxicity	None Known
Remarks	
Carcinogenicity	Repeated or long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust will 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.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential		CAS#	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Quartz, (Crystalline Silica)	SiO2	CAS # 14808-60-7	Yes	Yes - Group 1	Yes

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

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Personal Protection	Refer to Section 8: "Recommendations for Personal Protective Measures" when disposing of ceramic 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	Liquid glazes should be dried 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

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	Quartz and other chemicals 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. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.
SARA/Title lll (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

ASTM means American System of Testing and Materials
OSHA means Occupational Safety & Health Administration
IARC means International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP means National Toxicology Program
HCS means Hazardous Communication Standard
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
OSHA STEL means 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
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)

Three types of TLVs for chemical substances as defined by the ACGIH are:
1. **TLV-TWA** - Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8h/day, 40h/week work schedule.
2. **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.
3. **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) – prepared May 29, 2015. Revised August 7, 2018. This data sheet is subject to change without notice.

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