Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name	**GL 714 Sugar Cookie Icing**
Date	**04/29/2025**
Common Names	Pottery Glaze
Company	Clay Art Center Inc 2636 Pioneer Way East Tacoma Wa 98404
Emergency Number	911
Product Use	Pottery and Ceramics
Restrictions on Use	None applicable

Section 2 - Hazardaus Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable

GHS label elements / Hazard pictograms



OSHA / HCS status

In the liquid form this material is not considered hazardous.
If exposed to airborne dust or mist this material is considered hazardous by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910. 1200)

Classification of the substance or mixture

OSHA - Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) - Category 1A
Specific organ toxicity (Repeated Exposure) (Resipratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statement

(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.
Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.
(H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause skin, respiratory, and eye irratation.

Precautionary Statements

(P261) Avoid breathing dust
(P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substances / Mixtures Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item

Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.
Kaolin	1332-58-7	<5%
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	10%-20%
Ferro Frit*	65997-18-4	30%-50%
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	10%-15%
Wollastonite	13983-17-0	5%-10%
Feldspar	68476-25-5	10%-20%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<5%
Chrome Tin Pink Sphene	68187-12-2	5%-10%

*Frit, with CAS # [65997-18-4], is a mixture of inorganic chemical substances produced by rapidly quenching a molten, complex combination of materials, confining the chemical substances thus manufactured as non-migratory components of glassy solid flakes or granules. These components are present as part of the Frit.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact If eye contact occures, rinse immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact If irritation occurs, wash thoroughly with water. If it persists, seek medical attention.

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

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed

Eye Contact Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.

Inhalation Inhalation of high concentrations of dry 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.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Fire Hazards	Glaze mixture is not flammable and does not support fire. The plastic bottle containing the mixture are flammable.
Extinguishing Media	Use appropiate 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 appropiate protective equipment.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean - up Methods	Sponge or mop spill using plenty of water.
Personal Precautions and Personal Protection Equipment	Wear appropiate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits.
Enviromental Precautions	None
Emergency Procedures and Methods of Containment	There is no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry powder in a sealed container for proper disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precations for Safe Handling	Use proper lifting techniques to avoid injury.
Recommendations on the Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a clean dry location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts ? Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

Hazardous Ingrediant	Wt. % Aprox.	CAS#	OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV
Kaolin	<5%	1332-58-7	5mg/m3/2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 total dust
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	10%-20%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025 mg/m3respirable
Ferro Frit*	30%-50%	65997-18-4	5mg/m3 / 5mg/m3
Calcium Carbonate	10%-15%	1317-65-3	15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3
Wollastonite	30%-50%	13983-17-0	5mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable
Feldspar	20%-30%	68476-25-5	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Bentonite	<5%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust
Chrome Tin Pink Sphene	5%-10%	68187-12-2	2.0mg/m3 /2.0 mg/m3

*Frit, with CAS # [65997-18-4], is a mixture of inorganic chemical substances produced by rapidly quenching a molten, complex combination of materials, confining the chemical substances thus manufactured as non-migratory components of glassy solid flakes or granules. These components are present as part of the Frit.

Engineering Measures Provide sufficient ventilation for operations causing dust formation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits an approved respirator must be worn. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator as needed to control exposure.

Eyes Wear approved safety googles.

Skin and Body It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For prolonged contact use suitable protective gloves.

Section 9-- Physical and Chemical Prpperties

Appearance	Dry Powder or Liquid	**Evaporation Rate**	Not Applicable
Color	Yellow	**Solubility in Water at 100c**	None
Physical State	Dry Powder or Liquid	**Viscosity**	Not Applicable
ph	6-8	**Flashpoint**	Not Applicable
Odor	low to none	**Boiling Point**	Not Applicable
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable	**Flammability**	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable	**Vapor Pressure(mm HG)**	Not Applicable
Freezing Point	Not Applicable	**Vapor Density**	Not Applicable
Relative Density / Specific Gravity	1.76 (H2O=1)	**Partrician coefficent**	Not Applicable
		Auto Ignition Temp.	Not Applicable

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use.
Chemical Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Airborne dust
Incompatible Materials	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None

Section 11-- Toxicological Information

Primary Route of Exposure	Skin, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion.
Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Target organs include Skin and respiratory system
Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure	Cause damage to eyes, skin and respiratory system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Acute Short Term Exposure Effects	May cause eye irritation, skin irritation and respiratory tract irritation Inhalation of high concentrations of dry powder 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 crysalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculisis, sclerderma (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 may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

Section 12-- Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

Ecotoxicity	None known
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BODS)	None Known
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	None Known
Products of Biodegradition	None Known
Toxicity ot the Products of Biodegradation	None Known
Bioaccumulation Potential	None Known
Potential to MKove from Soil to Groundwater	None Known
Other Adverse Effects	None Known

Section 13 -- Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory

Personal Protection Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of waste material.

Appropriate Disposal Containers Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

Appropriate Disposal Methods Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of enviromental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional or local authority requirements.

Physical and Chemical Properties that May Affect Disposal Dry dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product.

Swage Disposal No precautions

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)

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 (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substance Quartz and other chemicals are listed in the TSCA 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 and Community Right to Know Act This mixture contains no substance 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 Hygienist
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CAL-OSHA	California Cccupational Safety and Health Administration
IARC	International Agency for Reaserch on Cancer
OSHA	Occupational Safety and 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	Theshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

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

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 8 h/day, 40h/week work schedule.
TLV - STEL	Short - term exposure limit - spot exposure for a duration of 15 minutes, that can not 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 : 11/25/2016

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