Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name	Lith-O-Sil (Lithium Carbonate Sub)
Date	10/30/2024
Common Names	Lithium Source for Pottery Glazes
Company	Clay Art Center Inc 2636 Pioneer Way East Tacoma WA 98404
Emergency Number	911
Restrictions on Use	None Applicable

Section 2 - Hazards 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

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

Chemical Name	Concentration (% w/w)	CAS-No.
Lithium Carbonate	90-100%	554-13-2
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	<2%	14808-60-7

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	If eye contact occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	If irritation occurs, wash thoroughly with water. If irritation 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 (please 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 Firefighters	Glaze mixture and packaging can become slippery when wet. Firefighters should wear appropiate protective equipment.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean Up Methods	Sponge or mop spill using plenty of water.
Personal Precautions and PPE	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 Procedues 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

Precautions 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 Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Airborne Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value Type (Form of Exposure)	Control Parameters/Permissable Concentration	Basis
Lithium Carbonate	554-13-2	TWA (dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA PEL
		TWA (resp)	5 mg/m³	OSHA PEL
Quartz (Crystalline Silica)	14808-60-7	TWA (dust)	0.05 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (resp)	50 µg/m³	OSHA PEL

8.2 Exposure Controls

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/OSHA approved air purifying respirator as needed to control exposure.

Eyes Wear approved safety goggles or face shield.

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

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Dry Powder	**Solubility in Water at 100° C**	None
Color	White	**Viscosity**	N/A
Physical State	Dry Powder	**Flash Point**	N/A
Ph Level	6-8	**Boiling Point**	N/A
Odor	N/A	**Flammability**	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A	**Vapor Pressure (mm HG)**	N/A
Melting Point	N/A	**Vapor Density**	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A	**Patrician Coefficient**	N/A
Relative Density/Specific Gravity	1.76 (h2o = 1)	**Auto Ignition Temp**	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A		

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 Contact, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion
Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Target organs include Skin and Respiratory System
Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure	Causes 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 exposuire of respirable crystalline silica may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis. Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, sclederma (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-exisiting allergies, eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	None Known
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BODS)	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 Configurations

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.
Sewage 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 Hygienists
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CAL-OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Adminastration
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

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 8hr/day, 40hr/ 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: 03/28/2024

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