

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

GHS - United States

3-19-2021: File reviewed, more current MSDS/SDS not available. JMC

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name Kiln Wash

Common Names Kiln Wash

Company/Manufacturer Minnesota Clay Co. USA

2960 Niagara Ln N Plymouth, MN 55447

(763) 432-0875 fax (763) 432-7675

info@mnclay.com

Emergency Number 911

Product UseNon-exhaustive list: pottery, art ware, ceramic decoration

Restrictions on Use None Known

Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

Contains Crystalline Silica ≥ 1% Respirable

GHS label elements/ Hazard pictograms





Signal Word: Danger

OSHA/HCS status Glaze mixture in dry form is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Classification of the substance

or mixture

OSHA - Carcinogenicity (inhalation) - Category 1A and Specific organ toxicity Category 2 (Repeated Exposure) (Respiratory tract through inhalation) - Category 1.

Hazard Statement

(H302) Harmful if swallowed. (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. (H316 + H320 + H335) Can cause skin, respiratory, and eye irritation.

(11310 1 11320 1 11333) Call cause skill, respiratory, and eye irritation.

*Glaze in liquid form posses no health risk. Inhalation of dry glaze dust, fumes from firing or ingestion of glaze should be avoided.

Precautionary Statements (P261) Avoid breathing dust. (P280) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection. (P264) Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. (P270) Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. (P301+P310) If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. (P330) Rinse mouth. (P501) Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

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	60-90%
Crystalline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	20-40%
Pyrophyllite	12269-78-2	5-15%
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	<3%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	<1%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First-Aid	Measures
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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.

Skin Contact Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and warm water. Obtain medical

attention if irritation persists.

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

attention.

Ingestion Rinse mouth. Give 200-300mL water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If ingested, seek medical

attention as a precaution.

General Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention.

Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed

Eye Contact Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation. Glaze is abrasive and

may scratch eyes.

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

Inhalation Inhalation of high concentrations of dry glaze 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.

Other injuries Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) from dust.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Fire HazardsGlaze mixture in dry or moist form is not flammable and does not support fire. The paper bags or

plastic bags and cardboard boxes containing the mixture are flammable.

Extinguishing Media Use appropriate extinguishing media for surrounding fire.

Chemical Hazards from FireGlaze 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 appropriate

protective equipment.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean-up Methods

For dry dusts, use a vacuum to clean up spillage. For liquid spills, use suitable absorbent material and place in disposal containers. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down and minimize dust generation. Spill area can be washed with water. Wear a N-95 face mask when cleaning up dry

glaze dust.

Personal Precautions and Personal Protective Equipment Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits. **Wear a N-95 face mask when**

cleaning up dry glaze dust.

Environmental Precautions Do not allow spills or wastewater to flow into sewer or waterway.

Emergency Procedures & Methods of Containment

There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry glaze dust in a sealed

container for re-use or proper disposal.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Use proper lifting techniques to avoid physical injury. Keep out of direct sunlight. Do not expose to

freezing.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage

No special storage considerations, but keep in a dry, cool location.

Section 8 - Exposure Counts/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits

Hazardous Ingredient	Wt. % Approx.	CAS#	OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV*
Kaolin	60-90%	1332.58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 / total dust
Crystalline Silica - quartz	20-40%	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable
Pyrophyllite	5-15%	12269-78-2	15 mg/m3 total dust 5 mg/m3 respirable dust
Titanium Dioxide	<3%	13463-67-7	15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust
Bentonite	<1%	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable 15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 total dust

Engineering Measures

Glaze in liquid form poses no health risk and no inhalation risk (dust). Once glaze has dried, there may be dust generated by cleaning and working processes. In the event that dust is generated, use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV). Not recommended for spray application, but local exhaust system may be used as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (TLV) while spraying.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory



Dust is generated when working with dry glaze mixture. To minimize exposure to dust and/or crystalline silica, cutting or sanding dry clay/glaze 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.

Local Exhaust

When dry sanding or grinding clay/glaze products, or during spray application of glaze, 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.

Eyes



Use of NIOSH/OSHA approved safety glasses with side shields is recommended. Face shields should also be used when dry sawing clay/glaze 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 and **Body**



Protective Clothing is not essential. Use gloves and/or protective clothing if abrasion or allergic reactions are experienced.

Hygienic **Practices** 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.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid/dry	Evaporation Solubility in water at 100 C	No data available None
Color	Various Colors	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Physical state	Liquid/dry glaze	Viscosity	Not Applicable
pH	6-8	Flash point	Not Applicable
Odor	Earthly odor	Boiling Point	100°C (212°F)
Odor threshold	Not Applicable	Flammability	Not Applicable
Melting Point	> 982 °C (>1800°F)	Vapor Pressure (mm HG)	Not Applicable
Freezing Point	< 0 °C (<32°F)	Vapor Density	Not Applicable
Relative density/Specific	10.8-15.0 lb/gal (liquid)	Partition coefficient	Not Applicable
Gravity	1.3-1.8	Auto-ignition temp	Not Applicable

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability	Stable at standard temperature and pressure. No stabilizers required to maintain chemical
	4 - 1.400

stability.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions and Conditions to Avoid

None known

Incompatibility / Hazardous decomposition products

None known

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Primary Route of Exposure: Skin, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion

Specific Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Target organs include ears, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract.

Specific Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Acute Short-Term Exposure Effects

May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and gastrointestinal tract irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations of dry glaze dust 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 crystalline silica dust may cause lung damage in the form of silicosis.

Effects of silicosis include bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, scleroderma (a disease affecting skin, blood vessels, joints and skeletal muscles), and possible renal disease. Acute silicosis can be fatal.

Related Symptoms

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

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 and/or gastrointestinal disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

OSHA, IARC, and NTP Carcinogen Classifications

Chemicals with Carcinogen Potential	CAS#	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Crystaline Silica - quartz	14808-60-7	YES	YES - 1	YES
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	NO	YES - 2B	NO

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

1 = Carcinogenic to humans

2A = Probably carcinogenic to humans

2B = Possibly carcinogenic to humans

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

GHS - United States

NTP - National Toxicology Program

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Harmful to fish
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

General Notes

Prevent from entering drains, sewers and waterways. Zinc compounds may be hazardous to the environment and aquatic life, even in small quantities. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.

Section 13 - Disposal Configurations (non-mandatory)

Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of ceramic waste material. Personal protection appropriate

Disposal containers appropriate Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.

Disposal methods Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of environmental protection

and waste disposal legislation and any regional or local authority requirements.

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

Minnesota Clay

that may affect disposal

Dry glaze dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product. Liquid glaze should be placed in suitable container.

Packaging should be recycled 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 (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					
	3					
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated					
IMDG Class	Not regulated					
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated					

Section 15 - Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act - EPA

Quartz and Titanium Dioxide is listed in the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

California Prop. 65 WARNING

12/27/2016

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 & Community Right-to-Know Act)

This mixture contains no substances at or above the reporting threshold under section 313, based on available data.

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En (English)

Page 6 of 7

Section 16 - Other Information (non-mandatory)

Definitions

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS Chemical Abstract Service

CAL-OSHA California Occupational Safety & Health Administration

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA Occupational Safety & 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 Threshold 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 8h/day,

40h/week work schedule.

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.

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: 12/27/2016

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief but is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product in violation of any patent or in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine for himself the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and to adopt such safety precautions as may be necessary. We make no warranty as to the results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by us.

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12/27/2016 En (English) Page 7 of 7