

# Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1 - Identification

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Castalot</b>
<b>Common Names</b>	Glass Mold Mix
<b>Company</b>	Sunset Grove 10838 Marine View Dr SW Seattle Wa 98146 206-818-0534
<b>Emergency Number</b>	911
<b>Product Use</b>	Glass casting and Glass fusing
<b>Restrictions on Use</b>	None applicable

## Section 2 - Hazardous Identification

**Contains Crystalline Silica > 1% Respirable**

**GHS label elements /  
Hazard pictograms**



**OSHA / HCS status**

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard ( 29 CFR 1910. 1200 )

**Classification of the  
substance or mixture**

OSHA - Carcinogenicity ( Inhalation ) - Category 1A  
Specific organ toxicity ( Repeated Exposure ) ( Respiratory 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 irritation.  
( P261 ) Avoid breathing dust  
( P280 ) Wear protective gloves, eye, and respiratory protection.

**Precautionary  
Statements**

## Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

### Substances / Mixtures

Mixture - A trade secret claim is made for this item

Component	CAS #	Approx % by Wt.
Crystalline Silica ( quartz )	14808-60-7	20
Kaolinite	1332-58-7	6
Pyrophyllite	12269-78-2	7
Mica	12001-26-2	1
Wollastonite	13983-17-0	6
Alumina Oxide	1344-28-1	7
Smectite	1302-78-9	3
Plaster of Paris	26499-65-0	40
Alumina Oxide	1344-28-1	6
Refractories, Fibers	142844-00-6	4

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If eye contact occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If irritation occurs, wash thoroughly with water. If it persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Move victim to fresh air in well ventilated area. If coughing or irritation persist, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Product may harden if ingested. May result in stomach and intestinal blockage. Drinking gelatin solutions or large volumes of water may delay setting.

### Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed

<b>Eye Contact</b>	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Prolonged contact with large amounts of dust may cause mechanical irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of high concentrations of dry dust may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects ( see section 11 )
<b>Ingestion</b>	Large quantities ingested may cause gastrointestinal irritation.
<b>Chronic Symptoms</b>	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** Plaster / Clay mixture in dry 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 Fire** Plaster / Clay mixture does not contain hazardous decomposition products.
- Protective Actions and Equipment for Fire-fighters** Plaster / Clay mixture and packaging can become slippery when wet. Fire-Fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

- Clean - up Methods** Vacuum up spilled material. Vacuums used for this purpose should be equipped with HEPA filters.
- Personal Precautions and Personal Protection Equipment** Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. When dry sweeping use NIOSH approved respirators when dust levels exceed exposure limits.
- Enviromental Precautions** Avoid discharge to drains, sewers, and other water systems.
- Emergency Procedures and Methods of Containment** There are no emergency procedures required for this mixture. Place dry powder in a sealed container for reuse or 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 Counts / Personal Protection

### Airborne Exposure Limits

Hazardous Ingredient	Wt. % Aprox.	CAS#	OSHA PEL* / ACGIH TLV
Crystalline Silica ( quartz )	20	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m3 / 0.025mg/m3 respirable
Kaolinte	6	1332-58-7	5mg/m3 / 2mg/m3 respirable
Pyrophyllite	7	12269-78-2	15 mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 respirable
Mica	1	12001-26-2	3mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable
Wollastonite	6	13983-17-0	15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 respirable
Alumina Oxide	7	1344-28-1	15mg/m3 / 1mg/m3 respirable
Smectite	3	1302-78-9	5mg/m3 / 3mg/m3 respirable
Plaster of Paris	40	26499-65-0	5mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 respirable
Alumina Oxide	6	1344-28-1	15mg/m3 / 10mg/m3 respirable
Refractories, Fibers	4	142844-00-6	None Established

**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 goggles.

**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 Prperties

<b>Appearance</b>	Dry Powder	<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Color</b>	White	<b>Solubility in Water at 100c</b>	None
<b>Physical State</b>	Solid	<b>Viscosity</b>	Not Applicable
<b>ph</b>	6-8	<b>Flashpoint</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Odor</b>	low to none	<b>Boiling Point</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Vapor Pressure(mm HG)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Vapor Density</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Relative Density /</b>		<b>Partrician coefficient</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	2.96 (H2O=1)	<b>Auto Ignition Temp.</b>	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	No dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use.
<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	When mixed with water this product can become very hot. Encasing or making moulds of any body part can cause serious burns that may require removal of affected tissue.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Calcium Oxides. Sulfur Oxides.

## Section 11-- Toxicological Information

<b>Primary Route of Exposure</b>	Skin, Eye Contact, Inhalation and Ingestion.
<b>Specific Organ Toxicity Single Exposure</b>	Target organs include Ears, Skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal.
<b>Specific Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure</b>	Cause damage to eyes, skin, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal tract through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Acute Short Term Exposure Effects</b>	May cause eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory tract irritation, and gastrointestinal tract irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations of dry powder may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Long term exposure may cause chronic effects.
<b>Chronic Long Term Exposure Effects</b>	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.
<b>Related Symptoms</b>	Symptoms will include shortness of breath, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, chest pain, dry non-productive cough.
<b>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</b>	Individuals with pre-existing allergies, eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory disorders and/or gastrointestinal disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

## Section 12-- Ecological Information ( non-mandatory )

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	None known
<b>Biochemical Oxygen Demand ( BODS )</b>	None Known
<b>Chemical Oxygen Demand ( COD )</b>	None Known
<b>Products of Biodegradation</b>	None Known
<b>Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation</b>	None Known
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	None Known
<b>Potential to Migrate from Soil to Groundwater</b>	None Known
<b>Other Adverse Effects</b>	None Known

## Section 13 -- Disposal Configurations ( non-mandatory )

<b>Personal Protection</b>	Refer to section 8 for proper PPE when disposing of waste material.
<b>Appropriate Disposal Containers</b>	Standard waste disposal containers - no special requirements.
<b>Appropriate Disposal Methods</b>	Disposal of this product should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional or local authority requirements.
<b>Physical and Chemical Properties that May Affect Disposal</b>	Dry dust should be placed in a sealed container or in a manner that reduces or eliminates the release of the product.
<b>Swage Disposal</b>	Do not dispose of into sinks or toilets. Never dispose of this product into a sewer system.
<b>Special Precautions for Landfills or Incineration Activities</b>	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 )

<b>TSCA - Toxic Substance</b>	Quartz and other chemicals are listed in the TSCA Substance Inventory.
<b>California Prop. 65 Warning</b>	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 )
<b>SARA / Title III ( Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act</b>	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

<b>ACGIH</b>	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstract Service
<b>CAL-OSHA</b>	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Reaserch on Cancer
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>MSHA</b>	Mine Safety and Health Administration
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program
<b>HCS</b>	Hazardous Communication Standard
<b>OSHA PEL</b>	OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>TLV</b>	Theshold Limit Value
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average

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

Three types of TLVS for chemical substances as defined by the ACGIH are:

<b>TLV-TWA</b>	Time weighted average - average exposure on the basis of an 8 h/day, 40h/week work schedule.
<b>TLV - STEL</b>	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.
<b>TLV-C</b>	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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