Heritage Glass Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: HG Aggregate, glass chips or glass frit. Manufacturer's Name: Heritage Glass 130 West 700 South Bldg. H Smithfield, UT 84335 Color: Silver-Coated Glass Updated: September 2009 435-563-5585

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components:

The glass may contain the following hazardous components in amounts less than and up to the maximum of the following percentages. The following are chemical compounds used in the manufacture of silver-coated glass; changes in the chemical compounds occur during glass formation.

<u>Component</u>	CAS#	Max% on glass	ACGIH-TLV/OSHA PEL
Tin Salts	proprietary mix	<1%	2 mg/m3
Silver Nitrate	7761-88-8	<1%	0.01 mg/m3
Copper Sulphate	7758-99-8	<1%	1 mg/m3

Additional information:

Because this glass may be ground, polished, fused, reheated, and reformed, toxic substances in this glass may become bio-available. Because Heritage Glass has no control over uses and process, we are listing all toxic substances as if they are all 100% bio-available.

SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling point: greater than 3000° FSpecific gravity: 2.56-2.58Melting point: 1300° F softens; 1800—2000°F meltsVapor pressure (mm Hg): N/AEvaporation rate (butyl acetate =1): N/ASolubility in water: negligibleAppearance and Odor: glass aggregate in various colors and sizes from -40 mesh to 3 inch with a silver coating. No odor.

SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash point (method used): N/AFlammable limits: non-flammableLEL: N/AUEL: N/AExtinguishing media: N/ASpecial fire and explosion hazards: may emit toxic fume at sustained temperatures above 1300° F

SECTION V: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: stable Incompatibility (materials to avoid): hydrofluoric acid Conditions to avoid: N/A

Silica in the glass will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas-silicon tetrafluoride. Hydrofluoric acid may also produce highly toxic hydrogen selenide gas from selenium and some selenium compounds.

Hazardous decomposition or byproducts: N/A

Hazardous polymerization: will not occur

SECTION VI: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Entry

Inhalation: Yes Skin: Yes Ingestion: Yes

Health Hazard Acute and Chronic

ACUTE

Skin contact: sharp edges and slivers of glass may cut or puncture skin.

Ingestion: ground glass or glass particles may cause internal bleeding requiring medical attention Inhalation:

Dust—glass dust may cause respiratory irritation. Silica in glass dust is not in a free silica state Fume—when glass is reheated or melted hazardous fume may be given off. Can cause nausea, gastric pain, and irritation to the upper respiratory tract. A single exposure to CdO fume can cause acute poisoning with severe lung irritation and pulmonary edema which can be fatal.

CHRONIC

Inhalation and ingestion: repeated inhalation of irritating glass dust may cause chronic respiratory diseases. Repeated inhalation or ingestion of glass dust or fume containing small amounts of one or more of the following toxic components—fluoride—may cause or contribute to chronic diseases.

Fluoride—Associated with tooth and bone defects. May contribute to birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Carcinogenicity:

Component	NTP	IARC	OSHA
None			

Symptoms and sign of overexposure:

Dust—inhalation of large amounts of dust or powdered glass will cause shortness of breath and reduce pulmonary function. No toxic ingredients should be present in amounts sufficient to produce acute symptoms.

Fume—inhalation of fume from the reheating or melting of the glass can cause Metal Fume Fever, symptoms include metallic taste in mouth, shortness of breath, gastric pain and flu-like symptoms. Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure: respiratory and cardiovascular disease. Exposure to toxic metal fume may contribute to kidney dysfunction.

Emergency first aid procedures:

Eyes: flush with running water; receive medical attention as necessary Ingestion: receive medical attention Inhalation:

Dust—remove to fresh air; receive medical attention as necessary

Fume—drink milk to counteract Metal Fume Fever; receive medical attention Cut: stop bleeding, clean wound and apply a bandage. See doctor if necessary As in all medical emergencies report to your supervisor and receive follow-up medical attention for treatment, observation and support as needed.

SECTION VII: SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled: sweep, use measures to avoid creating dust Waste disposal methods: follow federal, state and local regulations for disposal of glass and mirror Precautions in handling and storage: take precautions against bad breakage or spillage, avoid creating dust Other precautions: Use adequate ventilation and dust collection as needed. When cutting or grinding glass in a recycled-water-cooled system small amounts of sodium may dissolve and become concentrated in the water as sodium hydroxide. When using a water-cooled or grinding system wear rubber gloves to protect hands and wear safety splash goggles.

SECTION VIII: CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory protection: use conventional particulate respiratory protection based on considerations of airborne concentrations and durations of exposure

Ventilation: local exhaust—to meet PEL requirements; mechanical (general)—to meet PEL requirements Protective gloves: recommended

Eye protection: safety glasses, face shield

Other protective clothing: as appropriate in light of specific application

Work hygienic practices: avoid creating dust. Change clothes and shoes, shower at end of work day

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. The information set forth herein is based on technical data that Heritage Glass believes to be reliable but Heritage Glass extends no warranties , makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of this information for any purchaser's use or for any consequence of its use in various processes.