

# Heritage Glass Material Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: HG Aggregate, glass chips or glass frit.

Color: Forest Green

CR Green 6

CR Green 1

FN Green 3

Black

Manufacturer's Name: Heritage Glass  
130 West 700 South Bldg. H  
Smithfield, UT 84335

Updated: September 2009  
435-563-5585

## SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components:

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

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Max % on glass</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV/OSHA PEL</u>
Sodium Bichromate	10588-01-9	0.63	Oral LD/50 (rat) 51 mg/kg

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 3000° F

Specific gravity: 2.56-2.58

Melting point: 1300° F softens, 1800 to 2000°F melts

Vapor pressure (mm Hg): N/A

Vapor Density (air-1): N/A

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1): N/A

Solubility in water: negligible

Appearance and odor: glass aggregate in various colors and sizes from -40 mesh to 3 inch. No odor.

## SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash point (method used): N/A

Flammable limits: non flammable

LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

Extinguishing media: N/A

Special Fire and Explosion Hazards: may emit toxic fumes at sustained temperatures above 1300 ° F

## SECTION V: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: stable

Conditions to avoid: N/A

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): hydrofluoric acid

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.

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.

*Carcinogenicity:*

Component

NTP   IARC   OSHA

Chromium (VI) compounds (chromates)

Yes   Yes   No

Symptoms and signs 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 fumes 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; symptoms can be metallic taste in mouth, shortness of breath, gastric pain and flu-like symptoms

Cut: stop bleeding, clean wound and apply a bandage. See doctor as 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 bag 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 duration 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 of for any consequence of its use in various processes.