

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Glass Beads**

**Updated: 1-15-2023**

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## SECTION 1: PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Name: Glass Beads

Chemical Name: Glass

Chemical Family: Glass

Formula: N/A

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## SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

OSHA Potential Hazardous Ingredient(s):

Component	CAS#	%	ACGIH-TLV	OSHA-PEL
NA	NA	NA	NA	

To the best of our knowledge, this material is non-hazardous as per OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200.

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## SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

Substances by Weight (%):

Glass		100.0
Silicon Dioxide	SiO2	72-74
Sodium Oxide	Na2O	12-15
Calcium Oxide	CaO	7-9
Magnesium Oxide	MgO	1-1.5
Potassium Oxide	K2O	1 max
Aluminum Oxide	Al2O3	2-3
Ferric Oxide	Fe2O3	0.1-0.3

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## SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash point: N/A

Flammable limits: N/A

Extinguishing media: Select media appropriate for the surrounding area, including dry chemical, soda ash etc. Note: Do not use water, CO, or form of Iron Oxide fume/dust materials.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Dusts generated from use may be explosive.

Special fire fighting equipment: Dry chemicals, dry sand, soda ash or lime.

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## SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable Hazardous Polymerization: N/A

Incompatibility: Strong Acids Conditions to avoid: None

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## SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

**Emergency and First Aid Procedure** - If inhaled, move out of area into fresh air. Flush eyes with running water, have any remaining particles removed from eyes by a qualified medical person.

The information presented here has been compiled from sources considered to be reliable and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so.

The end user should have an industrial hygiene evaluation to determine the proper personal protective equipment for each application or blasting operation.

Primary Routes of entry - inhalation of dust or dust particles in eyes. Target Organs - Lung for chromium and lung & nasal for Nickel. Metallic Nickel is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Over exposure to dust and fumes may cause mouth, eye, and nose irritation. Prolonged overexposure to manganese dust or fume affects the central nervous system. Prolonged overexposure to iron oxide fume can cause siderosis, or "iron pigmentation" of the lung. It can be seen on a chest x-ray but causes little or no disability. Fumes generated by welding or flame cutting a surface containing new or used abrasive or the dust created by use of the abrasive may convert a small portion of chromium to hexavalent chromium. IARC reports welding fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans.

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#### **SECTION 7: PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**

Ventilation: adequate ventilation and exhaust of the dust and fumes generated during operations should be provided to reduce the exposure levels.

Respiratory protection: If an industrial hygiene evaluation shows dust exceeds OSHA PEL's indicated in Section 2.

Eye protection - Approved safety glasses with eye shields should always be worn.

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#### **SECTION 8: SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES AND WASTE DETERMINATION**

Shot spilled or leaked onto floors can create hazardous walking conditions. When cleaning up quantities of dust; In case material is released or spilled, sweep up and collect for reclamation or disposal.

Dust from blasting or peening operations always contain contaminants. The dust must be tested to determine if it is hazardous or non- hazardous waste. After such determination, the dust must be disposed of according to appropriate local, State or Federal regulations.

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#### **SECTION 9: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing - Keep dry to reduce rusting.

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#### **SECTION 10: TRANSPORTATION**

No special measures are required.