Safety Data Sheets

Yellow Ochre Light Py43

Product code: PS-MI0005
Department: iron oxides dry pigments
C.A.S. : 1332-58-7, 1309-37-1, 14807-96-6, 546-93-0, 13463-67-7, 12001-26-2, 14808-60-7

Section: 1 Identification

Product :	natural iron oxide pigment
company:	KAMA pigments 7442 St-Hubert Montréal Québec, H2R 2N3 phone : 514 272 2173 email : info@kamapigment.com
recommended uses:	pigment for use in artists' colors, paints; coloring material not for use in tattoo inks, cosmetics any medical related applications.

Section: 2 Hazard Identification

(a)HAZARDS SUMMARY:

Hazards, Quick Guide:	inhalation of product dust may damage lung, possible carcinogen
Canada:	WHMIS D2A
U.S.A.:	HMIS Health – 1, Fire – 0, Reactivity – 0

(b) HAZARDS – TOXICITY :

Effects, Acute Exposure	
Skin Contact	no effect
Skin Absorption	nil
Eye Contact	dust may be a mechanical irritant
Inhalation	dust may be a mechanical irritant, causing coughing and/or sneezing
Ingestion	not known; probably no effect – not a route of industrial exposure
Effects, Chronic Exposure	
General	chronic inhalation of kaolin may cause a particular type of pneumoconiosis called kaolinosis; pure kaolin is apparently not fibrogenic and does not induce debilitating silicosis; however, if it is contaminated with crystalline silica it may produce severe lung effects, including emphysema and pulmonary fibrosis due to the contaminating silica. prolonged exposure to dust in iron ore miners has resulted in iron oxide accumulation in lungs; a form of benign pneumoconiosis has been associated with high levels of exposure to iron oxide dust. prolonged exposure to magnesium silicate by inhalation may cause talc pneumoconiosis (talcosis), which affects the lungs
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer in humans or animals
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	crystalline silica is considered to be a human carcinogen titanium dioxide is a carcinogen on inhalation as a finely divided powder remaining components are neither tumorigens nor carcinogens in humans or animals.
Reproductive Effect	no known effect in humans or animals
Mutagen	no known effect on humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known
LD50 (oral)	not known

LD50 (skin)	not known
LC50 (inhalation)	not known

HGS Label Elements

Signal Word

Danger

GHS Classification

Carcinogenicity-Cat.1
Carcinogenicity-Cat.1A
Carcinogenicity-Cat.2
Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure-Cat.1

Hazard statements

danger Causes damage to organs through repeated exposure or prolonged exposure (H372)
May cause cancer (H350)

Precautionary Statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until you read and understand all safety precautions.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

Section: 3 Composition / Information on Ingredients

COMPONENTS	CAS #	%	LD50(mg/kg) ORAL	LD50 (mg/kg) SKIN	LC50 ppm INHALATION
Kaolin	1332-58-7	53 – 58	not known	not known	not known
Iron Oxide (Fe2O3)	1309-37-1	30 – 34	>10,000	not known	not known
Magnesium silicate (talc)	14807-96-6	3 – 3.5	not known	not known	not known
Magnesite	546-93-0	2.5 – 3	not known	not known	not known
Titanium Dioxide (TiO2)	13463-67-7	1 – 1.5	>10,000	>10,000	6820
Mica	12001-26-2	1 – 1.5	not known	not known	not known
Crystalline Silica (SiO2)	14808-60-7	0.5 – 1	not known	not known	not known
other Non-hazardous	Not avail.	4 – 5	not known	not known	not known

Section: 4 First Aid Measures

SKIN:	Wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly cleaned or laundered.
EYES:	Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is irritation.
INHALATION:	Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.
INGESTION:	Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.
NOTE:	Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

Section: 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point	cannot burn
Auto ignition Temperature	cannot burn
Flammable Limits	cannot burn
Combustion Products	none
Firefighting Precautions	as for materials sustaining fire; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Charge Accumulation	cannot burn, not applicable

Section: 6 Accidental Release Measures

Leak Precaution	not required – solid material
Handling Spill	shovel carefully (do not create dust) or vacuum spilled material; sprinkle residue with dust suppressing sweeping compound, sweep, shovel and store in closed containers for disposal

Section: 7 Handling And Storage

Avoid moisture. No other special storage requirements.

Section: 8 Exposure Control/Personal Protection

EXPOSURE VALUES:

COMPONENT	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH
Kaolin	2 mg/m³ (fumes)	15 mg/m³ (total) 5 mg/m³ (respirable)	10 mg/m³ (total) 5 mg/m³ (respirable)
Iron Oxide	5 mg/m³ (dust & fumes)	10 mg/m³ (dust & fumes)	5 mg/m³ (dust & fumes)
Magnesium silicate (Talc)	2 mg/m³ (respirable)	20 mppcf, < 1% quartz	2 mg/m³ (respirable)
Magnesite	10 mg/m³ (total)	15 mg/m³ (total) 5 mg/m³ (respirable)	10 mg/m³ (total) 5 mg/m³ (respirable)
Titanium Dioxide	10 mg/m³	15 mg/m³ (total)	not known
Mica	3 mg/m³ (respirable)	not known	3 mg/m³ (respirable)
Crystalline Silica	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable) 0.025 mg/m³ (SiO)	not known	0.05 mg/m³ (respirable)

Ventilation	mechanical ventilation may be required to maintain airborne dust below TWAEV; depending on handling procedures
NOTE:	Crystalline silica and titanium dioxide is considered a human carcinogen. Engineering controls should be in place to eliminate or at least reduce dust formation. If dust formation occurs, ventilation should be installed to clear this at source.
Hands	no special protective gloves required
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes
Clothing	no special protective clothing required
Respirator	NIOSH approved dust mask

Section: 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Odour & Appearance	odourless yellow powder
Odour Threshold	not known
Vapour Pressure	none – will not vapourise
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	none – not volatile
Vapour Density (air = 1)	5.5 (theoretical only)
Boiling Range	not known
Melting Point	1565°C / 2849°F – Fe2O3 only
Density	3.0
Water Solubility	insoluble
Viscosity	not applicable – solid substance
pH	6.0
Molecular Weight	not available

Section: 10 Stability And Reactivity

dangerously Reactive With	not known
Also Reactive With	not known
Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	red hot carbon (Fe2O3)
Decomposition Products	iron and carbon monoxide/carbon dioxide
Sensitive to Mechanical Impact	no

Section: 11 Toxicological Information

Iron Oxide:

Immediately dangerous to Life or Health: 2500 mg/cu m (as Fe) /Iron oxide dust and fume, as Fe/
OSHA Standards: Permissible Exposure Limit: Table Z-1 8-hr Time Weighted Avg: 10 mg/cu m. /Fume/
NIOSH Recommendations: Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Avg: 5 mg/cu m. /Iron oxide dust and fume, as Fe/ NIOSH concluded that the documentation cited by OSHA was inadequate to support the proposed PEL (as an 8-hr TWA) of 10 mg/cu m for rouge. /Rouge/

Threshold Limit Values: 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 5 mg/cu m. /Iron oxide dust and fume (Fe2O3), as Fe/ Excursion Limit Recommendation: Excursions in worker exposure levels may exceed three times the TLV-TWA for no more than a total of 30 min during a work day, and under no circumstances should they exceed five times the TLV-TWA, provided that the TLV-TWA is not exceeded. Iron oxide dust and fume (Fe2O3), as Fe/ A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. /Iron oxide dust and fume (Fe2O3), as Fe/ 2005 Notice of Intended Changes: These substances, with their corresponding values and notations, comprise those for which (1) a limit is proposed for the first time, (2) a change in the Adopted value is proposed, (3) retention as an NIC is proposed, or (4) withdrawal of the Documentation and adopted TLV is proposed. In each case, the proposals should be considered trial values during the period they are on the NIC. These proposals were ratified by the ACGIH Board of Directors and will remain on the NIC for approximately one year following this ratification. If, during the year, the Committee neither finds nor receives any substantive data that change its scientific opinion regarding an NIC TLV, the Committee may then approve its recommendation to the ACGIH Board of Directors for adoption. If the Committee finds or receives substantive data that change its scientific opinion regarding an NIC TLV, the Committee may change its recommendation to the ACGIH Board of Directors for the matter to be either retained on or withdrawn from the NIC. 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 5 mg/cu m); respirable fraction; Notations: A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; TLV Basis-Critical Effect(s):Pulmonary siderosis.

Magnesite:

OSHA's former PEL for magnesite was 15 mg/m³, measured as total particulate; this was the Agency's generic limit for all dusts and particulates. The ACGIH has a TLV-TWA of 10 mg/m³, also measured as total particulate. The proposed PELs for magnesite were 8-hour TWAs of 10 mg/m³ (total particulate) and 5mg/m³ (respirable fraction). In the final rule, however, OSHA is retaining its former total particulate limit of 15 mg/m³ for magnesite. Magnesite occurs as a white powder.
Magnesite is considered by both OSHA and the ACGIH to be one of the dusts that "do not produce significant organic disease or toxic effect when exposures are kept under reasonable control" (ACGIH 1986/Ex. 1-3). Exposure to excess levels of magnesite in the workplace causes skin or mucous membrane irritation resulting either from contact with the magnesite itself or from the rigorous cleansing procedures necessary for removing the dust. NIOSH, the only commenter on this substance, has not substantively reviewed the effects of exposure to magnesite (Ex. 8-47, Table N4). OSHA is retaining its 8-hour TWA PEL of 15 mg/m³ TWA for magnesite, measured as total particulate; the 5-mg/m³ TWA limit for the respirable fraction is also being retained. The Agency concludes that these limits protect workers from the significant risk of skin, mucous membrane, and other physical irritation.

Crystalline Silicone:

NIOSH Recommendations: Recommended Exposure Limit: Silica, crystalline: 10 hr Time Weighted Avg: 0.05 mg/cum, respirable fraction. NIOSH considers crystalline silica to be a potential occupational carcinogen. Threshold Limit Values: 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 0.05 mg/cu m, respirable fraction /Silica, Crystalline Quartz/ A2; Suspected human carcinogen. /Silica, Crystalline Quartz/ 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 0.05 mg/cu m, respirable fraction /Silica, Crystalline Cristobalite/ 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 0.1 mg/cu m, respirable fraction, as quartz /Silica, Crystalline Tripol/ Excursion Limit Recommendation: Excursions in worker exposure levels may exceed three times the TLV-TWA for no more than a total of 30 min during a work day, and under no circumstances should they exceed five times the TLV-TWA, provided that the TLV-TWA is not exceeded. /Silica, Crystalline Quartz, Cristobalite, Tridymite & Tripoli/ 2005 Notice of Intended Changes: These substances, with their corresponding values and notations, comprise those for which (1) a limit is proposed for the first time, (2) a change in the Adopted value is proposed, (3) retention as an NIC is proposed, or (4) withdrawal of the Documentation and adopted TLV is proposed. In each case, the proposals should be considered trial values during the period they are on the NIC. These proposals were ratified by the ACGIH Board of Directors and will remain on the NIC for approximately one year following this ratification. If, during the year, the Committee neither finds nor receives any substantive data that change its scientific opinion regarding an NIC TLV, the Committee may then approve its recommendation to the ACGIH Board of Directors for adoption. If the Committee finds or receives substantive data that change its scientific opinion regarding an NIC TLV, the Committee may change its recommendation to the ACGIH Board of Directors for the matter to be either retained on or withdrawn from the NIC. 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 0.025 mg/cu m (respirable fraction); Notations: A2-Suspected human carcinogen; TLV Basis-Critical Effect(s): Silicosis, fibrosis. /alpha-Quartz and Cristobalite / 2005

Section: 12 Ecological Information

Bioaccumulation	this product cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	this product is relatively inert and will not biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	this product is relatively inert and will not undergo abiotic degradation
Mobility in soil, water	this product is water insoluble and will not move in soil and water
Marine Toxicity	no data

Section: 13 Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	do not flush to sewer, this product is not a hazardous waste; may be dumped in sanitary landfill unless local regulations forbid this
Containers	Drums should be reused. Recondition & pressure test by licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling. IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): pressure test & recertify polyethylene bottle at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs). Inspect, pressure test & recertify steel containers every 5 years. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty

Section: 14 Transport Information

Canada TDG	PIN	UN-not regulated for transport
U.S.A. 49 CFR	PIN	UN- not regulated for transport
Marine Pollutant	not a marine pollutant	
Emergency Number	Newalta (800) 567-7455	

Section: 15 Regulatory Information

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and GHS and the MSDS contains all the required informations.

Canada DSL	on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	on inventory
Europe EINECS	on inventory

Section: 16 Other Information

Reference	Manufacturer's material safety data sheet.
Prepared by	Kama pigments

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