Homestead Finishing Products
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET COVER SHEET

VIVITONE #8011 BURNT SIENNA COLORANT

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 216-631-5309

This product is re-packaged by Homestead Finishing Products. See following MSDS for other emergency contact numbers and manufacturer's material safety data sheet.

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Comment: Seite: 1
SDB

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product information

Trade name	:	896-1101 AQUA-CHEM®BURNT SIENNA
Use of the Substance / Preparation	:	Aqueous industrial colorant
Company	:	Degussa Corporation 379 Interpace Parkway Parsippany,NJ 07054 USA
Telephone	:	973-541-8000
Telefax	:	973-541-8040
US: CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER	:	800-424-9300
CANADA: CANUTEC EMERGENCY NUMBER	:	613-996-6666
Product Regulatory Services	:	973-541-8060

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on ingredients / Hazardous components

Iron Oxide			
CAS-No.	1309-37-1	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %
Barium sulfate			
CAS-No.	7727-43-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	5 - 10 %
Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate			
CAS-No.	14807-96-6	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	5 - 10 %
Kaolin			
CAS-No.	1332-58-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Silica, crystalline (quartz)			
CAS-No.	14808-60-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether			
CAS-No.	111-76-2	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether			
CAS-No.	111-77-3	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
NJTSR No.56705700001-5004P			
CAS-No.	Trade Secret	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
NJTSR No.56705700001-5020P			
CAS-No.	Trade Secret	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified			

CAS-No. 8052-41-3 Percent (Wt./ Wt.) 0.1 - 1 %

Other information

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

***** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW *****

***Form**-paste* ***Color**-brown* **Odor**-*Mild odor.*

May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.
May be harmful if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye contact

A mild irritant according to test results on AQUA-CHEM base mixtures. Can cause tearing and reddening.

Skin Contact

A mild irritant according to test results on AQUA-CHEM base mixtures. Repeated exposure may cause drying of the skin.

Inhalation

Possibly irritating.
If misted, causes irritation of mucous membranes, nose, eyes, and throat. May cause coughing and difficulty in breathing.

Ingestion

May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
May be harmful if swallowed.

Chronic Health Hazard

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has caused red blood hemolysis in laboratory animals and secondary injury to the kidney and liver.However, humans appear to be resistant to this effect. The NJTSR No. 56705700001-5020P, is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. This material may also stimulate the central nervous system, possibly resulting in restlessness, uncoordination, tremors and convulsions.
Oral doses of Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether that were high enough to cause maternal toxicity in pregnant laboratory test animals also produced birth defects in their offspring. When applied continuously to the skin of laboratory test animals during pregnancy, this material caused slight embryofetal toxicity (delayed development) but no increase in birth defects. The relevance of this information to humans is not known. Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratoryanimals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: kidney damage, liver abnormalities, testis damage.
Overexposure to crystalline silica dust causes lung effects. There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica (IARC 1,OSHA).

Prolonged inhalation of iron oxide dust is known to produce a condition known as siderosis. On X-rays it appears to be a benign pneumoconiosis and is not associated with pulmonary fibrosis or disability unless there is concurrent exposure to other fibrosis producing materials such as silica. Short term exposures to talc may cause lung irritation. Long term excessive exposure to talc dust may cause talcosis, a pulmonary fibrosis which in turn may lead to severe and permanent damage to the lungs. NTP Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Talc revealed that there is some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats and clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male or female mice.
Inhalation of high dust levels of barium sulfate may cause baritosis, an irritation of the lung tissue which is not incapacitating and usually is reversible.
Because this product is a free-flowing liquid or paste, dust inhalation is not an expected route of exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If unconscious, evaluate the need for artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin contact

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Have victim drink 8-10 ounces of water to dilute material in stomach. Get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point	not determined

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray or fog, foam, dry chemical or CO2.

Specific hazards during fire fighting

Burning will produce toxic fumes. Burning will produce hazardous compounds including oxides of: carbon. nitrogen.

Further information

Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Cool with water spray. As in any fire, wear self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus, (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Additional advice

Absorb spill with inert material, then place in a chemical waste container. After removal, flush contaminated area with water and collect for disposal. Clean up spills immediately. Remove sources of ignition and ventilate area. Use a respirator and otherprotective equipment as outlined in Section 8. Obey relevant local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations. Do not contaminate any lakes, streams, ponds, groundwater or soil.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Safe handling advice

Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use with adequate ventilation.
Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Storage

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sparks, flame and other sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component occupational exposure guidelines

- **Stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified**

CAS-No.	8052-41-3	
Control parameters	100 ppm	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
	500 ppm	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
	2900 mg/m3	
	100 ppm	Time Weighted Average (TWA)
	525 mg/m3	Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)

- **Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate**

CAS-No.	14807-96-6	
	2 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
	Respirable fraction.	
	The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.	
	5 mg/m3	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
	Respirable fraction.	
	15 mg/m3	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
	Total dust.	
	2 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA)

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)

Respirable dust.

20millions of particles per cubic foot of air — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

2.4millions of particles per cubic foot of air — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Respirable.
The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

0.1 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Respirable.
The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

0.3 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Total dust.
The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

- **Kaolin**

CAS-No. 1332-58-7

5 mg/m3 — PEL:(OSHA Z1)
Respirable fraction.

15 mg/m3 — PEL:(OSHA Z1)
Total dust.

2 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Respirable fraction.
The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

2 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA)
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)

Respirable dust.

- **Silica, crystalline (quartz)**

CAS-No. 14808-60-7

0.05 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Respirable particles.

0.05 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Respirable fraction.

5 mg/m3 — PEL:(OSHA Z1)
Respirable fraction.

15 mg/m3 — PEL:(OSHA Z1)

Total dust.

0.025 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH NIC)

Respirable fraction.

0.1 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)

Respirable dust.

0.3 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)

Total dust.

0.025 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH NIC)

Respirable fraction.

2.4millions of particles per cubic foot of air — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Respirable.
The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

0.1 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Respirable.
The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

0.3 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Total dust.
The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

0.025 mg/m3 — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Respirable fraction.

- **2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether**

CAS-No. 111-76-2

20 ppm — Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
50 ppm — PEL:(OSHA Z1)
240 mg/m3

Skin designation:(OSHA Z1)

Can be absorbed through the skin.

25 ppm — Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
120 mg/m3
Skin designation:(US CA OEL)

Can be absorbed through the skin.

- **Barium sulfate**

CAS-No. 7727-43-7

10 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction.	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
15 mg/m3 Total dust.	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
5 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
Respirable fraction.	
10 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
Total dust.	

- **Iron Oxide**

CAS-No. 1309-37-1

10 mg/m3 Fume.	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
5 mg/m3 as Fe Dust and fume.	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
5 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
Fume.	
5 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
Respirable fraction.	
10 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
Total dust.	
5 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH NIC)
Respirable fraction.	
as Fe Dust and fume.	(ACGIH NIC)

Included in the regulation but with no data values. See regulation for further details

5 mg/m3 Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Respirable fraction.

Other information

The exposure limit for iron oxide is for dust and fume as Fe.
The OSHA TWA and ACGIH TWA exposure values for talc are for asbestos free talc expressed as millions of particles per cubic foot (mppcf).
The exposure value for crystalline silica is for the respirable fraction.

Engineering measures

Local exhaust and mechanical ventilation recommended.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 or applicable federal/provincial requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's "Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.

Hand protection

Use impermeable gloves.

Eye protection

Use chemical splash goggles or face shield.

Skin and body protection

To identify additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements, it is recommended that a hazard assessment in accordance with the OSHA PPE Standard (29CFR1910.132) be conducted before using this product.
A safety shower and eye wash fountain should be readily available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	paste
Color	brown
Odor	Mild odor.

Safety data

pH	8.0 - 9.5
Boiling point/range	> 100 °C
Flash point	not determined
Relative density	1.280 - 1.519
Solubility/qualitative	Solubility in water: Dispersible.
Viscosity, dynamic	75 - 95 KU (25 °C)

Relative vapor density	Heavier than air	
Solvents and Volatiles Data		
	% VOC (gm/l)	244.70
Evaporation rate	Slower than butyl acetate	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Materials to avoid	oxidizing substances Ethylene oxide and guanidinum perchlorate (incompatible with iron oxide.), (danger of explosion)
Hazardous reactions	Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.
Further information	This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Acute oral toxicity	LD50 Rat: min. 2000 mg/kg
Product Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 Rat: min. 2.53 mg/l / 4 h
Product Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 Rabbit: min. 2000 mg/kg
Component Skin irritation	2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2 Rabbit / 24 h Irritating to skin. Severe skin irritation Method: Draize Test irritating
Component Eye irritation	2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2 Rabbit Irritating to eyes. Severe eye damage must be expected. Severe eye irritation NJTSR No.56705700001-5020P Trade Secret corrosive
Component Repeated dose toxicity	Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate 14807-96-6 Inhalation Rat(male)

Testing period: 791 d
LOAEL: 0.006 mg/l
target organ/effect: Lungs

2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
111-76-2
inhalative mouse
Testing period: 730 d
LOAEL: 0.6025 mg/l
target organ/effect: Lungs, Liver

Component Gentoxicity in vitro

2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
111-76-2
In vitro tests involving bacteria, human and other mammalian cells have indicated that ethylene glycol monobutyl ether may cause weak mutagenic effects. However, it is not possible to conclude that this substance is liable to cause mutagenic effects as the relevance of these tests is questionable since none have been reproduced.

Component carcinogenicity assessment

Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate
14807-96-6
Short term exposures to talc may cause lung irritation. Long term excessive exposure to talc dust may cause talcosis, a pulmonary fibrosis which in turn may lead to severe and permanent damage to the lungs. NTP Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Talc revealed that there is some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats and clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male or female mice.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)
14808-60-7
Contains a component which is classified as an IARC Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans).

2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
111-76-2
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has caused malignant and benign tumors in animal experiments.

Component teratogenicity assessment

2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
111-76-2
Oral and inhalation exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been shown in animal experiments to cause dose-related fetotoxic effects. Developmental effects, including malformation of the fetus, have been observed at doses that were maternally toxic and marginally reduced fetal weight has been observed at doses that were not maternally toxic in rats.

2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
111-77-3
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether has been shown to cause fetotoxicity and teratogenicity via oral route in tests on laboratory animals.

Product General Toxicity

The toxicological properties of this product were based on data from an

Information — analogous product.

Crystalline silica has shown positive results in "in vitro" screening tests for mutagenicity.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Ecological Information — No ecotoxicological studies are available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

Advice on disposal — Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, provincial and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport/further information

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

OSHA

If listed below, chemical specific standards apply to the product or components:

- None listed

Clean Air Act Section (112)

If listed below, components present at or above the de minimus level are hazardous air pollutants:

- 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
  CAS-No. 111-77-3

CERCLA Reportable Quantities

If listed below, a reportable quantity (RQ) applies to the product based on the percent of the named component:

- None listed

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

The product meets the criteria only for the listed hazard classes:

- Acute Health Hazard
- Chronic Health Hazard

SARA Title III Section 313 Reportable Substances

If listed below, components are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

- 2-butoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
  CAS-No. 111-76-2

- 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
  CAS-No. 111-77-3

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

If listed below, non-proprietary substances are subject to export notification under Section 12 (b) of TSCA:

- None listed

Other US Federal Regulatory Information

Note: Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size) is listed as a carcinogen under California Proposition 6. However, the physical form of this product (a free flowing paste) precludes exposure to airborne particles of respirable size.

State Regulations

California Proposition 65

A warning under the California Drinking Water Act is required only if listed below:

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.

- Silica, crystalline (quartz)
  CAS-No. 14808-60-7

International Chemical Inventory Status

Unless otherwise noted, this product is in compliance with the inventory listing of the countries shown below. For information on listing for countries not shown, contact Degussa Corporation Product Regulatory Department:

- Europe (EINECS/ELINCS) — Listed/registered
- USA (TSCA) — Listed/registered
- Canada (DSL) — Listed/registered
- Australia (AICS) — Not listed/Not registered
- Japan (MITI) — Not listed/Not registered
- Korea (TCCL) — Not listed/Not registered
- Philippines (PICCS) — Not listed/Not registered
- China — Not listed/Not registered

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Ratings

Health :	2*
Flammability :	1
Physical Hazard :	0

Further information

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.