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

Product information

Trade name	:	824-1013 CHROMA-CHEM® VENETIAN RED
Use of the Substance / Preparation	:	Non-aqueous colorant
Company	:	Evonik 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. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

***Form**-paste* ***Color**-red* **Odor**-*Petroleum distillate odor.*

May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.
Combustible liquid and vapor.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye contact

According to test results on similar colorant base mixtures, this product is classified as a moderate eye irritant. May cause tearing, reddening and/or swelling.

Skin Contact

Moderate irritant according to test results on similar base mixtures.
Prolonged or repeated contact may result in defatting and drying of the skin causing skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

Inhalation

Possibly irritating.
Excessive inhalation of solvent vapors may cause nasal and respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even death.

Ingestion

May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic Health Hazard

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. Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapours, mists or fumes shoud be minimized.
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.
Amorphous silica may cause respiratory irritation but does not cause silicosis based on animal testing by NIOSH.
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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on ingredients / Hazardous components

Iron Oxide			
CAS-No.	1309-37-1	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	30 - 60 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.; Straight run kerosine			
CAS-No.	64742-88-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %
Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate			
CAS-No.	14807-96-6	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %
Amorphous silica			
CAS-No.	7631-86-9	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Barium sulfate			
CAS-No.	7727-43-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified			
CAS-No.	64742-47-8	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %

Other information

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

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 for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly wash clothing, shoes and protective equipment before reuse or discard. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye contact

Flush eyes with water at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water or milk. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis (damage to lungs) which may be fatal.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point	38.33 °C , 101 °F Method: Pensky-Martens C.C.
OSHA Flammability Classification	Combustible Liquid

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Specific hazards during fire fighting

Combustible liquid. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Explosive mixtures may occur at temperatures at or above the flashpoint.

Further information

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

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 other protective 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

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. The need for grounding and bonding of containers in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 77 should be assessed for all product transfers. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after the container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Keep in a dry, cool place.
Keep container closed when not in use.
Residual vapors might explode on ignition; do not apply heat, cut, drill, grind or weld on or near this container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component occupational exposure guidelines

- **Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate**

CAS-No.	14807-96-6	
Control parameters	2 mg/m3 Respirable fraction. The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
	2 mg/m3 Respirable dust.	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
	20millions of particles per cubic foot of air	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
	2.4millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable. The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

0.1 mg/m3 Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Respirable.
The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 10/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

0.3 mg/m3 Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
Total dust.
The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 30/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower values of % SiO2 will give higher exposure limits.

- **Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified**

CAS-No. 64742-47-8

200 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbon vapor Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Non-aerosol.
P: Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.

as total hydrocarbon vapor Skin designation:(ACGIH)
Non-aerosol.
Can be absorbed through the skin.

200 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbon vapor Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
Non-aerosol.

as total hydrocarbon vapor Skin designation:(ACGIH)
Non-aerosol.
Can be absorbed through the skin.

- **Amorphous silica**

CAS-No. 7631-86-9

20millions of particles per cubic foot of air Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
0.8 mg/m3 Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)
The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 80/(%SiO2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower values of % SiO2 will give higher exposure limits.

- **Barium sulfate**

CAS-No. 7727-43-7

10 mg/m3 Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
5 mg/m3 PEL:(OSHA Z1)
Respirable fraction.

15 mg/m3 PEL:(OSHA Z1)
Total dust.

0.5 mg/m3 as Ba Time Weighted Average (TWA)
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA

OEL)

- **Iron Oxide**

CAS-No.	1309-37-1	
	10 mg/m3 Fume.	PEL:(OSHA Z1)
	5 mg/m3	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
	Fume.	
	5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction.	Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

Other information

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 limit for iron oxide is for dust and fume as Fe.
The ACGIH TLV-TWA for amorphous silica is for the respirable fraction.

Engineering measures

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.

Skin and body protection

A safety shower and eye wash fountain should be readily available.
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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	paste
Color	red
Odor	Petroleum distillate odor.

Safety data

Boiling point/range	> 149 °C
Flash point	38.33 °C Method: Pensky-Martens C.C.
Relative density	1.7
Solubility/qualitative	Solubility in water: Slight.
Viscosity, dynamic	105 - 125 KU (25 °C)
Solvents and Volatiles Data	
% VOC (gm/l)	296.28
Evaporation rate	Slower than butyl acetate

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid	Avoid high temperatures and sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid	oxidizing substances
	Ethylene oxide and guanidinum perchlorate (incompatible with iron oxide.)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component Acute oral toxicity	Iron Oxide 1309-37-1 LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	Amorphous silica 7631-86-9 LD50 Rat: > 31600 mg/kg
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified 64742-47-8 LD50 Rat: > 15000 mg/kg
Component Acute inhalation toxicity	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified 64742-47-8 LC50 Rat: > 14100 mg/m3 / 4 h
Component Acute dermal toxicity	Amorphous silica 7631-86-9 LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified 64742-47-8

LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg

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

Amorphous silica
7631-86-9
Long term or repeated exposure to amorphous silica has caused lung effects in animals.

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.

Component General Toxicity Information

Barium sulfate
7727-43-7
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.

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. CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Empty containers by removing the top and inverting to allow all free-flowing product to drain. To meet regulatory criteria, the container is considered empty when less than 3% remains in the container. Additional special handling is not typically required and the empty container can be discarded with other non-hazardous trash. Note: Local disposal regulations may be more stringent and require additional restrictions or precautions. Customers should check with their local disposal company, municipal or state authority. Recycle of plastic or metal containers may require clean rather than empty containers. In this case the containers can be rinsed with mineral spirits

until the containers are considered generally product free.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Sea transport IMDG-Code

Class	3
UN-No	1263
Packaging group	III
EmS	F-E, S-E

Proper technical name (Proper shipping name)

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Air transport ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR

Class	3
UN-No	1263
Packaging group	III

Proper technical name (Proper shipping name)

Paint related material

Loading instructions/Remarks

IATA_C	ERG-Code 3L
IATA_P	ERG-Code 3L
CFR_INWTR	In the U.S. this material may be classified as combustible liquid. Combustible liquids are not regulated in packages 450 liters or less. This applies for shipments by road and rail only.
CFR_RAIL	In the U.S. this material may be classified as combustible liquid. Combustible liquids are not regulated in packages 450 liters or less. This applies for shipments by road and rail only.
CFR_ROAD	In the U.S. this material may be classified as combustible liquid. Combustible liquids are not regulated in packages 450 liters or less. This applies for shipments by road and rail only.

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:

- None listed

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
- Fire 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:

- None listed

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

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

- None listed

State Regulations

California Proposition 65

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

- None listed

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 the Product Regulatory Services Department.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Ratings

Health :	2*
Flammability :	2
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

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