

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 824-1302 CHROMA-CHEM® BURNT UMBER



Material no.		Version	1.39 / US
Specification	139872	Revision date	11/06/2008
Order Number		Print Date	11/07/2008
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### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### Product information

Trade name : 824-1302 CHROMA-CHEM® BURNT UMBER  
Use of the Substance / : Non-aqueous colorant  
Preparation  
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-brown**    **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

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

##### 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.

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**Ingestion**

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

**Chronic Health Hazard**

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, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

Some studies have linked exposure of carbon black dust to lung effects. IARC classifies carbon black as a Category 2B Carcinogen (known animal carcinogen, possible human carcinogen) based on inhalation studies. However, the manufacturers of carbon black state that epidemiologic studies of workers in the carbon black industry in the U.S. and W. Europe show no significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure.

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.

Manganese dioxide dust has caused developmental effects in the absence of maternal effects.

Repeated exposure to manganese dioxide may lead to neurological effects and lung effects.

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.

Overexposure to crystalline silica dust causes lung effects. There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica (IARC 1, OSHA).

Crystalline Silica has been assigned the A2 carcinogen designation by ACGIH, suspected human carcinogen.

Chronic inhalation of crystalline silica dust may cause kidney disease, auto-immune disease, and lymph node effects in humans.

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.	1332-37-2	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.; Straight run kerosine			
CAS-No.	64742-88-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %
Umbler			
CAS-No.	12713-03-0	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %
Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate			
CAS-No.	14807-96-6	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	5 - 10 %
Aluminum oxide			
CAS-No.	1344-28-1	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified			
CAS-No.	64742-47-8	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
manganese dioxide			
CAS-No.	1313-13-9	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %

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Manganese trioxide			
CAS-No.	1317-34-6	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Silica, crystalline (quartz)			
CAS-No.	14808-60-7	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
NJTSR No.56705700001-5654P			
CAS-No.	Trade Secret	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
NJTSR No.56705700001-5743P			
CAS-No.	Trade Secret	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %
Carbon black, amorphous			
CAS-No.	1333-86-4	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	0.1 - 1 %

### 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

Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If symptoms develop or persist, obtain medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

### Eye contact

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

### Ingestion

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

Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

Never administer anything by mouth to an individual who rapidly losing consciousness, unconscious or convulsing.

## 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.

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### 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

#### • Carbon black, amorphous

CAS-No. 1333-86-4  
Control parameters 3.5 mg/m3  
3.5 mg/m3  
3.5 mg/m3

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)  
PEL:(OSHA Z1)  
Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA  
OEL)

#### • Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate

CAS-No. 14807-96-6  
2 mg/m3

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

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Respirable fraction.

The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA  
OEL)

Respirable dust.

20millions of particles  
per cubic foot of air  
2.4millions of particles  
per cubic foot of air

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

Respirable.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $250/(\%SiO_2+5)$ , using a value of 100% SiO<sub>2</sub>. Lower percentages of SiO<sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.

0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

Respirable.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $10/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO<sub>2</sub>. Lower percentages of SiO<sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.

0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

Total dust.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $30/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO<sub>2</sub>. Lower values of % SiO<sub>2</sub> will give higher exposure limits.

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

CAS-No.

64742-47-8

200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as total  
hydrocarbon vapor  
Non-aerosol.

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

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/m<sup>3</sup> as total  
hydrocarbon vapor  
Non-aerosol.

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

as total hydrocarbon  
vapor

Skin designation:(ACGIH)

Non-aerosol.

Can be absorbed through the skin.

- **Aluminum oxide**

CAS-No.

1344-28-1

5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

PEL:(OSHA Z1)

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Respirable fraction.

15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

PEL:(OSHA Z1)

Total dust.

10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA  
OEL)

Total dust.

5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA  
OEL)

Respirable fraction.

1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

Respirable fraction.

• **Silica, crystalline (quartz)**

CAS-No.

14808-60-7

0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

Respirable particles.

0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA  
OEL)

Respirable dust.

0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA  
OEL)

Total dust.

2.4millions of particles

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

per cubic foot of air

Respirable.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $250/(\%SiO_2+5)$ , using a value of 100% SiO<sub>2</sub>. Lower percentages of SiO<sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

Respirable.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $10/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO<sub>2</sub>. Lower percentages of SiO<sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(Z3)

Total dust.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $30/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO<sub>2</sub>. Lower values of % SiO<sub>2</sub> will give higher exposure limits.0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

Respirable fraction.

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### • Iron oxide

CAS-No.	1332-37-2	(Z3)
Respirable fraction. Listed.		
5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable fraction.		PEL:(OSHA Z1)
15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total dust.		PEL:(OSHA Z1)
3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Respirable particles.		Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)
10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Inhalable particles.		Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

### • manganese dioxide

CAS-No.	1313-13-9	
5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Mn		Ceiling Limit Value:(OSHA Z1)
0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Mn		Time Weighted Average (TWA)
		Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Mn		Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

### • Manganese trioxide

CAS-No.	1317-34-6	
5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Mn		Ceiling Limit Value:(OSHA Z1)
0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Mn		Time Weighted Average (TWA)
		Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):(US CA OEL)
0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as Mn		Time Weighted Average (TWA):(ACGIH)

### Other information

The exposure limit for iron oxide is for dust and fume as Fe.  
The exposure value for crystalline silica is for the respirable fraction.  
The OSHA PEL-TWA for aluminum oxide is 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total) and 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable).  
The ACGIH TWA for aluminum oxide is 10m/m<sup>3</sup> for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

### 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.

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### 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	brown
Odor	Petroleum distillate odor.
physical state	liquid

### Safety data

pH	not applicable
Boiling point/range	> 149 °C
Flash point	38.33 °C Method: Pensky-Martens C.C.
Relative density	1.6
Solubility/qualitative	Solubility in water: Slight.
Viscosity, dynamic	85 - 110 KU (25 °C)
Solvents and Volatiles Data	% VOC (gm/l) 295.08
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 guanidinium perchlorate (incompatible with iron oxide.)
Hazardous decomposition products	Exothermic reactions of aluminum oxide above 200°C with halocarbon vapors produces toxic HCl and phosgene.



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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Component Acute oral toxicity

Iron oxide  
1332-37-2  
LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

Aluminum oxide  
1344-28-1  
LD50 Rat: > 10000 mg/kg

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified  
64742-47-8  
LD50 Rat: > 15000 mg/kg

NJTSR No.56705700001-5654P  
Trade Secret  
LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

NJTSR No.56705700001-5743P  
Trade Secret  
LD50 Rat: 2860 mg/kg

Carbon black, amorphous  
1333-86-4  
LD50 Rat: > 10000 mg/kg

Component Acute inhalation toxicity

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified  
64742-47-8  
LC50 Rat: > 14100 mg/m3 / 4 h

Carbon black, amorphous  
1333-86-4  
LC50 Rat: 6750 mg/m3 / 4 h

Component Acute dermal toxicity

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Kerosine - unspecified  
64742-47-8  
LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg

NJTSR No.56705700001-5743P  
Trade Secret  
LD50 Rabbit: 17000 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

Component Mutagenicity

Carbon black, amorphous

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assessment

1333-86-4

This product contains one or more ingredients that have been shown to produce mutagenic effects in in vitro testing.

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).

Carbon black, amorphous

1333-86-4

Some studies have linked exposure of carbon black dust to lung effects. IARC classifies carbon black as a Category 2B Carcinogen (known animal carcinogen, possible human carcinogen) based on inhalation studies. However, the manufacturers of carbon black state that epidemiologic studies of workers in the carbon black industry in the U.S. and W. Europe show no significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure.

Component General Toxicity Information

manganese dioxide

1313-13-9

Repeated exposure to manganese dioxide may cause lung effects. There is conclusive evidence that inhaling high levels of manganese dioxide may lead to neurological effects in humans, such as altered gait, tremor, and psychiatric disturbances. These effects may continue to progress even after exposure to manganese dioxide ceases. Manganese dioxide dust has caused developmental toxicity in the absence of maternal effects.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)

14808-60-7

Chronic inhalation of crystalline silica dust may cause kidney disease, auto-immune disease, and lymph node effects in humans.

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

NJTSR No.56705700001-5743P

Trade Secret

In one study, where rats were fed for 28 days (OECD 407), concentrations of 150 mg/kg per day led to noticeable changes in the blood picture (anemias). However, the blood marrow apparently was not responsible for changes in the blood.

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**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.

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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

#### Information on ingredients / Non-hazardous components

This product contains the following non-hazardous components

NJTSR No.56705700001-5069P				
CAS-No.	Trade Secret	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30 %	
Water				
CAS-No.	7732-18-5	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %	
NJTSR No.56705700001-5068P				
CAS-No.	Trade Secret	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	1 - 5 %	

#### 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:

- manganese dioxide  
CAS-No. 1313-13-9
- Manganese trioxide  
1317-34-6

##### 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:

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- Aluminum oxide  
CAS-No. 1344-28-1
- manganese dioxide  
CAS-No. 1313-13-9
- Manganese trioxide  
CAS-No. 1317-34-6

### 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 65. 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.

- Carbon black, amorphous  
CAS-No. 1333-86-4
- Silica, crystalline (quartz)  
CAS-No. 14808-60-7

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### 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
• New Zealand	Listed/registered

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## 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.

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