MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint

MSDS 912.1
Date: June 7, 2010

Information: 800-223-9132
or: 609-409-8001

Section 1 – Company and Product Identification

Utrecht Art Supply
6 Corporate Drive
Cranbury, NJ 08512

Product Line: Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint (21 colors)
(Container size: pint)

See Appendix A for individual Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint pigments and their associated toxicity.

Section 2 – Hazard Identification (composition / information on ingredients)

General statement of toxicity
Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints generally are not harmful when in contact with the skin. As a general rule, wear respiratory protection for all operations that generate dust, (e.g., sanding dry paint), and apply with brush only. Avoid accumulating paint residue under fingernails or allowing paint to contact cuts or skin abrasions.

Formulation overview
Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints are formulated with pigment compounded with a colorless base and other proprietary components.

Toxicity associated with pigments
Pigment toxicity reflects individual chemical components. These are noted in Appendix A. There are no materials that are listed as Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity under PROP 65[1].

[1] The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

Section 3 – Hazardous Component Information (hazard identification)

Appendix A lists Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint pigments. Toxicity reflects inherent hazards of each component hazards along with its estimated exposures. The Risk Characterization for each paint product is noted in the preamble to Appendix A. In general, there is low risk of toxicity from skin exposure.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

For overexposure due to accidental ingestion or inhalation, treat symptomatically. Adverse effects from skin exposure, (the expected route of exposure in normal use), are not expected.

Inhalation	If person is showing adverse effects in situations where dust from residue paint is being generated or the product is being sprayed without respiratory protection, remove person to fresh air. Seek medical help if recovery is not immediate.
Ingestion	Treat symptomatically; do not induce vomiting; seek medical help.
Skin Contact	Wash skin with soap and water or use a product specially formulated for oil paint removal. If paint has dried, first scrape residues off with a palette knife or other appropriate instrument.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes for up to 15 minutes with water; if irritation persists, seek medical help.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Utrecht Studio Series Paints are not combustible

Flash point, ºC:	NA
Auto-ignition Temperature:	NA
Lower explosive limit:	NA
Upper explosive limit:	NA
Extinguishing media:	Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

It is not expected that the container sizes, (typically a pint), would result in a spill commensurate with the definition of ‘accidental release.’

Spill Procedure: Contain spillage; use dustless methods for cleanup.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Store at room temperature.
Do not contaminate food products.

Wash hands after use.
Avoid eye contact.

Section 8 – Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Normal usage of Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints does not require special Personal Protection Equipment, (PPE). Disposable gloves are recommended to minimize skin contact. Wash hands to remove skin exposure, should it occur. Do not use solvents on skin.

Section 9 – Physical/Chemical Properties

Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints incorporate a variety of pigments in a clear dispersion base.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints are considered stable and non-reactive.

Section 11 – Toxicology Information

Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints generally have low toxicity. In general, avoid inhalation exposure by not applying as a spray and by wearing respiratory protection if previous work is sanded. Appendix A lists the acrylic paint and their associated toxicity determined by risk characterization. In general, these paints are considered non-toxic at the anticipated levels of exposure, (i.e., skin exposure, generally restricted to the hands).

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity to animals, fish and insects is not available.

Data on persistence, bioaccumulation potential and mobility in soil are not available.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Under typical use situations, Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint should be used up rather than disposed. One way to efficiently use excess paint on your brushes is to apply the paint to a new canvas as ground. Once cleared of most residual paint, brushes can be washed in linseed oil. Collect paint solids in a separate container for eventual disposal in accordance with local regulations. Rags that are used to wipe brushes should be stored in a metal container designed to minimize fire hazard. Soap and water may be used as a final measure.

Section 14 – Transport Information

No restrictive Department of Transportation requirements; not hazardous for shipping

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Regulated by the US Consumer Product Safety Commission for chronic hazards under Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act, (LHAMA), codified at 16 C.F.R. § 1500.14(b)(8), which requires that art materials be properly labeled if they present a chronic adverse health effect.

Product labeling conforms to ASTM 4236.

Section 16 – Other Information

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Appendix A: Pigments and Associated Toxicity

Risk Characterization

The potential adverse effects of various pigments are determined through a process of risk characterization.

This process first identifies the hazard of the material, (that is, the inherent toxicity of the product), and the dose-response (that is, the relationship of toxicity to systemic dose). The systemic dose is milligrams, (mg), of material per kilogram, (kg), of body weight: mg/kg. Once the hazard and dose-response are known, an estimation of exposure is made, (that is, how much systemic dose is expected).

The systemic dose, in the case of Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints, is generally due to the amount that touches the skin and is subsequently absorbed into the body. The systemic dose, measured in mg/kg body weight, is compared with the toxic dose-response determined in laboratory studies.

If the systemic dose is 100 times lower than the dose in animals that causes no harm, the risk to humans is judged acceptable. In the case of Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints when the systemic dose is judged 100-fold lower than the no effect level (NOEL) in animals, a designation of “no significant toxicity” is made.

The following lists the Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint colors along with its Color Index, where available. The risk characterization is noted and the primary chemical component(s) upon which this risk is based is noted in parentheses.

All Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paints are judged safe for use under typical studio and educational settings. There are no pigments that carry the PROP 65 warning on their label, (e.g., pigments containing cadmium, lead, or cobalt [II] oxide).

In the Appendix A list the Utrecht Studio Series Acrylic Paint name is first noted followed by the Color Index of its pigment or pigments in parentheses. The risk characterization follows.

Appendix A

Pigments with "no significant toxicity"

These products are "AP Approved non toxic" by ACMI

Burnt Sienna (PR101). No significant toxicity, (Ferric oxide).

Buff White (PW6, PBr7). No significant toxicity, (Titanium dioxide, Pigment brown 7).

Burnt Umber (PBr7). No significant toxicity, (Brown iron oxide).

Bright White (PW6). No significant toxicity, (Titanium dioxide).

Deep Black (PBk9; PBk11). No significant toxicity, (Bone black; Mars black).

Medium Green (PY74; PG7 PY42). No significant toxicity, (Arylide yellow; Phthalocyanine green; Yellow iron oxide).

Light Pink (PW6; PR101; PY83). No significant toxicity, (Titanium dioxide; Iron oxide; Diarylide yellow).

Light Blue (PW6; PG7; PB15:3; PG7). No significant toxicity, (Titanium dioxide; Copper phthalocyanine; Phthalocyanine green).

Medium Orange (PR83; PO16). No significant toxicity, (Alizarin crimson; Benzidine orange).

Medium Red (PR170; PR188). No significant toxicity, (Naphthol red AS; Naphthol scarlet lake)

Medium Yellow (PY3; PY83; PY42). No significant toxicity, (Fast yellow; Diarylide yellow; Yellow iron oxide).

Neutral Gray (PW6; PBk7). No significant toxicity, (Titanium dioxide; Bone black).

Red Deep (PR170; PR122; PW6). No significant toxicity, (Naphthol red; Dimethylquinacridone; Titanium dioxide).

Red Violet Deep (PV 23RS). No significant toxicity, (Dioxazine purple).

Phthalo Blue (PB15:3). No significant toxicity, (Copper phthalocyanine).

Phthalo Green (PG7). No significant toxicity, (Phthalocyanine green).

Regular Crimson (PB83). No significant toxicity, (Alizarin crimson).

Regular Lemon Yellow Hue (PY74). No significant toxicity, (Arylide yellow 5GX).

Ultramarine Blue (PB29). No significant toxicity, (Polysulfide of sodium, potassium, lithium or silver alumino-silicate).

Yellow Green (PY83; PG7; PW6). No significant toxicity, (Diarylide yellow; Brown iron oxide; Titanium dioxide).

Yellow Ochre (PY42). No significant toxicity, (Yellow iron oxide).