



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
FRESCO HARMONY MINOR SAND COLOR PACK

Specification 139779  
Date Of Revision: Monday, April 4, 2018

Product Information:

Name - FRESCO HARMONY MINOR SAND COLOR PACK

US CHEMTREC EMERGENC: (800)424-9300  
CANADA CANUTEC EMERGENCY (613)996-6666  
Product Regulatory Services (440)536-9691

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### \*\*\*EMERGENCY OVERVIEW\*\*\*

Form-paste Odor-Glycol odor.

Color Pack Colorants may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation.

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### Eye contact

Moderately irritation.

May cause tearing, reddening and/or swelling

### Skin Contact

Moderately irritating.

Prolonged or repeated contact may result in defatting and drying of the skin causing skin irritation and dermatitis (rash)

### Inhalation

Fresco Harmony color packs may cause irritation.

Overexposure to aerosols or mists containing ethylene glycol may cause lung irritation. See exposure limit (section 8)

### Ingestion

May be harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion of ethylene glycol may cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, irritability, and central nervous system effects. Swallowing large volumes

of ethylene glycol causes severe kidney damage and cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis) which may be fatal. The human oral lethal dose is approximately 1.6 g/kg. Ingestion of ethylene glycol can cause neurological impairment. Repeated ingestion of ethylene glycol can cause bone marrow, liver, and sperm effects.

### **Chronic Health Hazard**

Ethylene glycol may aggravate an existing kidney disease. Repeated skin contact with ethylene glycol may, in a very small proportion of cases, cause sensitization with the development of allergic contact dermatitis. The incidence is significantly less than 1% with the undiluted material. Repeated inhalation of ethylene glycol mist may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, particularly dizziness and drowsiness.

Prolonged inhalation of iron oxide dust 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.

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 manufactures of carbon black state that epidemiologic adverse health effects due to occupational exposure.

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 A2 Carcinogen designation by ACGHI, suspected human carcinogen.

Repeated inhalation of crystalline silica may cause kidney disease, auto-immune disease, and lymph node effects.

Because the product is a free-flowing liquid or paste, dust inhalation is not an expected route of exposure.

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### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### **Information on ingredients / Hazardous components**

ethanediol; ethylene glycol			
CAS-No.	107-21-1	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30%
Iron Oxide			
CAS-No.	1309-37-1	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	10 - 30%
Maganese trioxide			
CAS-No.	1317-34-6	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	5 - 10%
Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate			
CAS-No.	14807-96-6	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	5 - 10%
Umber			
CAS-No.	12713-03-0	Percent (Wt./ Wt.)	5 - 10%
Calcium Carbonate			



## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions

Wear personal protective equipment; see section 8.

### Environmental precautions

Obey relevant local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations. Do not contaminate any lakes, streams, ponds, groundwater or soil.

### Methods for cleaning up

Ventilate area. Absorb spill with inert material and place in a chemical waste container.

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## HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

#### Safe handling advice

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after 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.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Component occupational exposure guidelines

#### • Carbon black, amorphous

CAS-No. 1333-86-4

Control parameters 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

Inhalable fraction.

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

#### • ethanediol; ethylene glycol

CAS-No. 107-21-1  
100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Aerosol.

40 ppm  
100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Vapor.

Ceiling Limit Value: (ACGIH)

Ceiling Limit Value: (US CA OEL)

- **Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate**

CAS-No. 14807-96-6

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

Time Weighted Average (TWA):  
(ACGHI)

Respirable fraction.

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

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

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

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 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 values of % SiO<sub>2</sub> will give higher exposure limits.

- **Silica, crystalline (quartz)**

CAS-No. 14808-06-7

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

Time Weighted Average (TWA):  
(ACGIH)

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

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

Respirable dust.

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

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

Total dust.

2.4millions of particles  
per cubic foot of air

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,  $10^{(2-\%SiO_2)}$ , 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>

Total dust.

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,  $30^{(2-\%SiO_2)}$ , 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.

• **Iron Oxide**

CAS-No.

1309-37-1

10mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Fume.

PEL:(OSHA Z1)

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

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

Fume.

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

Time Weighted Average (TWA):  
(ACGIH)

Respirable fraction.

• **Maganese trioxide**

CAS-No.

1317-34-6

5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as Mn  
0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as Mn

Ceiling Limit Value:(OSHA Z1)  
Time Weighted Average (TWA)  
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):  
(US CAOEL)

0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as Mn

Time Weighted Average (TWA):  
(ACGIH)

• **Calcium Carbonate**

CAS NO.

1317-65-3

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>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):

(ACGIH)

10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Time Weighted Average (TWA):  
(ACGIH)

Inhalable Particles.

### **Engineering measures**

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

### **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**

Foam	Paste
Color	brown
Odor	Glycol odor.

### **Safety data**

pH	8.0 - 9.0
Boiling point/range	>100°C
Flash Point	not determined
Relative density	1.6
Solubility/qualitative	Solubility in Water: Dispersible
Viscosity, dynamic	91 - 106 KU (25C)
Solvents and Volatiles Data	
	%VOC (gm/l)
Evaporation rate	Slower than butyl acetate

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Conditions to avoid	Not applicable.
Materials to avoid	strong acids, oxidizing substances sodium hypochlorite Ethylene oxide and guanidinum perchlorate (incompatible with Iron Oxide.)
Further information	Stable under normal conditions.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Component Acute oral toxicity</b>	ethanediol; ethylene glycol 107-21-1 LD50 Rat(female): 4000 mg/kg
	Iron Oxide 1309-37-1 LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	Carbon black, amorphous 1333-86-4 LD50 Rat: > 10000 mg/kg
	Diethylene glycol 111-46-6 LD50 Rat: 20760 mg/kg
	NJTSR No. 56705700001-5023P Trade Secret LD50 Rat: 1900 mg/kg
	NJTSR No. 56705700001-5024P Trade Secret LD50 Rat: 1900 mg/kg
<b>Component Acute inhalation Toxicity</b>	Carbon Black, amorphous 1333-86-4 LC50 Rat: 6750 mg/m3 / 4 h
<b>Component Acute dermal toxicity</b>	ethanediol; ethylene glycol 107-21-1 LD50 Rabbit: 10500 mg/kg
	Diethylene glycol 111-46-6 LD50 Rabbit: 13300 mg/kg
	NJTSR No. 56705700001-5023P Trade Secret



LD50 Rabbit: > 10000 mg/kg

NJTSR No. 56705700001-5034P

Trade Secret

LD50 Rabbit: 1110 mg/kg

Data sheet of the supplier

Component Repeated dose toxicity

ethanediol; ethylene glycol  
107-21-1

Chronic ingestion of an ingredient in this product has been shown to cause adverse effects on the peripheral nervous system of laboratory animals.

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 assessment

Carbon Black, amorphous  
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

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.

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.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)  
107-21-1

Contains a component which is classified as an IARC Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans).

Component teratogenicity  
assessment

ethanediol; ethylene glycol  
107-21-1

Ethylene glycol has been shown to produce dose-related teratogenic effects in rats and mice when given by gavage or in drinking water at high concentrations or doses. However, there is currently no available information to suggest that ethylene glycol has caused birth defects in humans.

Component General Toxicity  
Information

ethanediol; ethylene glycol

Ethylene glycol may aggravate an existing kidney disease. Repeated skin contact with ethylene glycol may, in a very small proportion of cases, cause sensitization with the development of allergic contact dermatitis. The incidence is significantly less than 1% with the undiluted material. Repeated inhalation of ethylene glycol mist may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, particularly dizziness and drowsiness.

Diethylene glycol  
111-46-6

According to long-term animal inhalation studies, very high concentrations of diethylene glycol vapors caused central nervous system effects in mice and rats. However, an extensive review of the literature shows that no such effects have been documented in humans (Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 1982, Third Revised Ed., Vol 2c, p 3838). In a continuous breeding study of mice, continued ingestion of large amounts of diethylene glycol (6 g/kg/day) caused an adverse effect on fertility and in some embryotoxic and fetotoxic effects concurrent with some maternal toxicity. The relevance of these very high doses to humans is uncertain.

NJT SR No. 56705700001-5024P  
Trade Secret

An ingredient in this product has been shown to cause developmental toxicity in laboratory animals in the presence of maternal toxicity.

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.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Ecological Information

No ecotoxicological studies are available.

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## 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 water until the containers are considered generally product free.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### D.O.T. Road/Rail

Class	9
UN-No	3082
Packing group	III
Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

### Loading instructions/Remarks

IATA_C	Not dangerous according to transport regulations.
IATA_P	Not dangerous according to transport regulations.
IMDG	Not dangerous according to transport regulations.
CFR_INWTR	USA: Not regulated for transport when package contains less than the reportable quantity listed in section 15 of the MSDS.
CFR_RAIL	USA: Not regulated for transport when package contains less than the reportable quantity listed in section 15 of the MSDS.
CFR_ROAD	USA: Not regulated for transport when package contains less than the reportable quantity listed in section 15 of the MSDS.

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## US Federal Regulations

### OSHA

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

- None listed

Clean air Act Section (112)

- ethanediol; ethylene glycol  
CAS-No. 107-21-1
- 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.

- ethanediol; ethylene glycol  
CAS-NO. 107-21-1  
Reportable Quantity 32637 lbs

**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:

- ethanediol; ethylene glycol  
CAS-NO. 107-21-1
- 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     |
| • Australia (AICS)       | Listed/registered     |
| • Japan (MITI)           | Listed/registered     |
| • Korea (TCCL)           | Not 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 :	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 related 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.