



# Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

## ICP Construction

Version No: 1.1  
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **09/26/2018**  
 Print Date: **09/26/2018**  
 S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Theatrical Paint
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#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icp-construction.com/">http://www.icp-construction.com/</a>
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

## Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

**Hazard(s) not otherwise specified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1332-58-7	0-5	<u>kaolin</u>
1328-53-6	3.27	<u>C.I. Pigment Green 7</u>
471-34-1	15-25	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
1317-70-0	<1	<u>titanium dioxide (anatase)</u>
1317-65-3	2.39	<u>limestone</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

## Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

for copper intoxication:

- ▶ Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- ▶ Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- ▶ Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- ▶ Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
- ▶ If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
- ▶ Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
- ▶ If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- ▶ It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- ▶ Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]

- ▶ A role for activated charcoal or emesis is, as yet, unproven.
- ▶ In severe poisoning CaNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Calcium carbonate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.</li> </ul> Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive.</b></li> </ul> Acetic acid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.)</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide</li> <li>▶ reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene</li> <li>▶ attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas</li> <li>▶ attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings</li> </ul>

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	kaolin	China clay, Clay, Hydrated aluminum silicate, Hydrite, Porcelain clay [Note: Main constituent of Kaolin is Kaolinite (Al <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (OH) <sub>4</sub> .)]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	kaolin	Kaolin	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	kaolin	Kaolin: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	calcium carbonate	Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium carbonate	Limestone: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium carbonate	Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium carbonate	Limestone: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium carbonate	Marble: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium carbonate	Marble: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	limestone	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	limestone	Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	limestone	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Calcium carbonate: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Limestone: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Limestone: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Marble: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Marble: Total dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Respirable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
titanium dioxide (anatase)	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Continued...

## Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide (anatase)	5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7

## Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. A metallic taste, nausea, vomiting and burning feeling in the upper stomach region occur after ingestion of copper and its derivatives. The vomitus is usually green/blue and discolours contaminated skin.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Exposure to copper, by skin, has come from its use in pigments, ointments, ornaments, jewellery, dental amalgams and IUDs (intra-uterine devices), and in killing fungi and algae. Although copper is used in the treatment of water in swimming pools and reservoirs, there are no reports of toxicity from these applications. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Copper salts, in contact with the eye, may produce inflammation of the conjunctiva, or even ulceration and cloudiness of the cornea.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. For copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. Animal testing shows that skin in exposure to copper may lead to hardness of the skin, scar formation, exudation and reddish changes.

Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
titanium dioxide (anatase)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
limestone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42	for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours.
KAOLIN	For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low.

## Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE (ANATASE)</b>	Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system.
<b>LIMESTONE</b>	Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h -
<b>Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42 &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>KAOLIN &amp; C.I. PIGMENT GREEN 7</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE &amp; LIMESTONE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☒	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☒
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☒	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☒
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☒	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☒

**Legend:** ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ - Data available to make classification  
 ☒ - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

kaolin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

C.I. Pigment Green 7	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

calcium carbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2

titanium dioxide (anatase)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	155mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4	

limestone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2	

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**For copper:**

Atmospheric Fate - Copper is unlikely to accumulate in the atmosphere due to a short residence time for airborne copper aerosols. Airborne coppers, however, may be transported over large distances.

For copper: Ecotoxicity - Significant effects are expected on various species of microalgae, some species of macroalgae, and a range of invertebrates, including crustaceans, gastropods and sea urchins. Copper is moderately toxic to crab and their larvae and is highly toxic to gastropods (mollusks, including oysters, mussels and clams).

For Copper: Typical foliar levels of copper are: Uncontaminated soils (0.3-250 mg/kg); Contaminated soils (150-450 mg/kg); Mining/smelting soils (6.1-25 mg/kg/80 mg/kg/300 mg/kg).

Terrestrial Fate: Plants - Generally, vegetation reflects soil copper levels in its foliage.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide (anatase)	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
C.I. Pigment Green 7	LOW (BCF = 74)
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (BCF = 10)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide (anatase)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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**Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****KAOLIN(1332-58-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

**C.I. PIGMENT GREEN 7(1328-53-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**



US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE (ANATASE)(1317-70-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

**LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Federal Regulations**

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

**SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes

## Vogue Theatrical Paint Chroma Key Green - F000V42

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

## US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

## State Regulations

## US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

## US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS &amp; REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) Listed

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (C.I. Pigment Green 7; kaolin)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (kaolin)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	09/26/2018
Initial Date	09/27/2018

## CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
kaolin	1332-58-7, 71888-52-3, 1026990-70-4, 12198-85-5, 12199-11-0, 190086-05-6, 290817-34-4, 384842-32-4, 39406-22-9, 52624-41-6, 849104-81-0, 903527-69-5, 90803-81-9, 944250-63-9, 95077-05-7
C.I. Pigment Green 7	1328-53-6, 66085-74-3, 1328-45-6, 64333-62-6, 67053-86-5, 72779-62-5, 73560-40-4, 81180-93-0, 85256-45-7, 14832-14-5
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4
titanium dioxide (anatase)	1317-70-0, 13463-67-7

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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