

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors



MSDS 905.2
Date: April 26, 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 Oil Colors (Container size: 237 ml tubes)

See Appendix A for individual Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors pigments and their associated toxicity.

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

General statement of toxicity

Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors generally are not harmful when in contact with the skin. Certain pigments made with cadmium are potentially harmful if inhaled, but there is minimal risk in normal use. These paints should not be spray applied and if dust is generated from operations such as sanding dried pigment, respiratory protection, (dust mask), should be used. 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 Oil Colors are formulated with pigment, oils such as linseed and safflower, 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 65¹.

¹ The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986



Section 3 – Hazardous Component Information (hazard identification)

Appendix A lists Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors 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. Pigments with metals such as copper should not be inhaled; thus, the guidance “Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.” While specific to such pigments, this guidance applies to all artist paints in general.

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

The oil binders are combustible but do not evaporate significantly. Rags that have linseed oil residues may auto-ignite in time due to the exothermic reaction of oxidation. Rags with oil residues should be stored in enclosed metal containers that are designed for fire retardation.

Flash point, °C:

Linseed oil	222°C (432°F)
Safflower oil	266°C (510°F), smoke point of refined product
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, (other than 1 gallon), 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 Oil Colors 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 Oil Colors are vegetable oil-based formulations incorporating a variety of pigments, (see Appendix A).

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors are considered stable and non-reactive.

Section 11 – Toxicology Information

Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors generally have low toxicity. Some pigments have a risk of adverse effects if excessive inhalation exposure occurs. 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 oil colors 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 Oil Colors 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

MSDS prepared by Elliot Gordon, PhD, DABT, Elliot Gordon Consulting, LLC, 55 Lillie Street, Princeton Junction, NJ 08550 (609-936-1977; ebgfox@comcast.net).

Date of MSDS/revision: April 16, 2010



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 Oil Colors, 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 Oil Colors 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 Oil Colors color 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 Oil Colors 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).

Where “slight toxicity” is noted, this refers to unexpected excessive exposure from breathing dust or paint spray. In these cases the following cautionary statements are noted: “Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.”

The designation “slight toxicity” does not reflect a quantitative comparison to other pigments; thus, the following list does not rank toxicities.

In the Appendix A list the Utrecht Studio Series Oil Colors name is first noted followed by the Color Index of its pigment or pigments in parentheses. The risk characterization follows, “slight toxicity” or “no significant toxicity,” followed by the identity of the pigment or pigments in parentheses. If a caution such as “do not breathe dust,” or “do not spray apply” is appropriate, it is noted.



Pigments with “slight toxicity”

These products are “AP Approved” by ACMI²

Primary Blue (PB27) - Slight toxicity, (Beta copper phthalocyanine) Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Prussian Blue (PB27) - Slight toxicity, (Beta copper phthalocyanine) Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Prussian Green (PB27, PY150) - Slight toxicity, (Beta copper phthalocyanine; Pigment yellow 150) Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Pigments with “no significant toxicity”

These products are “AP Approved non toxic” by ACMI

Alizarin Crimson (PR83) - No significant toxicity, (Alizarin crimson).

Burnt Sienna (PR102) - No significant toxicity, (Natural iron oxide).

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

Cadmium Orange Hue (PY1; PO43, PW4) - No significant toxicity, (Hansa yellow G; Vat orange 7; Zinc oxide).

Cadmium Red Hue (PY73, PR117, PW4) - No significant toxicity (Pigment yellow 73; Pigment red 177; Zinc oxide).

Cadmium Yellow Hue (PY73; PW4) - No significant toxicity, (Pigment yellow 73; Zinc oxide).

Cerulean Blue Hue (PB15, PW4) - No significant toxicity, (Copper phthalocyanine; Zinc oxide).

Dioxazine Purple (PV23RS) - No significant toxicity, (Fast violet RL).

Indian Red (PR 101) - No significant toxicity, (Ferric oxide).

Ivory Black (PBk9) - No significant toxicity, (Bone black).

² The Art & Creative Materials Institute, Inc., 1280 Main Street, P.O. Box 479, Hanson, MA 02341



Naples Yellow Hue (PY42, PW4, PY75, PY73, PW6, PO43) - No significant toxicity, (Yellow iron oxide; Zinc oxide; Permanent yellow; Pigment yellow 73; Titanium dioxide; Vat orange 7).

Payne's Gray (PBk9, PB29) - No significant toxicity, (Bone black; Polysulfide of sodium, potassium, lithium or silver alumino-silicate).

Primary Yellow (PY3, PW4) - No significant toxicity, (Fast yellow 10G, Zinc oxide).

Raw Sienna (PBr7) - No significant toxicity, (Brown iron oxide).

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

Sap Green Hue (PG7, PBk9, PY75) - No significant toxicity, (Phthalocyanine green; Bone black; Permanent yellow).

Titanium White (PW6, PW4, PW21) - No significant toxicity, (Titanium oxide, Zinc oxide, Barium sulfate).

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

Viridian Hue (PG18, PG7) - No significant toxicity, (Chromium oxide hydrate; Brown iron oxide).

Yellow Green (PG7, PY3, PW4) - No significant toxicity, (Phthalocyanine green; Hansa yellow 10G; Zinc oxide).

Yellow Ochre (PY43, PY42) - No significant toxicity, (Yellow iron oxide; Natural yellow iron oxide).