

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lambert Southwest
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Chemical Emergency INFOTRAC 800-535-5053

Product: Dark Earth Brown
Black Walnut Brown
Date: January 2006

HAZARD MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Health Hazard	1 - Slight
Flammability Hazard	0 - Minimal
Reactivity Hazard	1 - Slight
Personal Protection	E -Glasses, Gloves, Dust Resp

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Trade/Material Name: Iron Oxide Brown
Description: Inorganic Metal Oxide
Other Designations: 219-0051 Dark Earth Brown
219-0064 Black Walnut Brown
Chemical Name: Iron Oxide - III
C.A.S. No: Mixture

SECTION II. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

<u>INGREDIENT NAME:</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>
Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	48-57	ACGIH TLV: 5MG/M ³ TWA (Iron Oxide Fume as Fe)
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	>1-2	ACGIH-TLV: 10MG/M ³ TWA
Silica Quartz	14808-60-7	0.1-3.0	ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/M ³ TWA (Respirable Dust)
Carbon	1333-86-4	0.4-15	ACGIH TLV: 3.5mg/M ³ TWA (Respirable Dust)

(Ingredients and Hazards continued on next page)

(Ingredients and Hazards continued from previous page)

Note: Note: Note: There is an 8-hour TWA Note: There is an 8-hour TWA OSHA-PEL of 10mg/m³ oxide Fume. In normally accepted usages, iron oxide pigments would NOT be present in the form of a fume.

This This product does contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Section 313 of the Emergency Section 313 of the Emergency of 40 CFR 372: Aluminum Oxide.

SECTION III.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Appearance and Odor: Dry Amorphous Colored Powder, No Odor
Solubility in Water (%) Insoluble
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1) 3.6-5.0

SECTION IV.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point (method): Non-flammable Limits: LEL%: N/A UEL%: N/A
Extinguishing Media: As appropriate for surrounding water. Does not burn or suwater. D small amount of carbon.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Under fire conditions irritating and/or toxic Under fire condition may may be present. It may not be obvious carbon black may be unless stirred and sparks are present.
Special Fire fighting Procedures: Fire fighter should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Normal fog or nozzle jet application Normal fog or nozzle jet a

SECTION V.

REACTIVITY DATA

Material is stable - Hazardous polymerization will not occur

Chemical incompatibilities: None known.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and Carbon monoxide sulfur containing gases when burning.

SECTION VI.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Summary of Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure:

Skin contact may cause mechanical irritation due to the abrasion. Eye contact will result in no specific effects other than general particulate irritation in the eye. Not absorbed by the body. Excessive exposure above the TLV can give mild pulmonary irritation.

Principal Routes of Entry:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact.

Acute Effects:

Inhalation of the dust may cause mechanical irritation to the respiratory tract. Skin and eye contact may cause a mechanical abrasion irritation.

Chronic Health Effect(s):

Long term overexposure to silica causes silicosis, a form of pulmonary fibrosis. Continued exposure to silica can lead to cardiopulmonary impairment.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eye Contact:

Flush thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical help if irritation persists.

Skin Contact:

Wash skin with mild soap and water.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty.

Ingestion:

If conscious, give large quantities of water to induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

Crystalline silica which may be present in quantities greater than 0.1 mg/m³ by IARC. They found limited evidence for carcinogenicity and sufficient evidence in experimental animal.

SECTION VII.

PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, USE OR DISPOSAL

Handling & Storage:

Store dry at ambient temperature away from food and feed. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Spill/Leak procedures:

Those involved in clean-up of spills should use respiratory protection for airborne dust. Vacuum or scoop up spilled material for recovery or disposal, avoiding dusting conditions and using good ventilation. Wetting the spill with a water spray may help to keep airborne dust levels down.

(Precautions for Handling, etc. continued on next page)

