MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
For Coatings, Resins, and Related Materials

Complies with U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration
For OSHA Hazard Communication Standard Specific Requirements Consult: 29 CFR 1910.1200

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Distributor: Sino-American Pigment Systems, Inc.
1620 Norvell Street
El Cerrito, CA 94530, USA

Date of Revision: January 20, 1999
Date of Revision: February 12, 2009

Information Phone: 510 848 8890
Chemtrack Phone: 800 424 9300

Product Identification:

Product Name:	Safe Yellow PY 83 [ci & hei]
Chemical Family:	Diarylide AADMC Yellow Lithopone
C.I. Name:	Pigment Yellow 83
C.I. Number:	21108
Description:	Colored Lithopone
EPA Status:	All ingredients reported
TSCA Status:	All materials on inventory
SARA TitleIII	Not Regulated
OSHA Hazard	None

SARA Title III Section 302:
Extremely Hazardous Substances: None

CAS #	Contents:
7727-43-7	Barium Sulfate
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide
5567-15-7	Pigment Yellow 83

Hazardous Materials Identification System Index Rating: Severe-4, Serious-3, Moderate-2, Slight-1, Minimal-0

NPCA	[**1**] Health	[**1**] Flammability	[**0**] Reactivity	[**E**] Personal Protection
NAPM	[**1**] Health	[**1**] Flammability	[**0**] Reactivity	[**E**] Personal Protection

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components:	**Percentage:**	**OSHA PEL:**	**ACGIH TLV:**

This product is not considered to be a hazardous substance as defined under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200 or SARA Title III)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point:	N/A	**Specific Gravity:**	2.7
Vapor Pressure:	N/A	**Melting Point:**	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A	**Decomposition**:	N/A
Solubility In Water:	Insoluble		
Appearance & Odor:	Bright, Fine, Orange Yellow, Odorless Powder	**Evaporation Rate:**	N/A

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability Classification **OSHA**: N/A **Flash Point:** Non-Flammable Material
DOT Name & Class:: 49 CFR 172.101-102 **LEL:** N/A **UEL**: N/A
UN/NA Number: Not regulated

Extinguishing Media:
[X] Foam [ ] "Alcohol" Foam [X] CO_2 [X] Dry Chemical [ ] Water Fog [ ] Other [ ] Any

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
When involved in a fire or exposed to high temperatures for an extended period of time, organic pigments may smolder or burn evolving noxious fumes that can include oxides of nitrogen and carbon, or other toxic compounds.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
Fire Fighters should wear self-containing breathing apparatus, as protection against irritating vapors.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Primary Route(s) of Entry:
[ ] Ingestion [ ] Dermal [**X**] Inhalation [**X**] Eye

Threshold Limit Value: LD_{50} Value of $2,000 mg/kg or greater in rats.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic Overexposure):
Acute: Acute Oral LD_{50} Value of $2,000 mg/kg or greater in rats.
Chronic: Chronic feeding studies indicated no evidence of carcinogenicity nor metabolic breakdown.

Regulatory Status:	**NTP**?	**IARC Monographs**?	**OSHA Regulated**?	**CONEG Status:**
	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Regulated	Full Compliance

WHMIS	**CEPA**	**EINECS**	**MA Substance List**	**CA Proposition 65**
Not controlled	DSL listed	Listed 228-787-8	PCB	PCB 0 ≤ 25ppm

Toxicity Information: Mutagenicity in vitro screening tests reported negative results in an Ames Salmonella culture with DMSO solutions or dispersions of commercial pigments.
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: The OSHA PEL for nuisance dust is 15mg/m³ & 5mg/m³ respirable dust.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: [ ] Unstable [**X**] Stable **Conditions to Avoid**: None Known
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Contact with strong oxidizing agents such as peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, nitrates, and permanganates. Oxidizing materials may vigorously evolve oxygen in large amounts.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
When involved in a fire, burning organic pigments may evolve noxious gases which are toxic.
These compounds may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, or hydrogen chloride, depending on the pigment type. Diarylide yellow pigments may thermally decompose in polymeric resin applications when processed at temperatures exceeding 200°C or 392°F. Decomposition products may include various monoazo dyes, hydrocyanic acid, and aromatic amines - including 3,3' - dichlorobenzidine.
Hazardous Polymerization: [ ] May occur [**X**] Will not occur

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:
For dry powder spills, inert materials such as sand may be added to control dusting prior to cleanup. Industrial grade vacuum sweepers are also recommended. Those involved in the clean-up should use respiratory protection.
Waste Disposal Methods: As with other pigment powders, dispose in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations.
RCRA Status: Not Regulated as a hazardous waste under RCRA

SECTION VIII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Respiratory Protection: Wear NIOSH approved dust respirator.
Ventilation: Provide local exhaust ventilation system to meet TLV requirements.
Protective Gloves: No requirement **Eye Protection**: Goggles advisable against dust.
Hygienic Practices: Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking or using tobacco products.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:
Do not use in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F). Decomposition of Diarylide pigments in polymers at temperatures 200°C (392°F)can produce trace ammountsof monoazo dyes, which in turn can decompose to produce aromatic amines. The amount and type of degradation products formed depend on dwell time, formulation and processing conditions as well as temperature. As conditions become more severe, as when temperatures move into the 240-300°C (464-572°F) range, trace quantities of 3,3'dichlorobenzidine can be found which is classified as a suspect carcinogen by NTP and IARC, and is regulated by OSHA as s suspect carcinogen. In order to avoid the generation and exposure to 3,3'dichlorobenzidine, do not use Diarylide pigments in polymers where temperatures exceed 200°C (392°F).

- Avoid contact with water or strong acids;
- Keep storage area dry;
- Use ventilation to keep dust level down;
- Use a personal respirator if dust cannot be controlled;
- Store away from heat;
- Use good hygienic practice.