

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Utrecht Acrylic Paints



MSDS 901
Date: July 15, 2009

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 Acrylic Paints

5003 Utrecht Artists' Acrylics Color Theory Set
5004 Utrecht Artists' Acrylics Portrait Set
5005 Utrecht Artists' Acrylics Landscape Set
5006 Utrecht Complete Artists' Acrylic Painting Set
5007 Utrecht Artists' Acrylics Wood Box Set
5009 Utrecht Artists' Acrylics Basic Color Set
10006 Utrecht Deluxe Artists' Acrylic Easel Set

See Appendix A for individual acrylic paint pigments and their associated toxicity.

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

General statement of toxicity

Acrylic paints 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.

Formulation overview

Acrylic paints are formulated with acrylic binder, pigment and other proprietary components. A typical formula includes acrylic binder, pigment and proprietary ingredients.

Toxicity associated with pigments

Pigment toxicity reflects individual chemical components. These are noted in Appendix A.



Section 3 – Hazardous Component Information (hazard identification)

Appendix A lists Utrecht acrylic paint pigments. Toxic risks reflect inherent component hazards with the 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 cadmium or manganese compounds 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	Remove to fresh air; if subject is unresponsive seek immediate medical help.
Ingestion	Treat symptomatically; do not induce vomiting; seek medical help.
Skin Contact	Wash skin with soap and water.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes for up to 15 minutes with water; if irritation persists, seek medical help.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

The acrylic paints are water-based and do not represent significant fire hazards.

Flash point, °C:	NA
Autoignition 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 acrylic paints does not require special Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). Wash hands to remove skin exposure, should it occur.

Section 9 – Physical/Chemical Properties

Acrylic paints are water-based formulations incorporating a variety of pigments, (see Appendix A).

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Acrylic paints are considered stable and non-reactive.

Section 11 – Toxicology Information

Acrylic paints 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 acrylic 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).

Toxicity associated with specific formula components

Cadmium: Possible carcinogen; may cause lung and kidney damage.

Manganese: Overexposure may affect the Central Nervous System and lungs. Symptoms include transitory psychosis, tiredness, weakness and pneumonitis.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity to animals, fish and insects are not available.

Data on persistence, bioaccumulation potential and mobility in soil are not available.



Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Under typical use situations, acrylic paints should be used up rather than disposed. If discarded, these products are not considered hazardous waste in the usual volumes available; however, minimize environmental contamination. In general, first wipe brushes on a rag or paper towel, then rinse in a small container of water and wipe again on a rag or paper towel. For final cleaning, use three containers consisting of soapy water, an initial rinse and a final rinse. Dispose of liquid waste in accordance with local regulations. Where buildup of such compounds as cadmium, barium, lead, chromium, cyanide, selenium or mercury is suspected, the waste water should be treated as Hazardous Waste in accordance with local regulations.

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

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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 artist paints, is primarily 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 acrylic paints 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 acrylic paint 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 acrylic paints are judged safe for use under typical studio and educational settings. Where “slightly” toxic 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.”

Pigment (Color Index) – Risk Characterization (pigment component(s))

Pigments with “slight toxicity”

Cadmium Green (PG7, PY37) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium sulfide). Do not breathe dust.
Do not spray apply

Cadmium Orange (PO20) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium selenosulphide). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Cadmium Red Extra Deep (PR108) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium selenosulphite). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.



Cadmium Red Light (PR108) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium selenosuphite). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Cadmium Red Medium (PR108) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium selenosuphite). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Cadmium Yellow Light (PY37) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium sulphide). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Cadmium Yellow Medium (PY37) - Slightly toxic (Cadmium sulphide). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Cerulean Blue Chromium (PB36) - Slightly toxic (Cobaltous chromium; Oxides of cobalt and aluminum; Cobalt aluminum chromium oxide). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Cobalt Blue (PB28) - Slightly toxic (Cobaltous aluminate). Do not breathe dust. Do not spray apply.

Pigments with “no significant toxicity”

Alizarin Crimson (PR83) - No significant toxicity (Dihydroxyanthraquinone).

Azo Yellow Medium (PY73) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Arylide; Arylamide).

Azo Yellow Orange (PY1) - No significant Toxicity (Monoazo; Arylamide).

Brilliant Blue (PB15:3) - No significant toxicity (Beta copper phthalocyanine).

Brilliant Green (PG7, PY73) - No significant toxicity (Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanine / Monoazo, Arylide, Arylamide).

Burnt Sienna (PBr7) - No significant toxicity (Iron oxides; Manganese oxide).

Burnt Umber (PBr7) - No significant toxicity (Iron oxides; Manganese oxide).

Cadmium Orange Hue (PY1; PO43) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Arylamide; Anthraquinone).

Cadmium Red Hue (PY73; PR112) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Naphthol; Arylide; Arylamide).

Cadmium Yellow Hue (PY73) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Arylide; Arylamide).

Cadmium Yellow Lemon (PY73) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Arylide; Arylamide).



Cerulean Blue Hue (PB15, PW6) - No significant toxicity (Copper phthalocyanine; Titanium dioxide).

Chrome Oxide Green (PG17) - No significant toxicity (Chromic oxide or Chromium sesquioxide).

Cobalt Blue Hue (PB29, PW6) - No significant toxicity (Pigment extracted from Lapis Lazuli or the synthetic form; Polysulfide of sodium, potassium, lithium or silver alumino-silicate; Titanium dioxide).

Dioxazine Purple (PV23RS) - No significant toxicity (Dioxazine).

Emerald Green (PG7, PY97, PW6) - No significant toxicity (Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanin; Monoazo; Diarylide; Titanium dioxide).

Hansa Yellow Light (PY73) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Arylide; Arylamide).

Hansa Yellow Pale (PY3) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Arylamide).

Hooker's Green Hue (PG7, PY42, PR101) - No significant toxicity (Hydrated ferric oxide; Iron (III) oxide monohydrate; Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanine; Calcined synthetic red iron oxide).

Indo Orange Red (PO43) - No significant toxicity (Anthraquinone; Perinone).

Iridescent Antique Bronze - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Antique Copper - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Antique Gold - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Antique Silver - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Bronze - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Copper - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Gold - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Russet - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent Silver - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Iridescent White - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).



Ivory Black (PBk9) - No significant toxicity (Mixture of carbon, calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate with small quantities of calcium sulphate, magnesium phosphate, calcium sulfide and other soluble salts).

Light Portrait Pink (PW6) - No significant toxicity (Titanium dioxide).

Mars Black (PBk11) - No significant toxicity (Iron oxides; Ferroso-ferric hydroxide).

Medium Gray (PBk9, PBr7, PW6) - No significant toxicity (Carbon; Iron oxides; Manganese oxide; Titanium dioxide).

Naphthol Crimson (PR170) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; B.O.N. Arylomide).

Naphthol Red Light (P112) - No significant toxicity (Monoazo; Naphthol).

Payne's Gray (PBk9, PB29) - No significant toxicity (Mixture of carbon, calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate with small quantities of calcium sulphate, magnesium phosphate, calcium sulfide and other soluble salts; Polysulfide of sodium, potassium, lithium or silver alumino-silicate).

Permanent Bronze - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Permanent Gold - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Permanent Silver - No significant toxicity (Synthetic coated mica).

Permanent Green (PG7, PY3) - No significant toxicity (Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanine; Monoazo; Arylamide).

Permanent Violet (PV15, PV23RS) - No significant toxicity (Sodium aluminium sulfosilicate; sodium aluminium sulfur silicate; Dioxazine).

Phthalo Blue Shade (PB15) - No significant toxicity (Copper phthalocyanine)

Phthalo Green Shade (PG7) - No significant toxicity (Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanine).

Quinacridone Red (PV19RS) - No significant toxicity (Quinacridone).

Quinacridone Violet (PV19VS) - No significant toxicity (Quinacridone).

Raw Sienna (PBr7) - No significant toxicity (Iron oxide and/or Calcined iron oxide; Manganese oxide).



Raw Umber (PBr7) - No significant toxicity (Iron oxide and/or Calcined iron oxide; Manganese oxide).

Titanium White (PW6) - No significant toxicity (Titanium dioxide).

Turquoise (PG7, PB15) - No significant toxicity (Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanine; Copper phthalocyanine).

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

Unbleached Titanium (PW6, PBr7) - No significant toxicity (Titanium dioxide; Iron oxides; Manganese oxide).

Venetian Red (PR101) - No significant toxicity (Iron oxide).

Viridian Hue (PG7, PBr7, PW6) - No significant toxicity (Polychlorinated copper phthalocyanine; Iron oxides; Manganese oxide; Titanium dioxide).

Yellow Ochre (PY42) - No significant toxicity (Hydrated ferric oxide).