

1. Identification of the Preparation and of The Company

Effective Date:

October 11th, 2013

Manufacturer:

Michael Harding Artist Oil Colours 36 Springdale Industrial Estate

Cwmbran, Gwent NP44 UK

Emergency Contact: North America:

978 549 4029

UK/ Europe:

44 (0) 1633 484 700

Product Use:

Arts & Crafts Materials

Product Names

and/or Code:

Handmade Artist Oil Colors

Colors:

Item No. Product

1 Lead Tin Yellow Light

2 Red Lead

3 Stack Lead White

Cremnitz in Walnut Oil 4

5 Cremnitz in Linseed Oil

2. Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Lead compounds are classified in Annex VI of the Classification Labeling and Packaging

Regulation EC (no) 1272/2008.

Classification in Accordance with the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/ECC

Xn Harmful; R20/22: Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

R33: Danger of cumulative effects.

Repr.Cat. 3; R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Repr.Cat. 1; R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.

N Dangerous for the environment; R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Classification in accordance with the Classification Labeling and Packaging Regulation EC (no) 1272/2008

Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4 (inhalation); H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Repr. 1A: H360Df; May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

STOT Rep. Exp. 2; H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aquatic Chronic 1; H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic Acute 1; H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Label Elements

Labeling in accordance with the Classification Labeling and Packaging Regulation EC (no) 1272/2008

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H410

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.				
H332	Harmful if inhaled.				
H302	Harmful if swallowed.				
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.				
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.				
P Statements					
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.				
P273	Avoid release to the environment.				
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.				
P308,	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.				

P313

Store locked up.

P405 P501

Dispose of contents/containers to the officially prescribed waste facility out.

4. First Aid Measures

Eve Contact: Flush area with water, lifting the upper and lower lids until no evidence of

product remains. Get medical attention. Do not wear contact lenses while

handling.

Inhalation: Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. Consult with a doctor,

> physician or qualified health professional if symptoms persist. In case of unconsciousness place patient securely in side position for transportation (if

Skin Contact: Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash affected area immediately with

water and soap and rinse thoroughly.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Call for a doctor, physician or qualified health

professional immediately. Show this safety data sheet.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Typical clinical manifestations of lead poisoning include weakness, irritability, asthenia, nausea, abdominal pain with constipation, and anemia.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatments needed

Symptoms of poisoning may occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident is recommended. In case of ingestion only if ordered by a doctor, physician or qualified health professional, induced vomiting or application of laxatives may be appropriate; treat as for lead poisoning. Regular blood monitoring for lead is needed to confirm exposure controls are adequate.

5. Firefighting Measures

Advice for firefighters

Use respiratory protective equipment. Avoid water in straight hose stream; force may scatter and spread fire. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out, Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water contamination control.

Extinguishing media

The product itself does not burn. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fire with alcohol resistant foam.

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Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May give off toxic fumes in case of fire, including lead fumes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Methods and materials for containment and clearing up

Arrange for recovery or disposal in suitable containers. Dispose contaminated material as hazardous waste. Ensure adequate ventilation.

See sections 8 and 13 for further advice.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Dust should be kept to a minimum, and regular cleaning and maintenance in place to prevent dust build up. Ensure good ventilation/extraction at the workplace. Open and handle with care. Keep respiratory protective equipment available. The product is not flammable.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry place, and away from food.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

Organizational measures

Personal Hygiene:

Ensure workers follow simple hygiene rules (e.g. do not bite nails and keep them cut short, avoid touching or scratching face with dirty hands or gloves).

Ensure workers do not wipe away sweat with hands or arms; Ensure workers use disposable tissues rather than a handkerchief.

Ensure workers use disposable tissues rather than a handkerchief.

Prohibit drinking, eating and smoking in production areas, or access to eating and non production areas in working clothes.

Ensure workers wash hands, arms, faces and mouths (preferably shower) and change into clean clothing before entering eating areas.

For high exposure workplaces, separate rooms for cleaning hands, removal of clothes, showers and clean clothes may be necessary.

Ensure workers handle dirty working clothes with care.

Allow no personal belongings to be taken into production areas, or items that have been used in production areas to be taken home.

Ensure general shop cleanliness is maintained by frequent washing/vacuuming.

Clean every workplace at the end of every shift.

Blood lead monitoring:

Set in place a certified monitoring regime which covers all site activities.

Define a policy for submitting workers to regular blood lead monitoring, including increased frequency for workers undertaking high-risk jobs and workers with elevated blood lead levels.

Ensure all workers have blood test prior to working on site.

Set an "action level" that is typically 5µg/dL below the exposure limit deemed to be safe. If the action level is exceeded, appropriate measures are to be taken, to prevent further increases in blood lead.

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If the safe threshold is exceeded, continue or begin ban on overtime, ensure strict hygiene procedures are followed, undertake detailed inspections to ensure recommended workplace procedures are followed, move employee to workplace where exposure is expected to be lower or remove from lead environment altogether, further increase blood lead sampling frequency, and continue frequent sampling until results are below the first action level.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory protection:

Suitable respiratory protective device recommended. In case of brief exposure or low pollution use *Hand Protection*:

Protective gloves. Material of gloves: Neoprene or Leather.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses

Skin Protection:

Wear protective work clothing. For workers in areas of significant exposure, provide sufficient working clothes to enable daily change into clean clothes. In such cases all work clothing should be cleaned by the employer on a daily basis and is not permitted to leave the work site.

Environmental Protection

One or more of the following measures may if necessary be taken to reduce emissions to water: Chemical precipitation (used primarily to remove the metal ions); Sedimentation; Filtration (used as final clarification step); Electrolysis (for low metal concentration); Reverse osmosis (extensively used for the removal of dissolved metals); Ion exchange (final cleaning step in the removal of heavy metal from process wastewater.

One or more of the following measures may if necessary be taken to reduce emissions in air: Electrostatic precipitators using wide electrode spacing: wet electrostatic precipitators; Cyclones, but as primary collector Fabric or bag fillers (high efficiency in controlling fine particulate- melting, achieve emission values Membrane filtration techniques can achieve); Ceramic and metal mesh filters (PM10 particles are removed); Wet scrubbers.

Lead compound removal from treatment works should be at least the minimum default 84% removal used in the CSR. Solid material collected from on-site treatment must be sent for metal recovery or treated as hazardous waste. Waste water treatment sludge must be recycled, incinerated and not used as agricultural fertilizer.

9. Physical and Chemical	Properties
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Appearance: White or colored oil paints

pH: 8.5-9.2
Boiling Point: >100°C/212F
Specific Gravity: 1.0-2.0

Vapor Density: Heavier than air

Solubility in Water: Miscible

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

Orange Lead is not a reactive substance and no reactive hazards are expected.

Chemical Stability:

Expected to be stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

No hazardous reactions expected under normal conditions of use.

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Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid excessive exposure to heat.

Incompatible Materials:

Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

No decomposition if used as directed.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicokinetic assessment:

Inorganic lead compounds are slowly absorbed by ingestion and inhalation and poorly absorbed through the skin. If absorbed, lead will accumulate in the body with low rates of excretion, leading to long-term build up. Part of risk management is to take blood samples from workers for analysis to ensure that exposure levels are acceptable.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity:

Inorganic lead compounds are expected to be acutely toxic in the environment and also to present a long term hazard to aquatic organisms. Toxicity will depend on the level of free lead ion in solution, which in turn is affected by pH, water hardness, salinity, etc. Lead toxicity is expected to be greater in softer waters.

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradation is not relevant for inorganic substances.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Inorganic lead is considered to be bioaccumulating in the environment, and may accumulate in aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals.

13. Disposal Considerations

Must be disposed as hazardous chemical waste. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

European waste catalogue:

06 03 13* solid salts and solutions containing heavy metals,

06 04 05* wastes containing other metals or

06 03 15* metal oxides containing heavy metals.

		14. 7	Fransport	Inford	nation

UN Number 2291

UN Proper Shipping Name:

291

LEAD COMPOUNDS, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (lead oxide)

Transport Hazard Class(es):

6.1

Packing Group:

0.1

Tunnel Restrictions:

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Environmental Hazards:

EHS/Marine Pollutant Mark required

Special Precautions for User:

None

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not transported by sea in bulk.

15. Regulatory Information

California Preposition 65: These products contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, and birth defects or other reproductive harm. (Lead is known to cause cancer and reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Preposition 65).

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Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture RL 96/61/EC (IPPC-Regulation), EPER: Lead and its compounds

The product is classified and marked according to regulations of the relevant European countries. This SDS is following the regulations given by RL1907/2006/EC. This product does not meet the restrictions for dangerous goods used for electronics etc. (RoHS). Pregnant women are not allowed to handle the product if there is any risk for exposure.

According to RL94/33/EC persons below 18 years old are not allowed to handle or use the product. Statutory order on hazardous incidents: Appendix I no. 9a German water risk classification (WGK) VwVws: WGK3

Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this product.

16. Other Information

Reason for Issue: New Product

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