

**Lux oN by Yobe Beaula Acrylic Powders**

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET- Lux oN by Yobe Beaula Acrylic Polymers**

**Section 1: Identification**

**Product Name:** Lux oN by Yobe Beaula Acrylic Powders  
**Product Code:** Various

**Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification**

**Hazard Classification:**

COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS  
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

**Hazard Statements:** This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). This material may form combustible dust concentrations in air. Can cause serious eye and skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Pictograms:**



**Precautionary Statements:** Wear protective gloves. Avoid breathing dust. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before use. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat; hot surfaces, sparks, and open flame and other ignition sources. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Handling and/or processing of this material may generate a dust which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

**Description of other hazards:** This product can release oxides of carbon, pressure build up due to heat exposure of closed containers.

**Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Ingredients	CAS	Percent (%)
D & C yellow #10	8004-92-0	0-10
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	0-5

#### Section 4: First-Aid Measures

**Skin contact:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

**Inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Ingestion:** Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

**Suitable extinguishing agents:** Dry chemical fire extinguisher (do not use water jet)

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

**Specific hazards arriving from the chemical:** Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, phosphorus oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxide/oxides

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions:** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental Precaution:** Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

**Method of Cleaning Up:** For small spill, stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

For large spill, Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container

**Storage:** Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**Ventilation and Engineering Control:** Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental Exposure Controls:** Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

**General protective and hygienic measures:** Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Breathing equipment:** Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Protection of skin:** Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

**Eye protection:**

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

**Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Form:</b>	Solid (Powder)
<b>Odor:</b>	Ester (strong)
<b>Color:</b>	Various
<b>Vapor pressure (mm HG and Temp.):</b>	Undetermined
<b>pH:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Relative Density:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Flash point:</b>	Closed cup: >93.3°C (>199.9°F)
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Flammability:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Lower and Upper explosive limit:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Specific gravity:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Undetermined
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature:</b>	Undetermined
<b>Moisture (%):</b>	Undetermined

**Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

<b>Stability:</b>	Stable
<b>Reactivity:</b>	No specific data available.
<b>Chemical stability:</b>	This product is chemically stable
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	Under normal condition, no hazardous decomposition product is produced.
<b>Incompatibility:</b>	incompatible with oxidizing material.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Acute toxicity:

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
D & C yellow #10	LD50 Oral	Rat	2 g/kg	-
dibenzoyl peroxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	6400 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
dibenzoyl peroxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	1344 hours 5 -Percent intermittent	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Woman	-	1 Percent	-

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
dibenzoyl peroxide	-	3	-

**Acute toxicity estimates:** Inhalation gases, ATE Value: 9309.3 ppm

### Potential routes of exposure/potential health effects

**Skin:** May cause an allergic skin reaction

**Eye:** Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes

**Inhalation:** Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure

**Carcinogenic effects:** No carcinogenic effects

**Mutagenic effects:** No mutagenic effects

**Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)****Eco-toxicity:**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dibenzoyl peroxide	EC50 0.83 mg/l EC50 0.07 mg/l LC50 2 mg/l	Algae Daphnia Fish	72 hours 48 hours 96 hours

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
dibenzoyl peroxide	-	60 % - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
dibenzoyl peroxide	-	-	Inherent

**Biodegradation:** No information available

**Bioaccumulation:**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
dibenzoyl peroxide	3.2	-	low

**Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)**

**Waste Disposal Methods:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

**United States - RCRA Toxic Hazardous Waste "U" List**

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Reference number</b>
Diethyl phthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	84-66-2	Listed	U088

**Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)**

	<b>DOT Classification</b>	<b>TDG Classification</b>	<b>Mexico Classification</b>	<b>ADR/RID</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>UN number</b>	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
<b>UN proper Shipping Name</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Packing Group</b>						
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Additional Information</b>	<b>Reportable quantity</b> 7949.1 lbs / 3608.9 kg Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation Requirements.	-	-	-	-	-

**Special precautions for user:**

**Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code :** Not Available



**Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)**

**U.S. Federal regulations**

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined  
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.  
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: diethyl phthalate; Chromium oxide greens  
 Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Listed  
 Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not Listed  
 Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not Listed  
 Clean Air Act Section 602 Class III Substances : Not Listed  
 Clean Air Act Section 602 Class IV Substances : Not Listed

**SARA 302/304**

**Composition/information on ingredients**

No products were found.  
 SARA 304 RQ : Not Applicable

**SARA 311/312**

Classification : Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard  
 Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
D & C yellow #10	5-10	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
dibenzoyl peroxide	0.1-1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

**SARA 313**

	Product Name	CAS No.	Percentage (%)
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	Manganese violet	-	Proprietary
	dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	0.1 - 1
<b>Supplier notification</b>	Manganese violet	-	Proprietary
	dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	0.1 - 1

**State regulations**

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: DIETHYL PHTHALATE; Mica; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; BENZOYL PEROXIDE; FD & C blue #1; Red iron oxide  
 New York : The following components are listed: Diethyl phthalate  
 New Jersey : The following components are listed: DIETHYL PHTHALATE; 1, 2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIETHYL ESTER; DEP; Mica; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO2); BENZOYL PEROXIDE; DIBENZOYLPEROXIDE; Red iron oxide  
 Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIETHYL

ESTER; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO<sub>2</sub>); PEROXIDE, DIBENZOYL; Manganese violet; Red iron oxide

Canada Inventory: Not determined.

### **California Prop 65:**

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<b>Ingredient name Cancer Reproductive No significant risk</b>	<b>level</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>acceptable dosage</b>	<b>level</b>
titanium dioxide	Yes	No	No	No

### **International regulations**

International Lists:

- Australia inventory (AICS):** Not determined.
- China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory:** Not determined.
- Korea inventory:** Not determined.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** Not determined.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** Not determined.
- Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals: Not Listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals: Not Listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals: Not Listed

## **Section 16: Other Information**

### **Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

Health: 1

Flammability: 1

Physical Hazard: 1

Personal Protection: D

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA).

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

### **National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)**

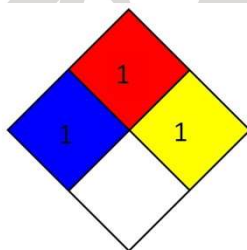
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**Key to abbreviations**

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations

**NFPA Hazard Rating:** Health-1, Flammability-1, Reactivity-1



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