



BRIDESMAID MICA MMO SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: MATERIAL & SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifiers

Product Name: Bridesmaid Mica MMO
CI Number: 77019, 77891, 77491
CAS#s: 12001-26-2, 13463-67-7, 1309-37-1, 7631-86-9

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

Colouring agent

Uses advised against: Not known

1.3 Supplier Details

Supplier: Heirloom Body Care Pty Ltd
Address: Unit 9, 28 Coombes Drive Penrith NSW 2750 Australia
Telephone: 02 4722 2123
Fax: 02 4722 2904

1.4 Information in case of emergency

Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance / preparation

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008(CLP): not classified
According to Directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC: not classified

Label elements

GHS label element : not applicable
Hazard pictogram(s): not applicable
Signal word(s): not applicable
Hazard statement(s): not applicable
Precautionary statement(s): not applicable
Other hazards: not known

SECTION 3: PRODUCT COMPOSITION

3.1 Chemical Identification:

Chemical family:mica - titanium oxide - iron oxide - silica. Contains no hazardous ingredients

Common chemical name:	CAS No:	EINECS No:	Colour Index:	Chemical Composition:	Hazard classification According to directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC, Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)
Mica	12001-26-2	310-127-6	77019	69-73	Not classified
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	236-675-5	77891	26-30	Not classified
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	215-168-2	77491	0-0.5	Not classified
Silica	7631-86-9	231-545-4		0-0.5	Not classified

3.2 Hazardous Components:

Contains no hazardous ingredients.



SECTION 4: FIRST AID

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:	▪ If contact with eyes directly, flush with gently flowing fresh water thoroughly. ▪ If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention
Skin Contact:	▪ Wash affected skin with plenty of water
Inhalation:	▪ Remove causality to fresh air and keep at rest
Ingestion:	▪ If ingested, wash out mouth with water ▪ Drink milk or egg white

4.2 Indication of immediate medical attention and any special treatment required

May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Cough. Increased difficulty in breathing.

Recommended:

- Chest XRay
- Lung functionality tests

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media: extinguish with water spray, foam or dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: carbon dioxide

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Thermal hazards: non-combustible. None anticipated.

Fire Fighting	▪ Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▪ Non-combustible. None anticipated
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- **Personal precautions:** do not breathe dust.
Personal protection equipment: wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact.
In case of emergency: a self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing should be worn in fire conditions.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect mechanically and dispose of according to Section 13. Use vacuum equipment for collecting spilt materials, where practicable.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▪ Avoid breathing dust
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**Other information**

- None.

7.2 Conditions for storage**Storage incompatibility**

- Keep container in well ventilated place

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Provide adequate ventilation when using the material and follow the principles of good occupational hygiene to control personal exposures.

Ingredient Data

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Not Known

Material Data

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

8.2 Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation to ensure that the occupational exposure limit is not Exceeded. Isolate the dispersive process step away from other operations. This can be achieved by local exhaust ventilation or general ventilation
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▪ Wear eye protection and an approved dust mask if dust is generated during handling. ▪ Goggles giving complete protection to eyes. ▪ Dust mask covering nose and mouth.



Skin protection	▪ Apron or other light protective clothing, boots and plastic or synthetic rubber gloves
Hands/feet protection	▪ Wear plastic or synthetic rubber gloves. ▪ The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. ▪ The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Body protection	▪ Apron or other light protective clothing, boots and plastic or synthetic rubber gloves
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

Respiratory protection

Dust mask covering nose and mouth Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 General information

Appearance	Powder
Colour:	Pink
Odour:	Odourless
pH:	6.0-9.0 (4% H ₂ O)
Boiling point, °C:	Not applicable
Melting point, °C:	Decomposes
Freezing point, °C	Not applicable
Density:	2.9-3.0 kg/L
Bulk density:	21-25 g/100g
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Solubility (in water):	Insoluble
Particle size:	10-60µm

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

There may be violent or incandescent reaction of the product with metals at high temperatures (e.g., aluminium; calcium; magnesium; potassium; sodium; zinc; lithium)



10.2 Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

High temperature.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strongly acidic, strongly alkaline, oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No information available.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Substance Acute toxicity

No data available.

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics

Toxicity: Not Available **Irritation:** Not Available

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity	☒		Carcinogenicity	☒
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☒		Reproductivity	☒
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☒		STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☒		STOT – Repeated Exposure	☒
Mutagenicity	☒		Aspiration Hazard	☒

✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ - Data available to make classification

☒ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

No data

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Insoluble in water. This product is predicted not to degrade in soil and water.

12.3 Bio-accumulative potential

No data

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not applicable



SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Material

Product / Packaging disposal: Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number

Not Applicable. Not classed as dangerous for transport.

14.2 Transportation hazard classes

Land transport (ADG): Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): Not Applicable

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.3 Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Not available

National Inventory Status

Australia – AICS	Not available
Canada - DSL	Not available
Canada – NDSL	Not available



China – IECSC	Not available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP	Not available
Japan - ENCS	Not available
Korea - KECI	Not available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not available
Philippines - PICCS	Not available
USA - TSCA	Not available

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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