

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



## LUXAN CFX C393

Version 2.1      Revision Date: 25.03.2020      SDS Number: 102000000644      Print Date: 07.08.2020  
Date of first issue: 10.01.2014

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : LUXAN CFX C393  
Product code : 037218ML0

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Colouring agents, pigments

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company :  
  
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : msds.eckart@altana.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**  
Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.

#### 2.2 Label elements

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**  
Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

#### Additional Labelling

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2 Mixtures

##### Hazardous components

Remarks : No hazardous ingredients

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### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : No hazards which require special first aid measures.
- If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.  
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of skin contact : Wash off with soap and water.
- In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.  
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.  
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.  
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

This information is not available.

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
- Further information : Standard procedure for chemical fires.  
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions : Avoid dust formation.

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### 6.2 Environmental precautions

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.  
Sweep up and shovel.  
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures : General industrial hygiene practice.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Advice on common storage : No materials to be especially mentioned.

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

This information is not available.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	51274-00-1	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned			

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	specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
		STEL (Fumes)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Iron)	GB EH40
Further information	The word 'fume' is often used to include gases and vapours. This is not the case for exposure limits where 'fume' should normally be applied to solid particles generated by chemical reactions or condensed from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances. The generation of fume is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.			
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned			

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	WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m <sup>-3</sup> 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in			

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	MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.		
	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.</p>		
	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	<p>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.</p>		
	TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	<p>The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.</p>		

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### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
iron hydroxide oxide yellow	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : solid

Colour : No data available

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Self-ignition : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Smoldering temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

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flammability limit

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 2.52 - 3.03 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Bulk density : 0.56 - 0.66 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Water solubility : No data available

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Flow time : No data available

### 9.2 Other information

No data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : No data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Contact with water or humid air : This information is not available.



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Thermal decomposition : This information is not available.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**STOT - single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Further information**

**Product:**

Remarks: No data available

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### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

No data available

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:**

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

#### 12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**

Additional ecological information : No data available

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### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : In accordance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.  
In accordance with local and national regulations.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

#### 14.4 Packing group

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

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Remarks : Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of other abbreviations

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits  
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)  
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test

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population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

GB / EN