



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product identifier**

Product name: TIPAQUE PFC105

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture**

Product use: Pigment

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

Manufacturer: Company Name: ISHIHARA SANGYO KAISHA, LTD.  
Address: 3-15 EDOBORI, 1-CHOME, NISHI-KU, OSAKA,  
550-0002 JAPAN  
Phone Number: +81-6-6444-1451  
Emergency phone number: +81-6-6444-1450

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

GHS Classification: No classification

**Label elements**

GHS Classification: No signal word, hazard symbol or hazard statement

**Other hazards**

Inhalation: May cause nose, throat, and lung irritation.  
Skin: Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.  
Eyes: Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

### 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Chemical identity.**

Substance or mixture: Mixture  
Common chemical names or synonyms: Titanium dioxide  
Titanium(IV) oxide  
C.I. Pigment White 6

Component	Formula	CAS No.	EINECS No.	Concentration
Titanium Dioxide	TiO <sub>2</sub>	13463-67-7	236-675-5	≥80%
Aluminum Hydroxide	Al(OH) <sub>3</sub>	21645-51-2	244-492-7	<10%
Amorphous Silica	SiO <sub>2</sub>	7631-86-9	231-545-4	<10%
Zirconium Oxide	ZrO <sub>2</sub>	1314-23-4	215-227-2	<10%

All impurities and stabilizing additives which contribute to the classification of substance: None

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

##### Description of necessary first-aid measures

- Inhalation: Move to a fresh air atmosphere.  
In case of persistent symptoms, consult a doctor.
- Skin contact: Wash with soap and water.
- Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water.  
If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- Ingestion: No adverse health effects anticipated by this route; however, in the event of ingestion, increase intake of liquid in order to flush from the body. In case of persistent symptoms, consult a doctor.

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

- Symptoms: Irritant effects<sup>1)</sup>
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#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

##### Extinguishing media

- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fire.  
This product is not combustible.

##### Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Product is inert, non-flammable and incombustible.

##### Advice for fire-fighters

- Use protective measures that suit the hazard condition.
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#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- Avoid generating dust. Ensure adequate ventilation.  
Wear personal protective equipment.

##### Environmental precautions

- Prevent run-off from entering ground, storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways.

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

- Use any feasible mechanical means (e.g. vacuum, sweeping) but avoid dusting during clean-up. The product can cause slippery conditions if wet. Even at low concentration, the product renders the discharge in liquid effluent highly visible.
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#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

##### Precautions for safe handling

- Handling: Avoid raising and breathing dust. Observe good industrial hygiene practice for chemical handling.
- Technical measures: Avoid raising dust. Handling systems and areas should be operated in such a way as to minimize exposure to dust.
- Precautions: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary.  
Minimize dust during handling.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Advice on usage: Manual handling guidelines should be adhered to when handling sacks.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Storage conditions: Pigments should not be stored in outside areas exposed to the weather.  
Care should be taken to avoid exposure to moisture.

Incompatible materials: None.

Packing material: Paper, Plastic.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**Exposure limits**

Chemical name		JSOH		ACGIH	NIOSH
Titanium Dioxide	TWA	1mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Fine)
	STEL	-	-	-	-

**Exposure controls**

**Technical measures**

Ensure sufficient ventilation.  
Reduce inhalation hazards in minimizing occupational exposure.  
Engineering controls and safe systems of work should be used in preference to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to minimize the risk of exposure.

**Personal protective equipment:**

**Respiratory protection:** A respirator must be used if the dust concentration is likely to exceed the occupational exposure limit. An approved dust respirator is recommended as appropriate depending on dust levels and other workplace factors.

**Eye protection:** The use of dustproof goggles or glasses with side protections is recommended if dust concentrations are likely to exceed the occupational exposure limit.

**Skin protection:** Respect main rules concerning protective clothing for chemical handling.

**Hand protection:** Prolonged exposure should be avoided by wearing suitable impervious protective gloves.

**Hygiene measures:** Individuals having sensitive skin may find it beneficial to use a barrier cream or moisturizer when excessive or prolonged contact with the skin is likely.

**Environmental exposure controls:**

Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance(Physical state, color, etc.): White powder<sup>1)</sup>

Odor: None

Odor threshold: No data available.

pH: Indicate neutral pH (litmus) when suspended in water (1:10).<sup>2)</sup>

Melting point/ freezing point: 1820 - 1850°C

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 2500 - 3000°C<sup>1)</sup>

Flash Point: Incombustible<sup>3)</sup>

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas):	Incombustible <sup>3)</sup>
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Incombustible <sup>3)</sup>
Vapor pressure:	No data available.
Vapor density (air=1):	No data available.
Specific gravity:	3.5 - 4.2
Solubility(ies):	Insoluble in water, and organic solvents. Soluble in hot concentrated sulfuric acid.
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water:	No data available.
Auto ignition temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition temperature:	No data available.
Viscosity:	Not applicable.

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	None known.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None known.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid dust formation.
Incompatible materials:	None known.
Hazardous decomposition products:	None known.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:			
TiO <sub>2</sub>	Oral:	Not classified.	LD <sub>50</sub> > 12000mg/kg in rats <sup>4),5)</sup>
	Dermal:	Not classified.	LD <sub>50</sub> > 10000mg/kg in rabbits <sup>3)</sup>
	Inhalation (Dust):	Not classified.	LC <sub>50</sub> > 6.82mg/L/4h in rats <sup>3)</sup>
SiO <sub>2</sub> (Amorphous)	Oral:	Not classified.	LD <sub>50</sub> = 3160mg/kg in rats <sup>6)</sup>

Skin corrosion/ irritation: Not classified.  
Very slight irritation to the skin could occur. <sup>3)</sup>  
Not classified. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Serious eye damage and eye irritation: Not classified.  
Mild irritation in rabbits.<sup>3)</sup> However, this effect was fully reversible after 24hour and there were no corneal lesions, the iris was not affected, and there were no systemic intolerance reactions.<sup>7)</sup>  
Not classified. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Respiratory and skin sensitization: Not classified.  
Gross overexposure by inhalation may include mild and temporary upper respiratory irritation. Negative in human by patch test.<sup>3)</sup>  
Not classified. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified.  
Negative in mouse test for chromosomal abnormalities.<sup>8)</sup> Negative in Ames test.<sup>3)</sup>  
Not classified. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Carcinogenicity: Classification not possible.  
IARC: Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans) <sup>9)</sup>  
In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, mice and hamsters, only in rats, lung tumors were found to occur when the particles of TiO<sub>2</sub> were overloaded. In further studies of rats, other poorly soluble low-toxicity particles such as silica and carbon black also induced lung tumors. These findings indicate that the formation of lung tumors in

rats could be species specific.<sup>10,11)</sup> In addition, several epidemiological studies in Europe and the USA suggested that TiO<sub>2</sub> dust did not show any relationship to carcinogenic effects on the lung.<sup>2,12,13,14)</sup>  
 Classification not possible. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

IARC: Group 3 (Cannot be classified as to its carcinogenicity to humans)<sup>15)</sup>  
 Classification not possible. (SiO<sub>2</sub>(Amorphous))

Reproductive toxicity: Classification not possible.  
 No data available.

Specific target-organ toxicity-Single exposure: Classification not possible.  
 No toxicologically significant effects were found at the guidance value in oral studies of rats.<sup>4,5)</sup> However, the effects by other routes is not clear.  
 Classification not possible. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Specific target-organ toxicity-Repeated exposure: Classification not possible.  
 No toxicologically significant effects were found at the guidance value in oral studies on rats and mice.<sup>16)</sup> In addition, no toxicologically significant effects were found at the guidance value in two-year inhalation studies on rats.<sup>3)</sup>  
 A small number of workers who were exposed over a period of 20 years showed pneumoconiosis on their X-rays.<sup>17)</sup>  
 However, human epidemiological studies do not suggest an association between exposure to titanium dioxide and a risk of pulmonary fibrosis.<sup>12, 13, 17, 18)</sup>  
 Classification not possible. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Aspiration hazard: Classification not possible.  
 No data available.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity: Not classified.  
 Daphnia magna EC<sub>50</sub> > 1000mg/L (48 hr) (Aquire, 2003)  
 Insoluble in water.<sup>2)</sup>  
 Not classified. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Classification not possible.  
 Acute aquatic toxicity was not found.  
 Classification not possible. (TiO<sub>2</sub>)

### Persistence and degradability

Titanium dioxide is persistence and does not biodegrade.

### Bioaccumulative potential

TiO<sub>2</sub> is not considered to be bioaccumulative.<sup>7)</sup>

### Mobility in soil

No data available.

### Hazardous to the ozone layer

No data available.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

Product:

Dispose of in compliance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packing:

Contaminated packages are not considered hazardous.

If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No.: Not applicable.  
 UN proper shipping name: Not applicable.  
 Transport hazard class: Not applicable.  
 Packing group: Not applicable.  
 Environmental hazards: No  
 Transport in bulk (MARPOL 73/78): Not applicable.

Not regulated for transport by DOT, IMO/IMDG, IATA/ICAO, ADR/RID.

Do not pile up high to avoid falling and loosening.

Product should be prevented from falling, loosening or tumbling during transport.

Avoid direct sunlight.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Safety, health and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Comply with governmental and local regulations.

Country(ies) or Region	Inventory Name	Components (CAS No.)			
		TiO <sub>2</sub> (13463-67-7)	Al(OH) <sub>3</sub> (21645-51-2)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (Amorphous) (7631-86-9)	ZrO <sub>2</sub> (1314-23-4)
EU	EINECS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Australia	AICS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	DSL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	IECSC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
USA	TSCA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Taiwan	CSNN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Chemical Safety Assessment**

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

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

References:

- 1) ICSC (2002)
- 2) HSDB (2005)
- 3) IUCLID (2000)
- 4) Fragrance Journal, No. 80, p. 40 (1986)

