

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Gigi Colour Down Under - Radiant Red      DATE: 4/10/2007  
 Formula: 30-7089      REV. NEW  
 Item#: 0764

Manufacturer: American International Industries  
 2220 Gaspar Ave  
 Los Angeles, CA 90040  
 Chem-Tel: (800) 255-3924

## Section 2. Composition / Information on Ingredients

### Hazardous Ingredients:

Component	CAS #	%	TOXICOLOGICAL DATA	
			ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Sodium Perborate	7632-04-4	>1	Not Established	Not Established
2-Nitro-p-Phenylenediamine Sulfate	68239-83-8	>10	Not Established	Not Established

## Section 3. Hazardous Identification

### Potential Health Effects, Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Primary Route of Entry: Eyes or skin  
 Eye: Contains dye intermediates that may produce mild eye irritation.  
 Skin: Contains dye intermediates that may produce mild skin irritation.  
 Ingestion: Considered toxic if ingested.  
 Inhalation: Overexposure can cause nausea, headache or weakness.

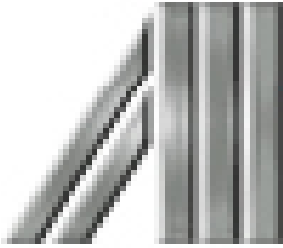
## Section 4. First Aid Measures

First Aid for Eye: In case of contact with eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

First Aid for Skin: In case of contact with skin, rinse immediately and wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes.

First Aid for Inhalation: In case of inhalation, remove to fresh air, administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid for Ingestion: In case of ingestion seek immediate medical attention.



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## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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Flash Point (°F/°C): >230°F (110°C)

Flammable Limit (vol%): Not determined

Auto-ignition Temp. (vol%): Not determined

Extinguisher Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray, alcohol or polymer foam.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Wear protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire Fighting Equipment: The use of a self-contained breathing apparatus is required when fighting fires of this material.

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## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

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Spill or Release Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, rubber boots and heavy rubber gloves. Carefully sweep up, place in an appropriate container and hold for waste disposal. Avoid raising dust. After pickup is complete, ventilate area and wash spill site with copious amounts of water.

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## Section 7. Handling and Storage

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Handling & Storage: Keep locked up. Keep in a cool place. Keep away from living quarters. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedstock. Handle and open container with care. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling material. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear appropriate safety equipment. Avoid heating product that has picked up moisture by being exposed to ambient humidity or liquid water.

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## Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

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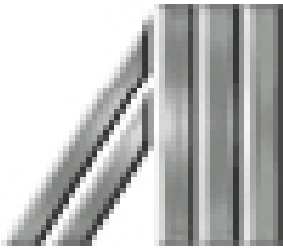
Ventilation: Local Exhaust and Mechanical Exhaust

### Personal Protective Equipment

Hand Protection: Rubber gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles.

Body Protection: Impervious clothing/boots.



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**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister and a dust filter may be permissible when airborne levels are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. An end of service life indicator (ESLI) or a change schedule are required to be sure that cartridges or canisters are replaced prior to the end of their effective service life. The protection factor for a full-face respirator is about 5 times higher than a half face respirator. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, when exposure levels are not known or in any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

**General Hygienic Practices:** Keep away from food, drink and animal feedstock. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling material. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear appropriate safety equipment.

## Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance @ 25°C:</b>	Brick brown, free flowing powder	<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Odor @ 25°C:</b>	No odor	<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Ignition:</b>	Not applicable		
<b>Melting Point:</b>	>110°C		
<b>Boiling Point / Freezing Point</b>	Not applicable		
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	>3.0%		

## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Stable at normal temperatures

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**  
NO2 (thermal)

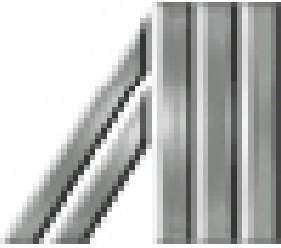
**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):**  
Strong acids/alkalis and strong oxidizers

**Hazardous Polymerization:**  
Will not occur

**Conditions to Avoid:** Temperatures above 140°F (60°C)

## Section 11. Toxicological Information

**Acute Animal:** Toxic effects described (for some of the ingredients) in animals from short exposures include liver and kidney effects.



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**Acute Human:** Human health effects of overexposure may initially include; allergic skin rashes; skin irritation with discomfort or rash; or irritation of the upper respiratory passages. Higher exposures may lead to these effects; nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, or weakness; abnormal liver function with jaundice; asthma-like reactions with shortness of breath, wheezing, or cough, and possible occurring on subsequent re-exposure to concentrations below established exposure limits; or fatality from gross overexposure.

**Chronic:** Possible sensitization

**Effects of Overexposure:** Discoloration of skin, possible irritation of skin, eyes and mucosa. Possible allergic reactions.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:**  
Liver and kidney diseases and asthmatic conditions.

**Acute Toxicity to Invertebrates:**  
No data available

**Acute Toxicity to Algae:**  
No data available

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### Section 12. Ecological Information

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#### Ecotoxicological Information

**Acute Toxicity to Fish:**  
No data available

**Acute Toxicity to Invertebrates:**  
No data available

**Acute Toxicity to Algae:**  
No data available

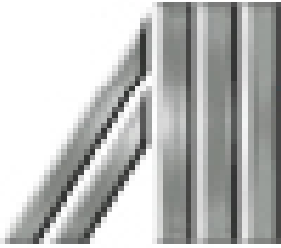
**Bioconcentration:** No data available

**Toxicity to Sewage Bacteria:**  
No data available

#### Chemical Fate Information

**Biodegradability:** No data available

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:**  
No data available



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### Section 13. Disposable Considerations

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This combustible material may be safely burned in a chemical incinerator equipped to prevent the emission of acid gases. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

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### Section 14. Transportation Information

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#### DOT (49CFR 172, Subpart C)

Proper Shipping Name:	Self-Heating Solid, Inorganic, N.O.S., (contains Sodium Perborate)
Identification Number:	UN3190
Hazard Class of Division:	4.2
Packing Group:	PGIII
Department of Transportation - Correct D.O.T. Shipping Description	Self Heating Solid, Inorganic, N.O.S., (contains Sodium Perborate), 4.2, UN3190, PGIII (DOT label required: Spontaneously Combustible)

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### Section 15. Regulatory Information

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#### International Regulations

Regulatory Requirements: Section 313 Reporting: No

EINECS: European Inventory:

- Classification: T
- Hazard Detail: R43, R7
- Risk Phrase: R20/21/22-43
- Safety Phrase: S24/25-38-3/9-47 (55°C)

SARA Hazard Class: Acute - Yes  
Chronic - Yes  
Fire Hazard - No  
Pressure - No  
Reactivity - No

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### Section 16. Other Information

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Additional information available upon request.