

WOLFE BROTHERS FACE ART & FX, LLC
Water Based Make Up / Face Paint Products
(Hydrocolors)

MATERIAL SAFTY DATA SHEET

Wolfe Brothers Face Art & FX, LLC products are manufactured in accordance with FDA and European Union guidelines. Wolfe products conform to the USA ASTM D 4236 and European 76/768/EEC. The components and end resulting products are just as safe to use on the face and body as any good cosmetic. The ingredients meet cosmetic guidelines for both the United States and European Community and are designed to be used on children and adults.

The data presented in this “Material Safety Data Sheet” represents the safety information on each component of our products. The components, as a final commodity, are stable, easy on the skin, and wash off with soap and water. Make-up can also be removed using petroleum jelly or baby oil.

Like most make-up, dark colors on some people may leave a bit of residue on the skin for a few hours after washing. This also depends on how long the make-up remains on the skin and the type of complexion of the person. The FDA recommends that all red make-up be kept at least one half inch from eyes.

PRODUCT INGREDIENTS

Water Based Products

Our products contain some or all the following ingredients:

Calcium Carbonate, Paraffin Wax, Petrolatum, Dextrin, Glycerin, Stearyl Alcohol, Water, Acacia Senegal Gum, Sodium Benzoate, Disodium EDTA , Perfume and Pigments.

Products Contain All of These Ingredients						
PRODUCT NAME	FORMULA	HEALTH	FLAMMABILITY	REACTIVITY	FIRST AID MEASURES	CAS Number
Calcium Carbonate	CaCO	0	0	0	A	CAS# 471-34-1 EINECS# 207-439-9
Paraffin Wax	N/A	0	1	0	C	CAS# 8002-74-2 EINECS# 232-325-6
Petrolatum	N/A	1	1	0	C	CAS# 8009-03-8 EINECS# 232-373
Dextrin	(C6H10O5) _n .xH2O	1	1	0	C	CAS# 9004-53-9 EINECS# 232-675-4
Glycerin	N/A	1	0	0	D	CAS# 56-81-5 EINECS# 200-289-5
Stearyl alcohol	C18-H37-OH	1	1	0	A	CAS# 112-92-5 EINECS# 204-017-6
Water	H2O	0	0	0	N/A	CAS# 7732-18-5 EINECS# 231-791-2
Acacia Senegal Gum	C18H38O	1	1	0	H	CAS# 9000-01-5 EINECS# 232-519-5
Sodium Benzoate	C7-H5-O2-Na	2	1	0	H	CAS# 532-32-1 EINECS 206-534-8
Disodium EDTA	C10H14N2O8Na2 • 2H2O	0	1	0	B	CAS# 6381-92-6 EINECS# 205-358-3
Perfume-Musk RO 7562 (Trace)	Hydroxy-methylpentylcyclohexenecarboxaldehyde	N/A	N/A	N/A	G	CAS# 31906-04-4 EINECS# 250-863-4
	Hazard Rating:					
	Least	Slight	Moderate	High	Extreme	
	0	1	2	3	4	

CONTINUED
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Wolfe Brothers' color additives are strictly regulated. In order to protect consumers from harmful contaminants, some colors require FDA certification. These colors come from batches that are certified by FDA. Each batch is provided with its own individual certification lot number. Our color additives meet FDA color additive guidelines and the European Cosmetic Products 76/768/EEC Council Directive. Non Toxic Fluorescent Pigments are used in some colors. Our Products will contain one or more of these ingredients.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION on COLOR ADDITIVES					
United States FDA name	European CI Number	Japanese name	Color Index name	CAS #:	General name
D & C Red No.27	C.I. 45410	Red No.218	Solv. Red 48	13473-26-2	Tetrachlorotetrabromofluorescein
D & C Red No.7 & No.6	CI 15850 CI 15850-1	Red No 202	Pig Red 57	5281-04-9	Red Number6 / 7 Lake
FD & C Blue No.1	C.I. 42090	Blue No.1	Food Blue 2	3844-45-9	Brilliant Blue
FD & C Blue No.4	C.I. 42090	Bleu 204	Food Blue 4	3844-45-9	Acid Blue 6
D & C Black 2	C.I. 77266	Carbon Black	Pigment Black 6	1333-86-4	Carbon Black
FD & C Yellow No.5	C.I. 19140	Yellow No.4	Acid Yellow 23	1934-21-0	Tartrazine
Ultramarines	CI 77007	Ultramarine	Ultramarine	57455-37-5	Ultramarine
Ferric Ferrocyanide	CI 77510	Ferric Ferrocyanide	Pigment Blue 27	14038-43-8	Ferric Ferrocyanide
Iron Oxides	CI 77491	Red Oxide of Iron	Iron Oxide	1309-37-1	Iron Oxides (Red)
Titanium Dioxide	CI 77891	Titanium Dioxide	Pigment White 6	13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide
Mica	CI 77019	Mica	Mica	12001-26-2	Mica
Bismuth Oxychloride	CI 77163	Bismuth Oxychloride	Bismuth Oxychloride	7787-59-9	Bismuth Oxychloride

FDA COLOR ADDITIVES FACT SHEET

U. S. Food and Drug Administration
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
Office of Cosmetics and Colors Fact Sheet
July 30, 2001

COLOR ADDITIVES FACT SHEET

Color additives have long been a part of human culture. Archaeologists date cosmetic colors as far back as 5000 B.C.

The FDA separates color additives into two categories. These are colors that the agency certifies (derived primarily from petroleum and known as coal-tar dyes) and colors that are exempt from certification (obtained largely from mineral, plant, or animal sources). Only approved substances may be used to color foods, drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices.

The FDA requires domestic and foreign manufacturers of certain colors to submit samples from each batch of color produced. FDA scientists test each sample of these colors to confirm that each batch of the color is within established specifications. These certified colors are listed on labels as FD&C, D&C or external D&C. Using the uncertified versions of color additives that require certification is illegal in foods, drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices.

The color certification program is self-supporting because the law requires manufacturers to pay FDA a user fee for each pound of color the agency certifies. In Fiscal Year 2000 FDA certified more than 13 million pounds of color additives.

For further information contact: Wolfe Brothers Face Art & FX, LLC. Tel 407-895-9971 www.wolfefx.com

Updated: 02/12/07

FIRST AID RECOMMENDATIONS

A	Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation. FIRST AID: SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lids occasionally. Seek medical attention. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. INGESTION: If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately after giving two glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
B	Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation. FIRST AID: SKIN: Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops. EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water.

	<p>INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.</p> <p>INGESTION: Not expected to require first aid measures. If large amounts were swallowed, give water to drink and get medical advice.</p>
C	<p>Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.</p> <p>FIRST AID:</p> <p>SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.</p> <p>EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lids occasionally. Seek medical attention.</p> <p>INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.</p> <p>INGESTION: Give several glasses of milk or water. Vomiting may occur spontaneously, but it is not necessary to induce. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</p>
D	<p>Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.</p> <p>FIRST AID:</p> <p>SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.</p> <p>EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lids occasionally. Seek medical attention.</p> <p>INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.</p> <p>INGESTION: Give several glasses of milk or water. Vomiting may occur spontaneously, but it is not necessary to induce. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</p>
E	<p>Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.</p> <p>FIRST AID:</p> <p>SKIN: Not expected to require first aid measures.</p> <p>EYES: Wash thoroughly with running water. Get medical advice if irritation develops.</p> <p>INHALATION: Not expected to require first aid measures.</p> <p>INGESTION: If large amounts were swallowed, give water to drink and get medical advice.</p>
F	<p>Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.</p> <p>FIRST AID:</p> <p>SKIN: Not expected to require first aid measures.</p> <p>EYES: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 min. See physician if irritation persists.</p> <p>INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. See physician.</p> <p>INGESTION: None needed for small amounts. For large amounts, if conscious, give milk to drink, induce vomiting, and call physician.</p>
G	<p>Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.</p> <p>FIRST AID:</p> <p>SKIN: In case of contact, immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>EYES: In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>INHALATION: If a person breathes in large amounts, move the exposed person to fresh air.</p> <p>INGESTION: If large amounts were swallowed, give water to drink and get medical advice.</p>
H	<p>Generally not hazardous in normal handling, however good laboratory practices should always be used. Avoid long term exposure to skin or by inhalation.</p> <p>FIRST AID:</p> <p>SKIN: In case of contact, immediately wash skin with plenty water for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>EYES: In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water.</p> <p>INHALATION: If a person breathes in large amounts, move the exposed person to fresh air.</p> <p>INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.</p>