

SAFETY FIRST, PEOPLE!

SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES

By purchasing Limn Colors paint, you agree to be a responsible adult and use the product on paper as intended. Paints should be handled with appropriate caution, only by people who are able to read, understand, and follow the safety precautions. Keep out of reach of children, pets, and those known to make bad decisions.

Do not ingest or aspirate paint or related dust or liquid.

Do not use paint as makeup or body paint.

Store paint in a safe location where it cannot be confused for food or cosmetics.

Take precautions to keep paint off of skin, eyes, mouths, etc. Do not hold your paintbrush in your lips. Do not have food or drink in your painting area; do not smoke in your painting area; do not otherwise do things while painting that bring your hands or other items up to your mouth and eyes. If you are straw-spattering or using a mouth atomizer, don't inhale, and avoid spray methods with paints that contain material advisements.

If eye or skin contact occurs, rinse with clean tap water immediately and completely. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Clean up thoroughly after each painting session.

Proper disposal will limit the environmental impact of paint. You can keep paint rinse water out of waterways by pouring it into a large bucket full of sand stored in sunlight, which traps pigments but allows the water to evaporate out. Used paper and cleanup materials can be stored separately until you have enough for drop-off or pick-up with your local recycling or disposal center.

TOXICOLOGY + HEALTH WARNINGS

In conformance with US law—FHSA, LHAMA, and ASTM D-4326—Limn Colors has had art material formulations evaluated by a certified toxicologist for their potential to cause acute and chronic health effects.

Limn Colors paint is an irritant if ingested, aspirated, or comes in contact with eyes, and can cause irritation to skin for some people.

The State of California requires Prop 65 warnings on products containing chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer, birth defects, or other

reproductive harm: cadmium used in cadmium paints, cobalt used in cobalt paints, airborne particles of carbon black pigment used in ivory black paint, palygorskite clay used in mayan paints, and titanium dioxide pigment used in titanium white, titanium buff, metallic gold, and metallic pearl paints. Those ingredients can have chronic health effects.

The toxicology results for our paints concluded that even though some products may contain hazardous substances, they do not require CA-65 or health warnings when complexed with other materials (for example, titanium dioxide is in toothpaste) and in specific exposure scenarios (such as in small quantities or when using paint rather than handling powdered pigments with airborne particles).

[Watercolor Safety Data Sheet](#)

The toxicologist reported that, of the pigments listed above, only mayan red, mayan blue, mayan yellow, and mayan green warranted FHSA/LHAMA and CA-65 health warnings.

[Mayan Paints Safety Data Sheet](#)

Pigments have not been tested to determine the manganese levels in siennas or umbers, nor the potential for PCBs in phthalo blue and phthalo green.

This is not an exhaustive list of potentially harmful materials used in art supplies, and does not cover other manufacturers.