Safety data sheet

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name **PN SERIES INK**

UFI : **DNE0-E067-300Q-UYPM**

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

Intended use **Pad printing ink.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **INKCUPS CORPORATION**
Full address **310 ANDOVER ST.**
District and Country **DANVERS, MA 01923**
USA

Tel. 978-646-8980

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **compliance@inkcups.com**
Product distribution by: **INKCUPS CORP.**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to 1.800.424.9300

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use chemical powder, CO2 or dry send to extinguish.

Contains: XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
CYCLOHEXANONE
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Solvent naphtha based product, benzene-free (<= 0.05% w/w)

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

Identification	**x = Conc. %**	**Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)**
CYCLOHEXANONE		
CAS 108-94-1	13,5 ≤ x < 15	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Dam.

		1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC 203-631-1		
INDEX 606-010-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119453616-35-xxxx		
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE		
CAS 112-07-2	10,5 ≤ x < 12	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332
EC 203-933-3		
INDEX 607-038-00-2		
Reg. no. 01-2119475112-47xxxx		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 108-65-6	9 ≤ x < 10,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		
INDEX 607-195-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-xxxx		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS 1330-20-7	8 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Note C
EC 215-535-7		
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-xxxx		
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM		
CAS 64742-95-6	6 ≤ x < 7	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066, Note P
EC 918-668-5		
INDEX 649-356-00-4		
Reg. no. 01-2119486773-35-xxxx		
BUTANOL		
CAS 71-36-3	2,5 ≤ x < 3	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 200-751-6		
INDEX 603-004-00-6		
Reg. no. 01-2119484630-38		
CHLOROBENZENE		
CAS 108-90-7	0,6 ≤ x < 0,7	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 203-628-5		
INDEX 602-033-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119432722-45-xxxx		
ETHYLBENZENE		

CAS 100-41-4		0,2 ≤ x < 0,3	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373
EC 202-849-4			
INDEX 601-023-00-4			
Reg. no. 01-2119489370-35-xxxx			

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diaro da Republica I 26; 2012-02-06
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
TUR	Türkiye	2000/39/EC sayılı Direktifin ekidir
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2016

CYCLOHEXANONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	40,8		81,6		SKIN
TLV	CZE	40		80		SKIN
AGW	DEU	80	20	80	20	SKIN
TLV	DNK	40	10			
VLA	ESP	41	10	82	20	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	40,8	10	81,6	20	
WEL	GBR	41	10	82	20	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
NDS	POL	40		80		
VLE	PRT	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
MAK	SWE	41	10	81	20	SKIN
ESD	TUR	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
OEL	EU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		80	20	201	50	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,512	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0512	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0435	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			VND	10 mg/m3			VND	40 mg/m3
Skin			VND	1 mg/kg			VND	4 mg/kg/d

BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	133		333		SKIN
TLV	CZE	130		300		SKIN
AGW	DEU	130	20	520	80	SKIN
MAK	DEU	66	10	132	20	SKIN
TLV	DNK	130	20			SKIN
VLA	ESP	133	20	333	50	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	66,5	10	333	50	SKIN
WEL	GBR	133	20	332	50	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	133	20	333	50	SKIN
NDS	POL	100		300		
VLE	PRT	133	20	333	50	SKIN

MAK	SWE	70	10	140	20	SKIN
ESD	TUR	133	20	333	50	SKIN
OEL	EU	133	20	333	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		131	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,304	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0304	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	2,03	mg/l
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,203	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,56	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	90	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	0,06	g/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,06	g/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	18 mg/kg/d	VND	4,3 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	166 mg/m3	499 mg/m3	VND	67 mg/m3	333 mg/m3	773 mg/m3	VND	133 mg/m3
Skin			VND	36 mg/kg/d	102 mg/kg/d	27 mg/kg/d	VND	102 mg/kg/d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275		550		SKIN
TLV	CZE	270		550		SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	DNK	275	50			SKIN
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NDS	POL	260		520		
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
MAK	SWE	250	50	400	75	SKIN
ESD	TUR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	6,35	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,67 mg/kg				
Inhalation			VND	33 mg/m3			VND	272 mg/m3

Skin			VND	54,8 mg/kg		VND	153,5 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221		442		SKIN
TLV	CZE	200		400		SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS	POL	100				
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
MAK	SWE	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,6 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3	VND	14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	77 mg/m3	77 mg/m3
Skin			VND	108 mg/kg/d	174 mg/m3	VND	VND	180 mg/kg

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	11 mg/kg				
Inhalation			VND	32 mg/m3			VND	150 mg/m3
Skin			VND	11 mg/kg			VND	25 mg/kg

BUTANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	300		600		SKIN
AGW	DEU	310	100	310	100	

MAK	DEU	310	100	310	100	
TLV	DNK	150	50			SKIN
VLA	ESP	61	20	154	50	SKIN
VLEP	FRA			150	50	
WEL	GBR			154	50	SKIN
NDS	POL	50		150		
MAK	SWE	45	15	90	30	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		61	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,082	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0082	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,178	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0178	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	2,25	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2476	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,015	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	3125 mg/kg				
Inhalation			55 mg/m3	VND			310 mg/m3	VND

CHLOROBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	47		94		
TLV	CZE	25		70		
AGW	DEU	47	10	94	20	
MAK	DEU	47	10	94	20	
TLV	DNK	23	5			
VLA	ESP	23	5	70	15	
VLEP	FRA	23	5	70	15	
WEL	GBR	4,7	1	14	3	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	23	5	70	15	
NDS	POL	23		70		
VLE	PRT	23	5	70	15	
ESD	TUR	47	10	94	20	
OEL	EU	23	5	70	15	
TLV-ACGIH		46	10			

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	950		1200		
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200	
VLA	ESP	724	150			

VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200				
WEL	GBR	724	150	903	187				
NDS	POL	200		400					
MAK	SWE	500	100	700	150				
TLV-ACGIH			50		150				

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,17	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,017	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,877	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0877	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,34	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	200	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0755	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			35,7 mg/m3				300 mg/m3	
Skin				5 mg/kg bw/d				10 mg/kg bw/d

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN
TLV	CZE	200		500		SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
TLV	DNK	217	50			
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS	POL	200		400		
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
MAK	SWE	200	50	450	100	
ESD	TUR	442	100	884	200	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	710		950	
TLV	CZE	950		1200	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200

VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
NDS	POL	200		950	
MAK	SWE	500	100	700	150
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	various
Odour	typical of solvent
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	> 120 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	partialy soluble in water. Soluble in almost all organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Vapour density	> 1 (air =1)

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

CYCLOHEXANONE
Attacks various types of plastic materials.

May condense under the effect of heat to form resinous compounds.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

BUTANOL
Attacks various types of plastic materials.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

CYCLOHEXANONE
Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide,nitric acid,heat,mineral acids.May react violently with: oxidising agents.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

BUTANOL
Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: aluminium,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents,hydrochloric acid.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

ETHYLBENZENE
Reacts violently with: strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

CYCLOHEXANONE
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

BUTANOL
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ETHYLBENZENE
May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

ETHYLBENZENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

ETHYLBENZENE
As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

Interactive effects
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY
LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:> 20 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:1730 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral)
4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Dermal)
26 mg/l/4h Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
8530 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral)
> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)
> 4345 ppm/6h Ratto / Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)

ETHYLBENZENE
3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral)
15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Dermal)
17,2 mg/l/4h Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)

CHLOROBENZENE
1100 mg/kg Ratto - Rat (IUCLID)
LD50 (Oral)
13,9 mg/l/6h Ratto - Rat (IUCLID)
LC50 (Inhalation)

BUTANOL
790 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral)
3400 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Dermal)
8000 ppm/4h Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)

CYCLOHEXANONE
1535 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LD50 (Oral)
1100 mg/kg Coniglio / Rabbit
LD50 (Dermal)
11 mg/l/4h Ratto / Rat (4h)
LC50 (Inhalation)

BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE
2000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LD50 (Oral)
2000 mg/kg Coniglio / Rabbit
LD50 (Dermal)

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM
> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral)
> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal)
> 5 mg/l

LC50 (Inhalation)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION
Causes skin irritation
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION
Causes serious eye damage
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
CARCINOGENICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE
Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
ASPIRATION HAZARD
Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h Fish
EC50 - for Crustacea	1 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,9 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	134 mg/l/96h Pesce, Oncorhynchus mykiss OECD 203
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum OECD 201
Chronic NOEC for Fish	47,5 mg/l Oryzias latipes 14 gg OECD 204
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	100 mg/l Dapnia magna 21 gg OECD 202
ETHYLBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	4,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss OECD TG 203
EC50 - for Crustacea	2,9 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (database Ecotox)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4,6 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (IUCLID)

CHLOROBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	7,72 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	20 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna OECD TG 202
BUTANOL	
LC50 - for Fish	1376 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	1328 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
CYCLOHEXANONE	
EC50 - for Crustacea	527 mg/l/96h Fish, Pimephales promelas (96h)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 10 mg/l/96h Fish 10-100 mg/kg (48h)
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna (24h)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM	
LC50 - for Fish	> 1 mg/l/96h ALGHE: TOSSICO: 1< LC/EC/IC50 ≤ 10 mg/l
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 10 mg/l/48h INVERTEBRATI ACQUATICI: TOSSICO: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 ≤ 10 mg/l
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h PESCE: TOSSICO: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 ≤ 10 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Solubility in water	100 - 100 mg/l mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

CHLOROBENZENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

BUTANOL

Solubility in water 78 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

CYCLOHEXANONE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

CHLOROBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3

BUTANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1

BCF 3,16

CYCLOHEXANONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,86

BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,51

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

CHLOROBENZENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,42

BUTANOL

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,388

CYCLOHEXANONE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,18

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM
Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,78

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	1210

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	PRINTING INK or PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG:	PRINTING INK or PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL
IATA:	PRINTING INK or PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IMDG:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IATA:	Class: 3	Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30 Special Provision: -	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-D	Limited	

IATA:	Cargo:	Quantities: 5 L Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

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

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product
Point 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%

- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
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5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

03 / 08 / 11 / 12 / 14.