

# LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE

Lyreco Group (Lyreco France)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 4854-13  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 453/2010)

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S.REACH.GBR.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE
Synonyms	151205 PK4 Lyreco Perm Marker B/Tip Asstd Col
Proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Other means of identification	Not Available
Index number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Permanent Marker. NOTE: Information on this SDS refers to ink used in pens and markers, however, it applies to these inks in bulk.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Lyreco Group (Lyreco France)
Address	Rue du 19 Mars 1962 Marly 59770 France
Telephone	+33 3 27 23 64 00 (9a.m-5p.m. CET.)
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+33 3 27 23 64 00 (9a.m-5p.m. CET.)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a dangerous mixture according to Directive 1999/45/EC, Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 (if applicable) and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	3
Toxicity	2	2
Body Contact	3	3
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	2	2

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations
DPD classification [1]	R11 Highly flammable. R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R68(3) Possible risk of irreversible effects.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

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## LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE

## 2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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## Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## 2.3. Other hazards

	Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

<b>C.I. Solvent Blue 4</b>	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## 3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

## 3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.71-23-8 2.200-746-9 3.603-003-00-0 4.01-2119486761-29-XXXX	>50	<a href="#">n-propanol</a>	R11, R41, R67 <sup>[2]</sup>	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3; H225, H318, H336 <sup>[3]</sup>
1.298-07-7 2.206-056-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<2.5	<a href="#">di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate</a>	R68(3), R63(3), R34, R21, R53, R41 <sup>[1]</sup>	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4; H290, H312, H314, H318, H341, H361, H413 <sup>[1]</sup>
1.6786-83-0 2.229-851-8 3.Not Available 4.01-2119950688-22-XXXX	<2.5	<a href="#">C.I. Solvent Blue 4</a>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI  
4. Classification drawn from C&L

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Continued...

<b>General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- ▶ Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- ▶ Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- ▶ Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- ▶ To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- ▶ Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5]

##### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

##### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

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 EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
 

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- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

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**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**


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**5.1. Extinguishing media**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
|  | ▶ Alcohol stable foam. |
|--|------------------------|

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b> | ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
|----------------------|---|

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|

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**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**


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**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

	See section 8
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**6.2. Environmental precautions**

	See section 12
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**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | ▶ Remove all ignition sources. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Major Spills</b> | ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |
|---------------------|--|

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.
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**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**


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**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b> | ▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b><br>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. |
|----------------------|--|

<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
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<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
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**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
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<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Alcohols ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
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**PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**

Not Available

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

See section 1.2

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**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**


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**8.1. Control parameters**
**DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)**

Not Available

**PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)**

Not Available

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

## LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE

## INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	n-propanol	Propan-1-ol	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm	625 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 ppm	Not Available	Sk

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-propanol	Propyl alcohol, n-; (n-Propanol)	250 ppm	250 ppm	4000 ppm
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) hydrogen phosphate	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	160 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	960 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	Butyl bis(2-ethylhexyl)phosphate	0.6 ppm	0.75 ppm	0.75 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-propanol	4,000 ppm	800 ppm
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Solvent Blue 4	Not Available	Not Available

## 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>8.2.2. Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	▶ Overalls.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
TEFLON	A
VITON	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
PVC	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AB-3 P2	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Blue flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.
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Continued...

## LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.84
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	360
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	4
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	96	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	21	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	13.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	2.1	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	1.9 @ 20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## 9.2. Other information

	Not Available
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## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2.Chemical stability</b>	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.

LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
n-propanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4032 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 4 mg open SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4940 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg(open)-mod
C.I. Solvent Blue 4	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's msds unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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<b>N-PROPANOL</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
<b>LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE, DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ACID PHOSPHATE, C.I. SOLVENT BLUE 4</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☹	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☹
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☹	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☹
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✔
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☹	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✔	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☹

**Legend:**   
 ✔ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

**CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**12.1. Toxicity**

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-propanol	LOW	LOW
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	HIGH	HIGH

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-propanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.25)
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	LOW (BCF = 6)

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
n-propanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.325)
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	LOW (KOC = 17160)

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT and vPvB Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

No data available


**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

	
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## LYRECO PERMANENT MARKER C/TIP BLUE

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	☣Y

## Land transport (ADR)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. Packing group	III
14.3. UN proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions 163 640E 650 Limited quantity 5 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. Packing group	III
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 3L
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. Packing group	III
14.3. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E , S-E Special provisions 163 223 955 Limited Quantities 5 L

## Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. Packing group	III
14.3. UN proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	3 Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code F1 Limited quantity 5 L Equipment required PP, EX, A Fire cones number 0

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Continued...



Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	n-propanol	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	Y

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>n-propanol(71-23-8) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)", "EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles", "European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI", "European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31"
<b>di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate(298-07-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)"
<b>C.I. Solvent Blue 4(6786-83-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Proposals to identify Substances of Very High Concern: Annex XV reports for commenting by Interested Parties", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation"

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Regulation (EU) No 453/2010, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation: - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 - COSHH Essentials - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

#### ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
n-propanol	71-23-8	603-003-00-0	01-2119486761-29-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3	GHS02, GHS05, Dgr	H225, H318, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3, Acute Tox. 4	GHS02, GHS05, Dgr, GHS08	H225, H318, H336, H302

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
di(2-ethylhexyl) acid phosphate	298-07-7	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1C, Eye Dam. 1	GHS05, Dgr	H302, H312, H314, H318
2	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1C, Eye Dam. 1, Skin Corr. 1B, Aquatic Chronic 3, STOT SE 3, Skin Corr. 1A, Met. Corr. 1	GHS05, Dgr, Wng	H302, H312, H314, H318, H332, H412, H335, H290

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Solvent Blue 4	6786-83-0	Not Available	01-2119950688-22-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4	GHS07, Wng	H302, H332
2	Acute Tox. 4, Muta. 2, Carc. 1B, Aquatic Chronic 1, Flam. Liq. 2, Skin Sens. 1, Aquatic Acute 1, Acute Tox. 3, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Carc. 1A, Skin Sens. 1B	Wng, GHS08, Dgr, GHS09, GHS02, GHS06	H332, H341, H350, H410, H225, H317, H301, H315, H319, H335

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H290</b>	May be corrosive to metals
<b>H301</b>	Toxic if swallowed
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
R21	Harmful in contact with skin.
R34	Causes burns.
R53	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63(3)	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

#### Other information

#### DSD / DPD label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	F, Xn
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#### SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use...
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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