

## 319898 Lyreco Stamp Pad 70mmx110mm Red

Lyreco

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 35-4037

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 04/22/2013

Print Date: 02/15/2017

S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	319898 Lyreco Stamp Pad 70mmx110mm Red
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Stamp pad ink. NOTE: Information on this SDS refers to ink used in stamp pad, however, it applies to these inks in bulk.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Lyreco
Address	Deer Park Court, Donnington Wood Telford, TF2 7NB United Kingdom
Telephone	01952 286130
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.lyreco.co.uk
Email	steve.weston@lyreco.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**



#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

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

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
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

#### 2.2. Label elements

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

Continued...

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H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## 2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

## 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 regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.56-81-5 2.200-289-5 3.Not Available 4.01-2119471987-18-XXXX	10-30	<u>glycerol</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H319, H335 <sup>[1]</sup>
1.9005-65-6 2.500-019-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10-20	<u>sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H319, H341, H351, H335 <sup>[1]</sup>
1.111-46-6 2.203-872-2 3.603-140-00-6 4.01-2119457857-21-XXXX	1-10	<u>diethylene glycol</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H302 <sup>[3]</sup>
1.6410-26-0 2.229-096-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	<u>C.I. Pigment Red 21</u>	Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 <sup>[1]</sup>
1.7732-18-5 2.231-791-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	30-60	<u>water</u>	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

General	<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> <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</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, without delay.</li> <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>
<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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, without delay.</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**

Treat symptomatically.

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.

**EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT**

- ▶ 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.

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Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used.

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

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li></ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions.</p> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>acrolein</li><li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li></ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li></ul>
Major Spills	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <p>Moderate hazard.</p>

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li><li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li></ul>
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Store in original containers.</li></ul>

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.</li><li>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li></ul>

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

#### PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	glycerol	Glycerol, mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	diethylene glycol	2,2'-Oxydiethanol	101 mg/m3 / 23 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	860 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
diethylene glycol	Diethylene glycol	6.9 ppm	140 ppm	860 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 21	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

## 8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	► Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	► Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls.
Thermal hazards	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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B

\* 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 A-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 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), 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

Appearance	Red liquid with a slight irritating odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

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<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>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	273.42

## 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## 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>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea. Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition One of the mechanisms of skin irritation caused by surfactants is considered to be denaturation of the proteins of skin. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury.
<b>Chronic</b>	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

319898 Lyreco Stamp Pad 70mmx110mm Red	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 54000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >20-<39800 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 37260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg - mild Skin (rabbit): - slight
diethylene glycol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 12000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 50 mg mild Skin (human): 112 mg/3d-I mild

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Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild

C.I. Pigment Red 21	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway.
SORBITAN MONOOLEATE, ETHOXYLATED	The sorbitan esters are agents that typically find use as emulsifiers, stabilizers, and thickeners in foods, cosmetics and medical products. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate (TW80) is widely used as an emulsifier or solubilizer in a variety of foods, cosmetics and other commercial Products. Timed-mated Sprague-Dawley-derived (CD®) rats (25 per group) were exposed to 0, 500 or 5000 mg/kg/day of TW80. All treated females survived to scheduled necropsy and 19-23 pregnancies per group were confirmed. Average maternal body weight (gd 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, or 20) did not differ among treatment groups, nor was there a treatment related change in maternal weight gain during treatment or gestation (absolute or corrected). No differences among groups were noted for the number of corpora lutea per dam, the number of implantation sites per dam or the percent preimplantation loss per litter. In conclusion, the maternal LOAEL was 500 mg/kg/day (based upon an increase in maternal relative liver weight).
319898 Lyreco Stamp Pad 70mmx110mm Red & SORBITAN MONOOLEATE, ETHOXYLATED & C.I. PIGMENT RED 21 & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
GLYCEROL & SORBITAN MONOOLEATE, ETHOXYLATED	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
SORBITAN MONOOLEATE, ETHOXYLATED & DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	☐

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 12.1. Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
glycerol	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/L	2
glycerol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3
glycerol	EC0	24	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
diethylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	6.19174mg/L	3
diethylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	=84000mg/L	1
diethylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	62052.293mg/L	3
diethylene glycol	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	4
diethylene glycol	NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	=100mg/L	1

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW
diethylene glycol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
diethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 180)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
diethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT 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

Product / Packaging disposal	► Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

## Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class : Not Applicable Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) : Not Applicable Classification code : Not Applicable Hazard Label : Not Applicable Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited quantity : Not Applicable

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions : Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions : Not Applicable

Continued...



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Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : Not Applicable IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number : Not Applicable Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited Quantities : Not Applicable

## Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code : Not Applicable Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited quantity : Not Applicable Equipment required : Not Applicable Fire cones number : Not Applicable

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## GLYCEROL(56-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

## SORBITAN MONOOLEATE, ETHOXYLATED(9005-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union (EU) No-Longer Polymers List (NLP) (67/548/EEC)

## DIETHYLENE GLYCOL(111-46-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

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 Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

## C.I. PIGMENT RED 21(6410-26-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

## WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex IV - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a) (English)

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

Continued...

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## 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
glycerol	56-81-5	Not Available	01-2119471987-18-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Wng, GHS08, Dgr	H315, H319, H372, H335
2	Not Classified, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, STOT RE 1, STOT SE 3	Wng, GHS08, Dgr	H315, H319, H372, H335

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated	9005-65-6	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS07, Wng	H302, H312, H315, H319, H332, H335
2	Not Classified, Aquatic Chronic 3, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, Wng	H302, H312, H315, H319, H332, H335

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	603-140-00-6	01-2119457857-21-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
2	Acute Tox. 4, STOT RE 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Skin Irrit. 2	GHS08, Wng, Dgr	H302, H373, H319, H336, H315

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Pigment Red 21	6410-26-0	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS06, GHS05, Dgr, GHS02, Wng	H301, H226, H314
2	Not Classified, Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 2, Flam. Liq. 3	GHS06, GHS05, Dgr, GHS02, Wng	H301, H226, H314

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (C.I. Pigment Red 21)
Canada - DSL	N (C.I. Pigment Red 21)
Canada - NDSL	N (diethylene glycol; glycerol; water; sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	N (C.I. Pigment Red 21)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
Korea - KECI	N (C.I. Pigment Red 21)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (C.I. Pigment Red 21)
Philippines - PICCS	N (C.I. Pigment Red 21)
USA - TSCA	Y

**Legend:**  
 Y = All ingredients are on the inventory  
 N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Continued...

**Full text Risk and Hazard codes**

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H301</b>	Toxic if swallowed.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
glycerol	56-81-5, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0
sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated	9005-65-6, 1340-85-8, 141927-23-3, 178631-96-4, 209796-63-4, 253447-34-6, 361534-35-2, 37199-23-8, 37280-84-5, 51377-27-6, 541509-66-4, 61723-75-9, 8050-83-7, 9015-07-0, 9050-49-1, 9050-57-1

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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