

151012, 993487, 149969, 993512 Lyreco Whiteboard Ink WB7239 Blue

Lyreco

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5279-52

Version No: 3.1.1.1

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

Issue Date: 10/31/2017

Print Date: 11/02/2017

S.REACH.GBR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	151012, 993487, 149969, 993512 Lyreco Whiteboard Ink WB7239 Blue
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Marking, writing.
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	wise.mkt.pm.queries@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. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H225 - Flammable Liquid Category 2, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic 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

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
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.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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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 in accordance with local regulations.
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2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

HARMFUL: may cause lung damage if swallowed

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]
1.64-17-5 2.200-578-6 3.603-002-00-5 4.01-2119457610-43-XXXX 01-2120063206-63-XXXX	>50	<u>ethanol</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 2; H225 ^[3]
1.107-98-2 2.203-539-1 3.603-064-00-3 4.01-2119457435-35-XXXX	10-25	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H226, H336 ^[3]
1.67-63-0 2.200-661-7 3.603-117-00-0 4.01-2119457558-25-XXXX 01-2120063207-61-XXXX	2.5-10	<u>isopropanol</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336 ^[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 4. Classification drawn from C&L		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ’, carbon dioxide (CO2) ’, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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	▶ Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ For low viscosity materials (I) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	Alcohols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.

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
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	ethanol	Ethanol	1920 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	1-Methoxypropanol-2	375 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	568 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	375 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	560 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Sk
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	375 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	568 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	isopropanol	Propan-2-ol	999 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm	1250 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; (Ucar Triol HG-170)	100 ppm	160 ppm	660 ppm
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 [LEL] ppm	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. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
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
NEOPRENE	A
PVC	B
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C

Respiratory protection

Type A 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	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-3	-

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NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	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.

100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-
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* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

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	Blue highly flammable liquid with alcohol like odour; partly 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
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	8 @20C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	13	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.</p> <p>PGME has an offensive odour, and may cause drowsiness and unconsciousness if higher concentrations are inhaled, and severe reactions involving the eyes, nose and throat.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur.</p>
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Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Harmful amounts of PGME may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact; this may result in drowsiness, unconsciousness and depression. 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. 511ipa
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. When taken repeatedly, PGME may cause damage to liver and kidney, drowsiness and even unconsciousness and death. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.

151012, 993487, 149969, 993512 Lyreco Whiteboard Ink WB7239 Blue	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 12485.7375 mg/l/5h.d ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.
ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. 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. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

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

151012, 993487, 149969, 993512 Lyreco Whiteboard Ink	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
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151012, 993487, 149969, 993512 Lyreco Whiteboard Ink WB7239 Blue

WB7239 Blue	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=4600mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
	NOEC	96	Fish	=4600mg/L	1
isopropanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
	EC29	504	Crustacea	=100mg/L	1
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3YE

Land transport (ADR)

14.1.UN number	1263
14.2.UN proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4.Packing group	II
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) : 33 Classification code : F1 Hazard Label : 3 Special provisions : 163 640C 640D 650 Limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. 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)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. 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)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 163 367 Limited Quantities : 5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. 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 and reducing compound)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	163; 367; 640C; 650; 640D
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

14.7. 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

ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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 (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER(107-98-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
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 Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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 Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

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

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
ethanol	64-17-5	603-002-00-5	01-2119457610-43-XXXX, 01-2120063206-63-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Repr. 2, STOT RE 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Muta. 1B, Repr. 1A, Carc. 1A, Met. Corr. 1, Skin Corr. 1B, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Aerosol 1, Acute Tox. 3, STOT SE 1, Acute Tox. 4, STOT RE 2, Eye Dam. 1	Dgr, GHS01, GHS08, GHS05, GHS06	H225, H335, H304, H340, H336, H372, H315, H350, H318, H220, H301, H311, H331, H370, H360FD
1	Carc. 2	GHS08, Wng	H351
2	Carc. 2	GHS08, Wng	H351
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
2	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225
1	Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02, Dgr	H225

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
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propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	603-064-00-3	01-2119457435-35-XXXX
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Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3	GHS02, GHS07, Wng	H226, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 4	GHS02, Wng, GHS08, GHS03	H226, H336, H371, H335

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
isopropanol	67-63-0	603-117-00-0	01-2119457558-25-XXXX, 01-2120063207-61-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 Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS02, GHS07, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, STOT SE 1, Eye Irrit. 2A, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1C, Acute Tox. 3, Flam. Liq. 3	GHS02, Dgr, GHS08, GHS05, GHS06, GHS03	H225, H319, H336, H335, H370, H302, H312, H314, H331, H340

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; ethanol; isopropanol)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
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

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Other information

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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