Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Report

Project Number: SHAH0052168705

Applicant: Yixing Huhua Stationery Co.,ltd
Zhoutie Town,Yixing City,Jiangsu Province,China.

Issue Date: 2015-01-07

Sample Description:

The sample information was submitted and identified on client's behalf to be:

Product Name	:	STAMP PAD INK
Physical State	:	Liquid
Data Received	:	January 04, 2015
Data Reviewed	:	January 07, 2015

Service Requested:

Based on the information provided by the applicant, the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was generated in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, EU Commission Directive 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, for details please refer to attached pages.

Authorized By:

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STAMP PAD INK

Yixing Huhua Stationery Co.,ltd .

Version No: **1.0**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 453/2010)

Project number:SHAH0052168705
Issue Date: **07/01/2015**

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

1.1.Product Identifier

Product name	STAMP PAD INK
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable
EC number	Not Applicable
Index number	Not Applicable
REACH registration number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Refill Ink For Stamp Pad.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3.Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Yixing Huhua Stationery Co.,ltd .
Address	Zhoutie Town,Yixing City,Jiangsu Province,China.
Telephone	
Emergency telephone	
Email	
Importer name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email	

1.4.Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	
Emergency telephone numbers	
Other emergency telephone numbers	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1.Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a dangerous mixture according to directive 1999/45/EC, Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 (if applicable) and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

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	Not Applicable

2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	**NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

DSD / DPD label elements

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable

SAFETY ADVICE

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

	Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
	May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

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]
1.7732-18-5 2.231-791-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	45	water	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.56-81-5 2.200-289-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	44	Glycerin	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.147-14-8 2.205-685-1 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	6	C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.111-46-6 2.203-872-2 3.603-140-00-6 4.Not Available	5	diethylene glycol	R22 [2]	Acute Tox. 4 *; H302 [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

General	‣ Immediately give a glass of water. ‣ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ‣ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Other measures are usually unnecessary. If this product comes in contact with eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with water. ‣ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If skin or hair contact occurs: ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ‣ Wash out immediately with water. ‣ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ‣ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ‣ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ‣ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	‣ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Continued...

	Immediately give a glass of water.
Ingestion	▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.
for copper intoxication:

- Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
- If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
- Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
- If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalinising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occassional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.
- Products] A role for activated for charcoals or emesis is, as yet, unproven.
- In severe poisoning CaNa2EDTA has been proposed.

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. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider: ▸ foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well -ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	None known

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Continued...

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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)	Glycerin	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
Glycerin	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	30 mg/m3	310 mg/m3	2500 mg/m3
diethylene glycol	Diethylene glycol	6.9155 ppm	80 ppm	250 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available
Glycerin	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol	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. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream.
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:
STAMP PAD INK

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone,approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratoryprotection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class offilter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Continued...

BUTYL	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
VITON	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.

Protection Factor	Respirator	Respirator	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 pointorganic 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	Blue liquid

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)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not 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)	Not Available	**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. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Copper poisoning following exposure to copper dusts and fume may result in headache, cold sweat and weak pulse. Capillary, kidney, liver and brain damage are the longer term manifestations of such poisoning.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. A metallic taste, nausea, vomiting and burning feeling in the upper stomach region occur after ingestion of copper and its derivatives. The vomitus is usually green/blue and discolours contaminated skin.

Continued...

Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Exposure to copper, by skin, has come from its use in pigments, ointments, ornaments, jewellery, dental amalgams and IUDs (intra-uterine devices), and in killing fungi and algae. Although copper is used in the treatment of water in swimming pools and reservoirs, there are no reports of toxicity from these applications.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Copper salts, in contact with the eye, may produce inflammation of the conjunctiva, or even ulceration and cloudiness of the cornea.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Copper has fairly low toxicity. Some rare hereditary conditions (Wilson disease or hepatolenticular degeneration) can lead to accumulation of copper on exposure, causing irreversible damage to a variety of organs (liver, kidney, CNS, bone, vision) and lead to death.

STAMP PAD INK	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Glycerin	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10,000 mg/kg	[Manuf. C.G.]
		Eye (human): non irritant
		Skin (human): non irritant
	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit) 50 mg mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 12565 mg/kg	Skin (human): 112 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
	Not Available	Not Available

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.
STAMP PAD INK, WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 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

NOTE: Because ofsimilarities in structure to thalidomide, concerns have been raised about thepotential of all phthalimides (the basic building block of phthalocyanine) tocause malformation of a foetus in animals exposed to it. Animal studies, inpart, appear to support this proposition. Phthalocyanine dyes are probably notbiodegradable. Reversible reduction and decolourisation occurs under anaerobicconditions.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
Glycerin	LOW	LOW
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
Glycerin	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

Continued...

diethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 180)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
Glycerin	HIGH (KOC = 1)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	LOW (KOC = 10000000000)
diethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ‣ Reduction ‣ Reuse ‣ Recycling ‣ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
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. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Class: Not Applicable Subrisk: Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	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. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable 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

Continued...

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subrisk: 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. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.3. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
14.4. Environmental hazard	No relevant data
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable | Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	X

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

water(7732-18-5) 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)','EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex IV - Exemptions from the Obligation to Register in Accordance with Article 2(7)(a) (English)'
Glycerin(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)'
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3(147-14-8) 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)'
diethylene glycol(111-46-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	'European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)','EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances','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)','European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31'

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
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)
2	Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 2, Flam. Liq. 3	GHS05, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, Wng	H314, H301, H226

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Glycerin	56-81-5	Not Available	01-2119471987-18-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&LInventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)

Continued...

2	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 1	Wng, GHS08, Dgr	H315, H319, H372

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3	147-14-8	Not Available	01-2119458771-32-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Skin Sens. 1, Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Expl. 1.6	GHS07, Wng, GHS09	H317, H410, H315, H319

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	Wng, GHS08, Dgr	H302, H373, H319, H336, H315

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

R22	Harmful if swallowed.

Other information

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

end of SDS