

TEST REPORT



Test Report No. GGN/H(SDS)/25/000493 A1

Dated. 2025.03.05

Applicant / Company Name : Techink Industries
Address : A-21, Sector-80, Gautam Budh Nagar U.P India Pin Code - 201305
Telephone Number : +91-120-4582666, 4582667
Attention / Contact Person : Onkar Joshi
Tested Sample : Received on 2025.02.15 at 4:21 P.M.
Test Period : 2025.02.17 To 2025.03.03
Article / Sample Description : MSDS - White Board Marker Ink [BLACK, BLUE, RED, GREEN, BROWN, VIOLET, MAGENTA, LIGHT BLUE, YELLOW, ORANGE, TEAL, PURPLE, A-GREEN, NAVY-BLUE, GARNET RED, EMERALD, PLUM]
Country of Destination : EU
Model : -
Fiber Content : -
PO No. : -
Supplier's Code : -
Brand : -
Department Code / Buyer Name : -

Note:

1. The submitted sample(s) is / are Not Drawn by the Laboratory
2. Unless otherwise agreed upon, PASS or FAIL verdicts are given based on the measured values without any considerations of measurement uncertainties. Every test method has a measurement uncertainty which has been evaluated by the laboratory and are available on request. By taking measurement uncertainties into account, it might happen that measured values can neither be assessed as PASS nor as FAIL"
3. The testing conditions are followed as per the reported test standard. For additional test conditions, apart from the reported test conditions, the laboratory can be contacted for details.
4. The laboratory will retain the sample(s) for 45 days except for the mandatory retention period specified by the Regulatory Bodies and unless otherwise specified by the client.

Remarks:

1. Sample(s) is / are tested as on-received basis.
2. Test(s) performed as requested by applicant.
3. SDS generation has been done at TUV SUD South Asia PVT. LTD., Ranipet, India.

Report Amendment Remarks: The report no GGN/H(SDS)/25/000493 dated 2025-02-28 has been superseded. The test report is amended in terms of modification on admin page & physical property of received MSDS as per applicant's request.

Authorized By

Atal Anand
(Authorised Signatory)

Please Contact:

For any technical issues: Anuradha Dhamija at Anuradha.Dhamija@tuvsud.com

For any complaint: Ashima Sapra at: Ashima.Sapra@tuvsud.co

Techink Industries

Version No: 1.5

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Country Specific: EU

Issue Date: 28/02/2025

Print Date: 28/02/2025

S.REACH.GB-NIR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier :

Product name	White Board Marker Ink [BLACK, BLUE, RED, GREEN, BROWN, VIOLET, MAGENTA, LIGHT BLUE, YELLOW, ORANGE, TEAL, PURPLE, A-GREEN, NAVY-BLUE, GARNET RED, EMERALD, PLUM]
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Techink Industries
Address	A-21, SECTOR -80, NOIDA GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR, U.P. PIN CODE - 201305
Telephone	+91-120-4582666,4582667
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	onkar.joshi@techink.in

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

White Board Marker Ink

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains isopropanol, C.I. Vat Blue 4, propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer, C.I. Solvent Yellow 146.

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
ethanol	The material within this SDS meets the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with Annex XIII.
isopropanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.

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] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 64-17-5 2.200-578-6 3.603-002-00-5 4.Not Available	20	ethanol	Flammable Liquids Category 2; H225 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	
1. 67-63-0 2. 200-661-7 3. 603-117-00-0 4. Not Available	19	<u>isopropanol</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H225, H319, H336 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1333-86-4 2. 215-609-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	9	<u>C.I. Pigment Black 7</u>	EUH066 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1328-53-6 2. 215-524-7 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	8	<u>C.I. Pigment Green 7</u>	Not Classified [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 81-77-6 2. 201-375-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	8	<u>C.I. Vat Blue 4</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H302 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 107-98-2 2. 203-539-1 3. 603-064-00-3 4. Not Available	5	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H226, H336 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 5160-02-1 2. 225-935-3 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	5	<u>C.I. Pigment Red 53:1</u>	Not Classified [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				factor: Not Applicable	
				SCL: Not Available	
1. 94279-65-9 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	5	<u>C.I. Solvent Yellow 146</u>	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H317, H319, H411 ^[1]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
				SCL: Not Available	
1. 103-23-1 2. 203-090-1 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	4	<u>dioctyl adipate</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
				SCL: Not Available	
1. 122-62-3 2. 204-558-8 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	4	<u>dioctyl sebacate</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
				SCL: Not Available	
1. 147-14-8 2. 205-685-1 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	4	<u>C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
				SCL: Not Available	
1. 73398-61-5 2. 277-452-2 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	3	<u>caprylic-capric acid triglyceride</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
				SCL: Not Available	
1. 9005-67-8 2. 500-020-4 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	2	<u>sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				Applicable	
1. 1338-41-6 2. 215-664-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	2	<u>sorbitan</u> <u>monostearate</u>	Not Classified [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 68648-78-2 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1	<u>vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer</u>	Non hazardous [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 5281-04-9 2. 226-109-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1	<u>C.I. Pigment Red 57:1</u>	EUH066 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - 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	If skin contact occurs: - 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	- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. - 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, without delay.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. - If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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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 alkalising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
- It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
- Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.

[GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]

- A role for activated charcoals for emesis is, as yet, unproven.

In severe poisoning CaNa₂EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. for simple esters:

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 pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- **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.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- 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.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

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.
- Dry chemical powder.

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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. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

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. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	Inorganic derivative of Group 11 metal. Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA): - Forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones, especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone), will accelerate the rate of peroxidation. - Reacts violently with strong oxidizers, powdered aluminum (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminum bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminum triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid

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	(exothermic/incandescence), triisobutyl aluminum. - Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. - Quinones may be converted to quinone methides by a number of mechanisms. - Quinone methides are structurally related to quinones with one of the carbonyl oxygens replaced by a methylene group. Alcohols - are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. - reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen - react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium - should not be heated above 49 deg. - Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. - Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs	PNECs
	Exposure Pattern Worker	Compartment
ethanol	Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 380 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1900 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.114 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 950 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.75 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.79 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 580 mg/L (STP) 380 mg/kg food (Oral)
isopropanol	Dermal 888 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 500 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1000 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 319 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.089 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 26 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 178 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 51 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Inhalation 1 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.00006 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) *	50 mg/L (Water (Fresh))
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Dermal 4.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 16.4 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.25 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0029 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.25 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.01 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/L (STP)
C.I. Vat Blue 4	Inhalation 1.25 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 1.25 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Dermal 183 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 369 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 553.5 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 553.5 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 78 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0439 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) *	10 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 100 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 52.3 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 5.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 4.59 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

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Ingredient	DNELs	PNECs			
	Exposure Pattern Worker	Compartment			
	Oral 33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	100 mg/L (STP)			
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	Dermal 0.65 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.29 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.32 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.00056 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.32 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	10 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)			
dioctyl adipate	Oral 1.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.865 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)			
dioctyl sebacate	Not Available	0.865 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)			
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	Dermal 4.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 16.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0029 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.01 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/L (STP)			
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	Dermal 28 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 98.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 10 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0174 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 10 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.011 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.19 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.0011 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.38 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.138 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.269 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)			
sorbitan monostearate	Not Available	0.32 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.032 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.141 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1.141 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))			
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	Dermal 0.57 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.133 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0011 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.03 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.33 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.003 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 10 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)			

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	ethanol	Ethanol	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	isopropanol	Propan-2-ol	400 ppm / 999 mg/m3	1250 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	C.I. Pigment Black 7	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	7 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	C.I. Pigment Green 7	Copper and compounds: dust and mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	100 ppm / 375 mg/m3	568 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	100 ppm / 375 mg/m3	560 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	Copper and compounds: dust and mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH			
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available			
isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available			
C.I. Pigment Black 7	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available			
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available	Not Available			
C.I. Vat Blue 4	Not Available	Not Available			

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	Not Available	Not Available
dioctyl adipate	Not Available	Not Available
dioctyl sebacate	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	Not Available	Not Available
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	Not Available	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. For esters: ▸ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. ▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

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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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), 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.

Continued...

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Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
PVC	B
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C

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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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)
▶ 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. Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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	Black, Blue, Red, Green, Brown, Violet, Magenta,Light Blue,Yellow, Orange,Teal, Purple, A-Green, Navy Blue, Garnet Red, Emerald, Plum		
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)	4-7	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	7-13
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	23	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	21-23
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density	Not Available

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		(g/m3)	
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	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.
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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
4. Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.		
Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. Ingestion of ethanol (ethyl alcohol, 'alcohol') may produce nausea, vomiting, bleeding from the digestive tract, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Effects on the body: <table><tr><td>Blood concentration</td><td>Effects</td></tr></table>	Blood concentration	Effects
Blood concentration	Effects		

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	<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
	1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests.
	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. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres.	
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. 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. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. 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. Isopropanol, also known as IPA, is a chemical that has low toxicity when it comes to immediate exposure. It can irritate the eyes and cause discomfort in high concentrations of its vapors.	
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. Copper salts, in contact with the eye, may produce inflammation of the conjunctiva, or even ulceration and cloudiness of the cornea. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility 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. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents. Some anthraquinone dyes are known to cause cancer, while others cause allergies at first instance of contact or produce toxic immune responses. Animal testing has shown that some of these dyes may cause skin inflammation or birth defects. 2-Ethylhexanoic acid, its esters and salts may induce cancer (specifically, liver cancer), liver damage, and developmental and reproductive toxicity as evidenced on histological analysis. It may also cause mild skin and severe eye irritation. For copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. Animal testing shows that skin in exposure to copper may lead to hardness of the skin, scar formation, exudation and reddish changes. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration.	
White Board Marker Ink	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate

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	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe	
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	Skin (Human): 70%/2D	
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate	
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Pigment Black 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Pigment Green 7	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.084<5.212 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 8400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Vat Blue 4	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=1050 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >6 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.24 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
dioctyl adipate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8410 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.7 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7392 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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dioctyl sebacate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.7 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1280 mg/kg ^[2]	
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.084<5.212 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >23500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >38000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human - woman): 20%
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sorbitan monostearate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 31000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human - woman): 10%
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 800ug - Mild
vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.76 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

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

White Board Marker Ink	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.
ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness.
C.I. VAT BLUE 4	No irritant effect on eye or skin * * Heubach MSDS
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	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. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.
C.I. PIGMENT RED 53:1	Repeated exposure to C.I. Pigment Red 53 (calcium) leads to anaemia, effects on the spleen, liver and kidneys.
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	* BASF SDS Mouse: Sensitiser ** Brentagg SDS
DIOCTYL ADIPATE	DEHA has been demonstrated to induce liver adenomas and carcinomas in mice but not in rats The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Continued...

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CAPRYLIC-CAPRIC ACID TRIGLYCERIDE	EYE EFFECTS: Human Mucous Membranes (undiluted samples) = No eye irritation SKIN EFFECTS: Draize Skin Test = No or slight irritation potential. Buehler Sensitization = No reaction. Human Skin Patch Tests (undiluted samples) = No perceptible skin irritation. * Abitec MSDS Miglyol 812, a mixture of medium-chain triglycerides, has been identified as an oral vehicle that could improve the solubility and possibly the bioavailability of orally administered drugs during the non-clinical safety assessment. The toxicity of Miglyol was assessed in Göttingen minipigs upon daily oral administration (gavage) for six weeks, at dosing-volumes of 0.5 and 2 mL/kg/day, compared to controls receiving 0.5% carboxymethyl cellulose/0.1% Tween) 80 in water at 2 mL/kg/day. For group E aliphatic esters (polyol esters): The polyol esters, including trimethylolpropane (TMP). Pentaerythritol (PE) and dipentaerythritol (diPE) are unique in their chemical characteristics since they lack beta-tertiary hydrogen atoms, thus leading to stability against oxidation and elimination. For triglycerides: Carboxylic acid esters will undergo enzymatic hydrolysis by ubiquitously expressed GI esterases. The rate of hydrolysis is dependant on the structure of the ester, and may therefore be rapid or rather slow. For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute, 1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating.
SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE, ETHOXYLATED	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel concluded that listed polysorbates are safe in cosmetics when formulated to be non-irritating. This conclusion supersedes the conclusion reached in the 1984, 2000, and 2001 CIR safety assessments. For sorbitan esters, ethoxylated (syn: polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters): Some of the early short-term studies with these polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters in rats and hamsters showed deleterious effects. Subsequent work suggests that these were largely due to diarrhoea resulting from a large amount of unabsorbed polyglycol, possibly aggravated in some experiments by the use of an unsuitable basal diet. Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers.
VINYL BUTYRAL/ VINYL ALCOHOL/ VINYL ACETATE TERPOLYMER	as CAS 27360-07-2 [CCINFO MONSANTO] as CAS 63148-65-2 [RTECS]
C.I. PIGMENT RED 57:1	Showed no genotoxic effects in bacteria and chromosomal aberration test in vitro. In a combined repeat dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test, increase of kidney weights and decrease of thymus weight were observed in parental animals at the highest dose (1000 mg/kg/day) At the terminal necropsy, gross changes included small thymus up to the lowest dose (100 mg/kg/day). In the histopathological examinations, regenerated renal tubular epithelium was also seen at the middle dose (33 mg/kg/day) and the highest. and oestrus cycle and also for dams during the pregnancy and lactation period. Therefore, NOEL was less than 100 mg/kg/day for repeated dose toxicity as well as more than 1000 mg/kg/day for reproductive toxicity
White Board Marker Ink & ISOPROPANOL & DIOCTYL ADIPATE & C.I. PIGMENT RED 57:1	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
White Board Marker Ink & C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
White Board Marker Ink & 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). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.
ETHANOL & ISOPROPANOL & SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE	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.
ISOPROPANOL & DIOCTYL ADIPATE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 7 & C.I. PIGMENT GREEN 7 & C.I. PIGMENT RED 53:1	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIOCTYL ADIPATE & SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE, ETHOXYLATED	Reproductive effector in rats.
DIOCTYL ADIPATE & DIOCTYL SEBACATE	Group B substances are derived from linear diacids and mono functional alcohols. They have widespread applications as lubricants, solvents, and plasticisers.
SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE, ETHOXYLATED & SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE	The sorbitan esters are agents that typically find use as emulsifiers, stabilizers, and thickeners in foods, cosmetics and medical products. They do not represent a toxicological concern since they are derived from naturally occurring materials and are ultimately metabolised back to these same natural constituents.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

White Board Marker Ink	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1

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	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.51-4.8	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	153.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
C.I. Vat Blue 4	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	23300mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>2000mg/l	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.9-1.8	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>3.8mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>2.2mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	500mg/l	1
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dioctyl adipate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>78mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.4mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.77mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.6mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.4mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.48-0.85mg/L	4
dioctyl sebacate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.33-11	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	2

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	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	50mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>2.2mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	>53mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>2.2mg/l	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>56mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>13mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.55<2mg/l	2
sorbitan monostearate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.7-1.8	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.941mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.531mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	33mg/l	2
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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					

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

For Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.

For copper:

Atmospheric Fate - Copper is unlikely to accumulate in the atmosphere due to a short residence time for airborne copper aerosols. Airborne coppers, however, may be transported over large distances.

For Isopropanol (IPA):

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28;

Half-life (hr) air: 33-84;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06;

BOD 5: 1.19,60%;

COD: 1.61-2.30, 97%;

ThOD: 2.4;

BOD 20: >70%.

Environmental Fate: IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%).

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For copper: Ecotoxicity - Significant effects are expected on various species of microalgae, some species of macroalgae, and a range of invertebrates, including crustaceans, gastropods and sea urchins. Copper is moderately toxic to crab and their larvae and is highly toxic to gastropods (mollusks, including oysters, mussels and clams).

For Copper: Typical foliar levels of copper are: Uncontaminated soils (0.3-250 mg/kg) ; Contaminated soils (150-450 mg/kg) ; Mining/smelter soils (6.1-25 mg/kg) 80 mg/kg 300 mg/kg).

Terrestrial Fate: Plants - Generally, vegetation reflects soil copper levels in its foliage.

For Anthraquinone Dyes:

Environmental Fate: Anthraquinone dyes are aerobically degraded in a manner similar to anthraquinone or anthraquinone-2-sulfonate. It has been demonstrated that three bacterial strains could grow with the anthraquinone dye Acid Blue 277:1 as a sole source of energy. For Organic Pigments:

Environmental Fate: Organic pigments are highly persistent in natural environments.

Atmospheric Fate: The chemical processes underlying breakdown of organic pigments through light or atmospheric conditions are difficult to clarify. NOTE: Because of similarities in structure to thalidomide, concerns have been raised about the potential of all phthalimides (the basic building block of phthalocyanine) to cause malformation of a foetus in animals exposed to it. Animal studies, in part, appear to support this proposition.

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)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
C.I. Vat Blue 4	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
dioctyl adipate	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.08 days)
dioctyl sebacate	LOW	LOW
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	HIGH	HIGH
sorbitan monostearate	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
C.I. Pigment Green 7	LOW (BCF = 74)
C.I. Vat Blue 4	LOW (LogKOW = 7.73)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	LOW (BCF = 15)
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	LOW (LogKOW = -1.57)
dioctyl adipate	HIGH (BCF = 2700)
dioctyl sebacate	LOW (LogKOW = 10.2268)
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	LOW (BCF = 11)
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.23)
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 0.92)
sorbitan monostearate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1)
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	LOW (BCF = 6.9)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
C.I. Vat Blue 4	LOW (Log KOC = 1401000)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
dioctyl adipate	LOW (Log KOC = 48630)
dioctyl sebacate	LOW (Log KOC = 562800)

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Ingredient	Mobility
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	LOW (Log KOC = 10000000000)
sorbitan monostearate	LOW (Log KOC = 565.1)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

One or more ingredients within this SDS has the potential of causing ozone depletion and/or photochemical ozone creation.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3YE

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1993				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	I				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				

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14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	33
	Classification code	F1
	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	0
	Transport Category	1
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. *	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3H
14.4. Packing group	I	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	361
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	351
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	I	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	0

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1993	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	I	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	274

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Limited quantity	0
Equipment required	PP, EX, A
Fire cones number	1

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethanol	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available
C.I. Vat Blue 4	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	Not Available
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	Not Available
dioctyl adipate	Not Available
dioctyl sebacate	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	Not Available
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate	Not Available
vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethanol	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Green 7	Not Available
C.I. Vat Blue 4	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 53:1	Not Available
C.I. Solvent Yellow 146	Not Available
dioctyl adipate	Not Available
dioctyl sebacate	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	Not Available
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	Not Available
sorbitan monostearate	Not Available
vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Red 57:1	Not Available

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SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethanol 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

Europe EC Inventory

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

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

isopropanol 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

Europe EC Inventory

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

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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C.I. Pigment Black 7 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Europe EC Inventory

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Pigment Green 7 is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Vat Blue 4 is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer 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

Europe EC Inventory

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

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

C.I. Pigment Red 53:1 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Europe EC Inventory

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

C.I. Solvent Yellow 146 is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

dioctyl adipate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Europe EC Inventory

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

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International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

dioctyl sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1 is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

caprylic-capric acid triglyceride is found on the following regulatory lists

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

sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory

sorbitan monostearate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

- International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

C.I. Pigment Red 57:1 is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
ethanol	64-17-5	603-002-00-5	Not Available

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; Carc. 1B; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 1; STOT SE 3; Muta. 1B; Repr. 1A; Met. Corr. 1; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 1; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1	Dgr; GHS08; GHS01; GHS09; GHS05; GHS06	H225; H350; H411; H335; H304; H340; H336; H372; H315; H360; H318; H220; H301; H311; H331; H370; H317

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	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
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Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

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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. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS07; GHS02; Dgr	H225; H319; H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 1; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Corr. 1C; Acute Tox. 3; Eye Dam. 1	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.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Pigment Black 7	1333-86-4	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	STOT SE 3; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT RE 1; Self-heat. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Flam. Sol. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Carc. 1A	GHS08; Dgr; GHS06; GHS02; GHS09	H335; H319; H372; H251; H228; H315; H370; H410; H332; H350

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Pigment Green 7	1328-53-6	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aquatic Chronic 3		H412
2	Aquatic Chronic 3		H412
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Acute Tox. 4; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS07; Wng	H312; H319; H335
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
C.I. Vat Blue 4	81-77-6	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	Not Available	Not Available
2	Aquatic Chronic 3; Acute Tox. 4	GHS07; Wng	H412; H302
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
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	603-064-00-3	Not Available

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	GHS07; GHS02; Wng	H226; H336
2	STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 3; Flam. Liq. 2	GHS02; GHS08; GHS03; GHS06; Dgr	H336; H371; H335; H319; H331; H225

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 53:1	5160-02-1	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
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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	Aquatic Chronic 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Sens. 1	GHS09; GHS08; GHS06; Dgr	H411; H332; H301; H317

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dioctyl adipate	103-23-1	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	Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Carc. 2; Repr. 2	GHS09; GHS06; Dgr; GHS08	H400; H410; H315; H319; H302; H312; H332; H351; H361
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
dioctyl sebacate	122-62-3	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	Acute Tox. 4; Aquatic Chronic 4	GHS07; Wng	H302; H413
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
C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1	147-14-8	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
1	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
caprylic-capric acid triglyceride	73398-61-5	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	Not Available	Not Available
2	Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS09	H412
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 4	GHS09; Wng	H400; H413

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated	9005-67-8	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
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Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

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Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	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
sorbitan monostearate	1338-41-6	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	Not Available	Not Available
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS07; Wng	H319; H412

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 57:1	5281-04-9	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	Acute Tox. 4; Aquatic Chronic 3; STOT RE 2; Skin Sens. 1	Wng; GHS08	H332; H412; H373; H315; H319; H335; H317

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; isopropanol; C.I. Pigment Black 7; C.I. Pigment Green 7; C.I. Vat Blue 4; propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; C.I. Pigment Red 53:1; C.I. Solvent Yellow 146; dioctyl adipate; dioctyl sebacate; caprylic-capric acid triglyceride; sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated; sorbitan monostearate; vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer; C.I. Pigment Red 57:1)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer)
Japan - ENCS	No (C.I. Solvent Yellow 146; vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer)
Korea - KECI	No (C.I. Solvent Yellow 146)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (ethanol; isopropanol; C.I. Pigment Black 7; C.I. Pigment Green 7; C.I. Vat Blue 4 propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; C.I. Pigment Red 53:1; dioctyl adipate; dioctyl sebacate; C.I. Pigment Blue 15:1; caprylic-capric acid triglyceride; sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated; sorbitan monostearate; vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer; C.I. Pigment Red 57:1); No (C.I. Solvent Yellow 146)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Pigment Green 7; C.I. Vat Blue 4; C.I. Pigment Red 53:1; C.I. Solvent Yellow 146; dioctyl sebacate; sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated; C.I. Pigment Red 57:1)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C.I. Solvent Yellow 146; caprylic-capric acid triglyceride; sorbitan monostearate, ethoxylated; vinyl butyral/ vinyl alcohol/ vinyl acetate terpolymer)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	28/02/2025
Initial Date	19/02/2025

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Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H251	Self-heating; may catch fire.
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.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.5	28/02/2025	Hazards identification - Classification

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. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Disclaimer: "The information in SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product."

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
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

Continued...

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- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	Expert judgement
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H336	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, H412	Calculation method

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end of SDS