

TEST REPORT



Test Report No. GGN/H(SDS)/25/000145

Dated. 2025.01.16

Applicant / Company Name	: Techink Industries
Address	: A-21, Sector 80, Phase 2, Noida - 201305
Attention / Contact Person	: Onkar Joshi
Tested Sample	: Received on 2025.01.16 at 1:53 P.M.
Test Period	: 2025.01.13 To 2025.01.16
Article / Sample Description	: MSDS - Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD] :-Black, Blue, Violet, Brown, Purple, Orange, Pink, Yellow, Green, Red, Peach, Grey, Light Green, Yellow Green, Blue Green, Ocean, Sky Blue, Lilac, Skin, Light Yellow, Lavender, Camel, Olive Green/Dark Green, Tint, Orange Red ,Light Brown, Light Violet, Deep Yellow, Blue Grey, Yellow Orange, Turquoise Blue , Light Black, Crimson Red, Rose Red. Fl Yellow, Fl Pink, Fl Blue, Gold/Yellow, Navy Blue, Steel Grey, Sea Green, Peacock Green, Dark Grey, Coffee, Palm Green, Pine, Blush Pink, Bright Red, Magenta, Dark Blue, Smoke , Grey Rose Wood
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.

Authorized By

Iswarchandra Yadav
(Authorised Signatory)

Please Contact:

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

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

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

Techink Industries

Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)
Country Specific: EU

Issue Date: 16/01/2025
Print Date: 16/01/2025
S.REACH.GB-NIR.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Marking ink; Filling in pen
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, Uttar Pradesh India
Telephone	+91-120-4582667
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]	H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A
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

Hazard statement(s)

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one.

2.3. Other hazards

- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605
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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. 7732-18-5 2.231-791-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	75.6485	<u>water</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 57-55-6 2.200-338-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10	<u>propylene glycol</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 57-13-6 2.200-315-5 3.Not Available 4.None	5	<u>urea</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor:	Not Available

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

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
				Not Applicable	
1. 2783-94-0 2. 220-491-7 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	2.5	<u>C.I. Food Yellow 3</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 56-81-5 2. 200-289-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1	<u>glycerol</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 50-70-4 2. 200-061-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1	<u>D-sorbitol</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 3844-45-9 2. 223-339-8 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1	<u>C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1934-21-0 2. 217-699-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.9	<u>C.I. Acid Yellow 23</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 8004-92-0 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.85	<u>C.I. Acid Yellow 3</u>	Non hazardous ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 3520-42-1 2. 222-529-8 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.8	<u>C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 2611-82-7 2. 220-036-2 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.8	<u>C.I. Acid Red 18</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

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. 3567-69-9 2. 222-657-4 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.4	<u>C.I. Acid Red 14</u>	Not Classified [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 17372-87-1 2. 241-409-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	0.1	<u>eosin yellowish</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 26530-20-1 2. 247-761-7 3. 613-112-00-5 4. Not Available	0.001	<u>2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H301, H311, H314, H317, H318, H330, H400, H410 [2]	inhalation: ATE = 0,27 mg/L (dusts or mists) dermal: ATE = 311 mg/kg bw oral: ATE = 125 mg/kg bw Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; H317: C≥0,0015% M=100 M=100 Acute M factor: 100 Chronic M factor: 100	Not Available
1. 2634-33-5 2. 220-120-9 3. 613-088-00-6 4. Not Available	0.0005	<u>1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one</u> [e]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H317, H318, H400 [2]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H317: C≥0,05% Acute M factor: 10 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 eyes: - Wash out immediately with water. - If irritation continues, seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Continued...

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

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

Treat symptomatically.

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

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

BASIC TREATMENT

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

ADVANCED TREATMENT

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

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Continued...

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

nitrogen oxides (NOx)
sulfur oxides (SOx)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	▸ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).

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	▸ 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	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water. 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.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

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SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs	PNECs
	Exposure Pattern Worker	Compartment
propylene glycol	Inhalation 168 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) <i>Inhalation 0.05 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *</i>	260 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 183 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 26 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 572 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 57.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 50 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 20000 mg/L (STP)
urea	Dermal 500 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 292 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 500 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 292 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) <i>Dermal 300 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.125 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 42 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 300 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 125 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Oral 42 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i>	0.047 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 100 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.407 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 68.66 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 6.866 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 121 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP)
C.I. Food Yellow 3	Dermal 833.333 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1469.298 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 416.667 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.362319 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 208.333 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.113 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.132 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.011 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 72054.279 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 72054.279 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 34499.718 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.76 mg/L (STP)
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Dermal 30 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 106 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 10.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.0187 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.01 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 100 mg/L (STP)
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Dermal 52.82 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 372.52 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 26.41 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.09186 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 26.41 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.12 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.2 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.012 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.47 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.047 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.024 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
C.I. Acid Red 18	Dermal 7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 24.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 2.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.0037 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 2.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.01 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.392 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.039 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.02 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	0.0022 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.00122 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.00022 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.0475 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.00475 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.0082 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Dermal 0.966 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 6.81 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.345 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.0012 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.00403 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.0011 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.000403 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.0499 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.00499 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 3 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.03 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: total vapour and particulates	150 ppm / 474 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	glycerol	Glycerol, mist	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
urea	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Food Yellow 3	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
D-sorbitol	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 18	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 14	Not Available	Not Available
eosin yellowish	Not Available	Not Available
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
C.I. Acid Red 18	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³
C.I. Acid Red 14	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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. 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. ▶ Butyl rubber gloves ·Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)

Continued...

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

computer-generated selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

« CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

B: 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.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
MICROFLEX® 93-260
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 79-700
DermaShield™ 73-711

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

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.

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, Violet, Brown, Purple, Orange, Pink, Yellow, Green, Red, Peach, Grey, Light Green, Yellow Green, Blue Green, Ocean, Sky Blue, Lilac, Skin, Light Yellow, Lavender, Camel, Olive Green/Dark Green, Tint, Orange Red, Light Brown, Light Violet, Deep Yellow, Blue Grey, Yellow Orange, Turquoise Blue, Light Black, Crimson Red, Rose Red, Fl Yellow, Fl Pink, Fl Blue, Gold/Yellow, Navy Blue, Steel Grey, Sea Green, Peacock Green, Dark Grey, Coffee, Palm Green, Pine, Blush Pink, Bright Red,
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Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

Magenta, Dark Blue, Smoke , Grey Rose Wood

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Glycolic & Mild	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.5-8.5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1.7-2.6
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	27-30
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 (g/m3)	Not Available
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

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product 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.
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Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

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 propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Symptoms included increased heart-rate (tachycardia), excessive sweating (diaphoresis) and grand mal seizures in a 15 month child who ingested large doses (7.5 ml/day for 8 days) as an ingredient of vitamin preparation. 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. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.
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. A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. Propylene glycol is thought to be sensitizing following the regular use of topical creams by eczema patients. Testing in humans showed that 16% of exposed individuals, irritation occurred, with 12.5% showing toxic or allergic reactions.

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available																		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																						
Not Available	Not Available																						
water	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available																		
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propylene glycol	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/4h^[1]</td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human - child): 30%/96H(continuous) - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human - man): 10%/2D</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human): 104mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human): 20%</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human): 500mg/7D - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		Skin (Human - child): 30%/96H(continuous) - Moderate		Skin (Human - man): 10%/2D		Skin (Human - woman): 30%/96H - Mild		Skin (Human): 104mg/3D (intermittent) - Moderate		Skin (Human): 20%		Skin (Human): 500mg/7D - Mild		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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urea	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: 8200 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 8471 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Skin (Human): 20%/24H - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Human): 22mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: 8200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	Oral (Rat) LD50: 8471 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 20%/24H - Moderate		Skin (Human): 22mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]												
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	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]																						

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

C.I. Food Yellow 3	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) 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]
glycerol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.85 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
D-sorbitol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 15900 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 10300 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 18	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
C.I. Acid Red 14	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
eosin yellowish	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 311 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 248 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 0.1%
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 454 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human - man): 0.05%
		Skin (Human): 1%/1H
		Skin (Human): 5%/48H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[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

UREA	Altered sleep time, change in motor activity, antipsychosis, dyspnea, methaemoglobinaemia, convulsions, lymphomas recorded. Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans. For urea: Urea is used in ointments and creams to treat dry skin. Long-term follow-up studies have indicated that the substance does not cause allergy, and is virtually free from side effects.
C.I. FOOD YELLOW 3	Acceptable daily intake as food additive = 2.5 mg/kg FAO/WHO 1982
GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity.
C.I. ACID YELLOW 23	Suspected allergen *[Hawley's] Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	Studies done on animals showed that quinoline and its metabolites are almost completely excreted via the urine but caused fatty liver and bile duct proliferation in some cases. There is no evidence to suggest that quinoline causes cancer in humans, but it is reported to cause liver cancer in rats and skin cancer in mice.
C.I. ACID RED 52, SODIUM SALT	Hamster cell mutagen
C.I. ACID RED 18	Sensitivity reactions have been reported. The results of animal tests were such that the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food additives recommended that its use in food is acceptable. There is no evidence of carcinogenicity, genotoxicity, neurotoxicity, or reproductive and developmental toxicity at the permitted dietary exposures; the European acceptable daily intake (ADI) is 0.7 mg/kg and the WHO/FAO ADI is 4 mg/kg.[1]:460 The production process may result in unsulphonated aromatic amines present in concentrations of up to 100 mg/kg which may be linked to cancer. The lake pigment form of the colour additive can also increase the intake of aluminium beyond the tolerable weekly intake (TWI) of 1 mg/kg/week. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
C.I. ACID RED 14	Detailed analysis of molecular structure indicates that the azo colourant can split off cancer-causing arylamines. The azo linkage, a double bond between two nitrogen atoms, is considered the most unstable part of an azo dye.
EOSIN YELLOWISH	Bacterial cell mutagen Topical, oral, and intravenous use of fluorescein usually causes nausea, diarrhoea, hives, acute hypotension, hyper allergic reaction, heart attack and even sudden death. As such, health care staff should use prophylactic antihistamines and always prepare for possible emergency resuscitation to reduce risk and prevent death from emergencies.
2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	ROHM & HAAS Data ADI: 0.03 mg/kg/day NOEL: 60 mg/kg/day
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. The predominant fate of the thiazole ring is oxidative ring scission catalysed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) and formation of the corresponding alpha-dicarbonyl metabolites and thioamide derivatives. The well-established toxicity associated with thioamides and thioureas has led to the speculation that thiazole toxicity is attributed to ring scission yielding the corresponding thioamide metabolite. Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation, but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response.
Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD] & C.I. ACID YELLOW 23 & 2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE &	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.

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	
Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD] & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most.
WATER & 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL & UREA ^ EOSIN YELLOWISH	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.
UREA & C.I. FOOD YELLOW 3 & GLYCEROL & C.I. ACID YELLOW 23 & C.I. ACID RED 14 8. 2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	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.
C.I. FOOD YELLOW 3 & C.I. Acid Yellow 3 & C.I. ACID RED 18 & C.I. ACID RED 14	There has been public concern that food colourings may cause ADHD-like behavior in children. These concerns have led the FDA and other food safety authorities to regularly review the scientific literature, and led the UK FSA to commission a study by researchers at Southampton University of the effect of a mixture of six food dyes (Tartrazine, Allura Red AC, Ponceau 4R, Quinoline Yellow WS, Sunset Yellow and Carmoisine (dubbed the 'Southampton 6')) and sodium benzoate (preservative) on children in the general population, who consumed them in beverages; the study published in 2007.
C.I. ACID BLUE 9, DISODIUM SALT & C.I. ACID RED 14	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.
C.I. ACID RED 18 & EOSIN YELLOWISH	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria

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

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body s hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.

Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2

Continued...

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/L	4
urea	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24541.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3910mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	5040h	Fish	>=1.71mg/l	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24541.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.65-8.48mg/l	4
C.I. Food Yellow 3	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	44524mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	113.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.729mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
glycerol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>11mg/L	2
D-sorbitol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	8408.53mg/L	4
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=10mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>132<276mg/l	2
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.29	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>125mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>120mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>120mg/l	2
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 18	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2

Continued...

Colour pen Ink[SP DELUXE]& [SPNTD]

C.I. Acid Red 14	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	115.097mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	34.823mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	34.823mg/l	2
eosin yellowish	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	51.3mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	51.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.15mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	840h	Fish	0.009mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.057-0.178mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.041-0.104mg/l	4
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.07mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.04mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.097mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.067-0.29mg/L	4
Legend: <i>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</i>					

Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters. This process can adversely affect aquatic life by consuming oxygen needed by aquatic organisms for survival.

For Acid Dyes: Environmental Fate: Many dyes are visible in water at very low concentrations. Textile processing waste waters are therefore usually highly colored and discharge in open waters presents an aesthetic problem.

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
urea	LOW	LOW
glycerol	LOW	LOW
D-sorbitol	LOW	LOW
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	HIGH	HIGH
C.I. Acid Red 18	HIGH	HIGH
C.I. Acid Red 14	HIGH	HIGH
eosin yellowish	HIGH	HIGH
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
urea	LOW (BCF = 10)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
D-sorbitol	LOW (LogKOW = -3.0108)
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -4.94)
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	LOW (BCF = 3)
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	LOW (LogKOW = 1.06)
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -0.01)
C.I. Acid Red 18	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6301)
C.I. Acid Red 14	LOW (LogKOW = 0)
eosin yellowish	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8032)
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = 2.561)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
urea	LOW (Log KOC = 4.191)
glycerol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
D-sorbitol	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	LOW (Log KOC = 79.38)
C.I. Acid Red 18	LOW (Log KOC = 1572000)
C.I. Acid Red 14	LOW (Log KOC = 220300)
eosin yellowish	LOW (Log KOC = 18860)
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (Log KOC = 2120)

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

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

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
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable

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14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

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

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

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
water	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
urea	Not Available
C.I. Food Yellow 3	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
D-sorbitol	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 18	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 14	Not Available
eosin yellowish	Not Available
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
urea	Not Available
C.I. Food Yellow 3	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available

Continued...

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Product name	Ship Type
D-sorbitol	Not Available
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	Not Available
C.I. Acid Yellow 3	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 18	Not Available
C.I. Acid Red 14	Not Available
eosin yellowish	Not Available
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

urea is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

C.I. Food Yellow 3 is found on the following regulatory lists

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

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

D-sorbitol is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

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. Acid Yellow 23 is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

C.I. Acid Yellow 3 is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

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

C.I. Acid Red 18 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Continued...

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

C.I. Acid Red 14 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)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

eosin yellowish is found on the following regulatory lists

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

2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

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

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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	Not Available
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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
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1A; Acute Tox. 2	GHS05; Dgr; GHS02; GHS06	H318; H226; H314; H301; H411; H335

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
propylene glycol	57-55-6	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 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT SE 3; Skin Sens. 1	GHS09; Wng; GHS08	H410; H319; H315; H335; H336; H317; H301

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
urea	57-13-6	Not Available	None

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	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Carc. 2; STOT SE 2; Aquatic Chronic 4; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Sens. 1; Acute Tox. 4; Resp. Sens. 1	GHS08; Dgr	H315; H319; H335; H351; H413; H302; H312; H332

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Food Yellow 3	2783-94-0	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; STOT RE 2	Wng; GHS09; GHS08	H315; H319; H335; H411; H373

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
glycerol	56-81-5	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	STOT RE 1; STOT SE 3; Skin Corr. 1; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 4	GHS08; Dgr; GHS05	H372; H335; H314; H318; H332

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
D-sorbitol	50-70-4	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	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
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. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	3844-45-9	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	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT RE 2; Muta. 2; Aquatic Chronic 3	Wng; GHS08	H315; H319; H373; H341; H412

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Acid Yellow 23	1934-21-0	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Skin Sens. 1; Resp. Sens. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2; Repr. 2	GHS08; Dgr; GHS09	H317; H334; H411; H361

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

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Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt	3520-42-1	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	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 3; Skin Sens. 1	GHS07; Dgr	H315; H319; H335; H412; H317

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Acid Red 18	2611-82-7	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Muta. 2	Wng; GHS08	H302; H315; H319; H335; H341

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
C.I. Acid Red 14	3567-69-9	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	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335; H412

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
eosin yellowish	17372-87-1	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07; Wng	H319
2	Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1; Aquatic Chronic 3; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1	GHS05; Dgr; GHS06	H317; H318; H412; H332; H301; H311; H314
1		GHS08; Wng	H319; H341
2		GHS08; Wng	H319; H341

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	26530-20-1	613-112-00-5	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1B; Skin Sens. 1; Acute Tox. 3; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS05; GHS09; GHS06; Dgr	H302; H311; H314; H317; H331; H410
2	Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 3; Skin Corr. 1; Skin Sens. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; GHS05; GHS06; Dgr	H301; H311; H314; H317; H318; H330; H400; H410

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	2634-33-5	613-088-00-6	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	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1; Aquatic Acute 1	GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H302; H315; H317; H318; H400
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Acute Tox. 2; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS05; GHS09; Dgr; GHS06; GHS08	H302; H315; H317; H318; H400; H410; H330

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 (water; propylene glycol; urea; C.I. Food Yellow 3; glycerol; D-sorbitol; C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt; C.I. Acid Yellow 23; C.I. Acid Yellow 3; C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt; C.I. Acid Red 18; C.I. Acid Red 14; eosin yellowish; 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (C.I. Acid Yellow 3)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Food Yellow 3; C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt; C.I. Acid Red 18; C.I. Acid Red 14)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C.I. Acid Red 52, sodium salt)
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	16/01/2025
Initial Date	13/01/2025

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

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H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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
- ▶ 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
- ▶ AIC: 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

Classification Procedure

Continued...

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1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, H317	Expert judgement

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