

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

1.1. Product identifier	
Product name	PLT 7: EXTRA M, 110, 111, 112, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 124, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 140, 141, 142, 150, 151, 165, 165 MT, 170, 170 MT,
UFI :	GNA3-U0J8-300C-2RD7
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Intended use	Pad printing ink
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Name	COMEC ITALIA SRL
Full address	Piazzale del lavoro 149
District and Country	21044 Cavaria (VA) ITALIA
	Tel. +39 0331 219516
	Fax +39 0331 216161
e-mail address of the competent person	
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	info@comec-italia.it
Supplier:	Edgardo Baggini
1.4. Emergency telephone number	
For urgent inquiries refer to	Centro Antiveleni di Milano 02 66101029 (Niguarda Ca Granda - Milano) Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 0382 24444 (Fondazione Maugeri - Pavia) Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800 883300 (Papa Giovanni XXIII - Bergamo) Centro Antiveleni di Verona 800 011858 (AOUI - Verona) Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 055 7947819 (Careggi - Firenze) Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 3054343 (Agostino Gemelli - Roma) Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 49978000 (Umberto I - Roma) Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 68593726 (Ospedale pediatrico Bambino Gesù - Roma) Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 081 5453333 (Antonio Cardarelli - Napoli) Centro Antiveleni di Foggia 800 183459 (Azienda ospedaliera universitaria - Foggia)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

PLT 7: 110, 111, 112, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 124, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 140, 141, 142, 150, 151, 165, 165 MT, 170, 170 MT,

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Warning

Hazard statements:

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Precautionary statements:

P210

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P280

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P370+P378

In case of fire: use chemical powder, CO2 or dry send to extinguish.

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration $\geq 0.1\%$.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-Epichlorohydrin Copolymer
Reaction product of BPA; possible contamination <0.05%

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-038-00-2	22,5 ≤ x < 24	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332
EC 203-933-3		ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
CAS 112-07-2		
REACH Reg. 01-2119475112-47xxxx		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-195-00-7	7 ≤ x < 8	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 203-603-9		
CAS 108-65-6		
REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-xxxx		
XYLENE		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	5 ≤ x < 6	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 215-535-7		ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation vapours: 11,58 mg/l/4h
CAS 1330-20-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-xxxx		
KAOLIN		
INDEX -	4,5 ≤ x < 5	
EC 310-194-1		
CAS 1332-58-7		
ETHYLBENZENE		
INDEX 601-023-00-4	1 ≤ x < 1,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 202-849-4		LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h
CAS 100-41-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-xxxx		
4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL		
INDEX 604-030-00-0	0 < x < 0,01	Repr. 1B H360F, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10
EC 201-245-8		
CAS 80-05-7		
REACH Reg. 2119457856-23-xxxx		

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

No effects requiring implementation of special first aid measures are expected. The following information represents practical indications of correct behaviour in the event of contact with a chemical product, even if not hazardous.

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In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.
In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.
EYES: Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water. Get medical advice if you feel symptoms.
SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Get medical advice if you feel symptoms.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. Get medical advice if you feel symptoms.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

If symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

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SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheletered from moisture because it hydrolises easily.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

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						Replaced revision:1 (Dated: 06/03/2024)		
Normal value in fresh water			0,304		mg/l			
Normal value in marine water			0,03		mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment			2,03		mg/l			
Normal value for marine water sediment			0,203		mg/l			
Normal value for water, intermittent release			0,56		mg/l			
Normal value of STP microorganisms			90		mg/l			
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)			60		mg/kg			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment			0,415		mg/kg/d			
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	36 mg/kg/d	VND	4,3 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	200 mg/m3	499 mg/m3	VND	80 mg/m3	333 mg/m3	773 mg/m3	VND	133 mg/m3
Skin		72 mg/kg bw/d	VND	102 mg/kg/d	102 mg/kg/d	27 mg/kg/d	VND	169 mg/kg/d
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
TLV	CZE	270	49,14	550	100,1	SKIN		
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50			
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50			
TLV	DNK	275	50	550	100	SKIN	E	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
TGG	NLD	550						
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
NDS/NDSch	POL	260		520		SKIN		
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
NGV/KGV	SWE	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
ESD	TUR	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN		
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN		
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water			0,635		mg/l			
Normal value in marine water			0,0635		mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment			3,29		mg/kg			
Normal value for marine water sediment			0,329		mg/l			
Normal value for water, intermittent release			6,35		mg/l			
Normal value of STP microorganisms			100		mg/l			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment			0,29		mg/kg			

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Effects on consumers					Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,67 mg/kg				
Inhalation			33 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	550 mg/m3		VND	275 mg/m3
Skin			VND	54,8 mg/kg			VND	153,5 mg/kg

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	CZE	200	45,4	400	90,8	SKIN
AGW	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN
MAK	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN
TLV	DNK	109	25			SKIN E
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
AK	HUN	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TGG	NLD	210		442		SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NGV/KGV	SWE	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Effects on consumers					Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,6 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3	VND	14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	77 mg/m3	77 mg/m3
Skin			VND	108 mg/kg/d	174 mg/m3	VND	VND	180 mg/kg

KAOLIN						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	DNK	2				RESP
VLA	ESP	2				RESP
TGG	NLD	10				
NDS/NDSch	POL	10				INHAL
WEL	GBR	2				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		2				RESP
Modified amorphous silicon						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	3				INHAL
VLEP	ITA	10				RESP
ETHYLBENZENE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN
TLV	CZE	200	45,4	500	113,5	SKIN
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
TLV	DNK	217	50	434	100	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
AK	HUN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TGG	NLD	215		430		SKIN
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	200		400		SKIN
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NGV/KGV	SWE	220	50	884	200	SKIN
ESD	TUR	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water			0,1	mg/l ECHA 2018		
Normal value in marine water			0,01	mg/l ECHA 2018		

Normal value for fresh water sediment	13,7	mg/kg ECHA 2018
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,37	mg/kg ECHA 2018
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,1	mg/l ECHA 2018
Normal value of STP microorganisms	9,6	mg/l ECHA 2018
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	20	mg/kg ECHA 2018
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,68	mg/kg ECHA 2018

4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL									
Threshold Limit Value									
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm				
TLV	BGR	2				INHAL			
TLV	CZE	2		5		INHAL			
AGW	DEU	5		5		INHAL			
MAK	DEU	5		5		INHAL			
TLV	DNK	2				E			
VLA	ESP	2							
VLEP	FRA	2							
AK	HUN	2							
VLEP	ITA	10				INHAL			
TGG	NLD	2				INHAL			
VLE	PRT	2				INHAL			
NDS/NDSch	POL	2				INHAL			
TLV	ROU	2				INHAL			
WEL	GBR	2							
OEL	EU	2				INHAL			
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC									
Normal value in fresh water				0,018		mg/l			
Normal value in marine water				0,016		mg/l			
Normal value of STP microorganisms				320		mg/l			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				3,7		mg/kg			
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL									
		Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
Route of exposure		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral							0,05 mg/kg bw/d		0,05 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation		5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	0,25 mg/m3		10 mg/m3		10 mg/m3
Skin			0,7 mg/kg bw/d		0,7 mg/kg bw/d		1,4 mg/kg bw/d		1,4 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

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VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	various	
Odour	typical of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C	

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Auto-ignition temperature	not available
Decomposition temperature	not available
pH	not available
Kinematic viscosity	not available
Solubility	not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Density and/or relative density	not available
Relative vapour density	not available
Particle characteristics	not applicable

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

XYLENE

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Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

XYLENE
Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ETHYLBENZENE
As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

Interactive effects

XYLENE
Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

polyester polyol

LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
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BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE

ATE (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
ATE (Oral):	500 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 2,66 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-Epichlorohydrin Copolymer

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Coniglio / Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	8500 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	4345 ppm/6h Ratto / Rat

XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	11,58 mg/l/4h Rat

KAOLIN

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Ratto
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LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Ratto		
Modified amorphous silicon		
LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat		
ETHYLBENZENE		
LD50 (Dermal): 15354 mg/kg Rabbit		
LD50 (Oral): 3500 mg/kg Rat		
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat		
4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL		
LD50 (Dermal): 3000 mg/kg Rabbit		
LD50 (Oral): 5000 mg/kg		
<u>SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>CARCINOGENICITY</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
XYLENE		
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).		
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".		
ETHYLBENZENE		
Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).		
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).		
<u>REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>ASPIRATION HAZARD</u>		

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

polyester polyol	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Danio rerio
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
KAOLIN	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	134 mg/l/96h Pesce, Oncorhynchus mykiss OECD 203
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum OECD 201
Chronic NOEC for Fish	47,5 mg/l Oryzias latipes 14 gg OECD 204
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	100 mg/l Daphnia magna 21 gg OECD 202
ETHYLBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	4,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss OECD TG 203
EC50 - for Crustacea	2,4 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (database Ecotox)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	3,6 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (IUCLID)
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 20 mg/l/96h Fish 20-40 mg/kg (48h)
EC50 - for Crustacea	145 mg/l/24h Daphnia Magna (24h)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1570 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus
4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL	
LC50 - for Fish	9,4 mg/l/96h Menidia menidia
EC50 - for Crustacea	10,2 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,016 mg/l Pimephales promelas
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	1,8 mg/l Daphnia magna

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Modified amorphous silicon		
LC50 - for Fish		> 10000 mg/l/96h Brachydanio rerio OECD 203
EC50 - for Crustacea		> 10000 mg/l/24h Daphnia Magna OCSE 202 - 24 h
12.2. Persistence and degradability		
polyester polyol		
NOT rapidly degradable		
XYLENE		
Solubility in water		100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
Solubility in water		> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable		
OECD GI 301F 83% 10 d		
ETHYLBENZENE		
Solubility in water		200 mg/l ECHA 2018/05/18
Rapidly degradable		
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE		
Solubility in water		15000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable		
4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL		
Solubility in water		301 mg/l
Rapidly degradable		
Modified amorphous silicon		
Solubility in water		> 1 mg/l
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential		
XYLENE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		3,12
BCF		25,9
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		1,2
BCF		100
ETHYLBENZENE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		3,6
BUTYLGLYCOL ACETATE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		1,51
4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		3,4
BCF		73
12.4. Mobility in soil		

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XYLENE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,7
4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,95

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1210

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PRINTING INK or PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG: PRINTING INK or PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL
IATA: PRINTING INK or PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 3	Label: 3	
IMDG:	Class: 3	Label: 3	
IATA:	Class: 3	Label: 3	

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	III
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14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	not marine pollutant
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 It	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 163, 367		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-D	Limited Quantities: 5 It	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

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Product

Point3 - 40

Contained substance

Point754,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL
REACH Reg.: 2119457856-23-xxxx

Point75XYLENE REACH Reg.: 01-
2119488216-32-xxxx

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Information not available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2Flammable liquid, category 2

Flam. Liq. 3Flammable liquid, category 3

Repr. 1BReproductive toxicity, category 1B

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Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H360F	May damage fertility.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

- LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
 - ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
 - CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
 - CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
 - CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
 - CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
 - DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
 - EmS: Emergency Schedule
 - GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
 - IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
 - IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
 - IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
 - IMO: International Maritime Organization
 - INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
 - LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
 - LD50: Lethal dose 50%
 - OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
 - PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
 - PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
 - PEL: Predicted exposure level
 - PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
 - PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
 - REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
 - RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train

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- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 - Handling Chemical Safety
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 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - IFA GESTIS website
 - ECHA website
 - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

For information on any exposure scenarios of the substances present in the mixture, contact Sericom Italia srl.

Changes to previous review:

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