

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
UFI :

**PLT 6 Q: 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, TP,
V0D2-70E9-E00M-VYAY**

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
Full address
District and Country

**COMEC ITALIA SRL
Piazzale del lavoro 149
21044 Cavarina (VA)
ITALIA**

Tel. +39 0331 219516

Fax +39 0331 216161

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet
Supplier:

**info@comec-italia.it
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

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.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P310

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.

P370+P378

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

Contains:

DIACETONE ALCOHOL
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9
CYCLOHEXANONE
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
CYCLOHEXANONE		
INDEX 606-010-00-7	18,5 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
EC 203-631-1		LD50 Oral: 1890 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
CAS 108-94-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119453616-35-xxxx		
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9		
INDEX -	16,5 ≤ x < 18	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
EC 918-668-5		
CAS		
REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-195-00-7	16,5 ≤ x < 18	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 203-603-9		
CAS 108-65-6		
REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-xxxx		
DIACETONE ALCOHOL		

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INDEX 603-016-00-1
EC 204-626-7
CAS 123-42-2
REACH Reg. 01-2119473975-21xxxx
N-BUTYL ACETATE

13,5 ≤ x < 15

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Repr. 2 H361, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335

INDEX 607-025-00-1
EC 204-658-1
CAS 123-86-4
REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29

0,29 ≤ x < 0,31

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

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

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: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
 SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.
 INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.
 INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or 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

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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).

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. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the

product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. 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 hydrolyses easily.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари 2020г.)
CZE	Česká Republika	NAŘÍZENÍ VLÁDY ze dne 10. května 2021, kterým se mění nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	Forschungsgemeinschaft MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2022 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe Mitteilung 58
DNK	Danmark	Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer - BEK nr 1458 af 13/12/2019
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
HUN	Magyarország	Az innovációért és technológiáért felelős miniszter 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelete a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling. Lijst van wettelijke grenswaarden op grond van de artikelen 4.3, eerste lid, en 4.16, eerste lid, van het Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
SWE	Sverige	Hygieniska gränsvärden, Arbetsmiljöverkets föreskrifter och allmänna råd om hygieniska gränsvärden (AFS 2018:1)
TUR	Türkiye	Kimyasal Maddelerle Çalışmalarda Sağlık ve Güvenlik Önlemleri Hakkında Yönetmelik 12.08.2013 / 28733; 20.10.2023 / 32345.
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

CYCLOHEXANONE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
TLV	CZE	40	9,8	80	196	SKIN
AGW	DEU	80	20	80	20	SKIN
TLV	DNK	41	10	81,6	20	SKIN E

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VLA	ESP	41	10	82	20	SKIN			
VLEP	FRA	40,8	10	81,6	20				
AK	HUN	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN			
VLEP	ITA	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN			
TGG	NLD			50		SKIN			
VLE	PRT	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN			
NDS/NDSch	POL	40		80		SKIN			
TLV	ROU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN			
NGV/KGV	SWE	41	10	81	20	SKIN			
ESD	TUR	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN			
WEL	GBR	41	10	82	20	SKIN			
OEL	EU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN			
TLV-ACGIH		80	20	201	50	SKIN			
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC									
Normal value in fresh water				0,1	mg/l				
Normal value in marine water				0,01	mg/l				
Normal value for fresh water sediment				0,512	mg/kg				
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,0512	mg/kg				
Normal value for water, intermittent release				0,329	mg/l				
Normal value of STP microorganisms				10	mg/l				
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				0,0435	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					1,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				VND	10 mg/m3			VND	40 mg/m3
Skin				VND	1 mg/kg bw/d			VND	4 mg/kg bw/d
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9									
Threshold Limit Value									
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm				
VLEP	ITA	100	20			1,2,3 trimetilbenzene			
OEL	EU	100	20			1,2,3 trimetilbenzene			
TLV-ACGIH			25			1,2,3 trimetilbenzene			
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	11 mg/kg				11 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation				VND	32 mg/m3			VND	150 mg/m3
Skin				VND	11 mg/kg			VND	25 mg/kg
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
Oral				VND	1,67 mg/kg			
Inhalation				33 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	550 mg/m3		VND
Skin				VND	54,8 mg/kg			VND

DIACETONE ALCOHOL						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	200	41,4	300	62,1	
AGW	DEU	96	20	192	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	96	20	192	40	SKIN
TLV	DNK	240	50			
VLA	ESP	241	50			
VLEP	FRA	240	50			

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TGG	NLD	120	SKIN						
NDS/NDSch	POL	240							
TLV	ROU	150	32	250	53				
NGV/KGV	SWE	120	25	240 (C)	50 (C)				
ESD	TUR	240	50						
WEL	GBR	241	50	362	75				
TLV-ACGIH		238	50						
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC									
Normal value in fresh water				2	mg/l				
Normal value in marine water				0,2	mg/l				
Normal value for fresh water sediment				9,06	mg/kg				
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,91	mg/kg				
Normal value for water, intermittent release				1	mg/l				
Normal value of STP microorganisms				82	mg/l				
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				0,63	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				3,4 mg/kg					
Inhalation				11,8 mg/m3				66,4 mg/m3	
Skin				3,4 mg/kg				9,4 mg/kg	
N-BUTYL ACETATE									
Threshold Limit Value									
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations				
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm				
TLV	BGR	710		950					
TLV	CZE	241		723					
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124				
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200				
TLV	DNK	241	50	723	150	E			
VLA	ESP	241	50	723	150				
VLEP	FRA	241	50	723	150				
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150				
TGG	NLD	150							
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150				
NDS/NDSch	POL	240		720					
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150				
NGV/KGV	SWE	241	50	723 (C)	150 (C)				
ESD	TUR	241	50	723	150				
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200				
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150				
TLV-ACGIH			50		150				

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Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water			0,18		mg/l			
Normal value in marine water			0,01		mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment			0,98		mg/kg			
Normal value for marine water sediment			0,09		mg/kg			
Normal value for water, intermittent release			0,36		mg/l			
Normal value of STP microorganisms			35,6		mg/l			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment			0,09		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
Inhalation	859,7 mg/m3	895,7 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	480 mg/m3	480 mg/m3
BUTAN-1-OL								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
TLV	BGR	100		150				
TLV	CZE	300	97,5	600	195			
AGW	DEU	310	100	310	100			
MAK	DEU	310	100	310	100			
TLV	DNK			150 (C)	50 (C)	SKIN		
VLA	ESP	61	20	154	50			
VLEP	FRA			150	50			
TGG	NLD			45				
NDS/NDSch	POL	50		150		SKIN		
TLV	ROU	100	33	200	66			
NGV/KGV	SWE	45	15	90	30	SKIN		
ESD	TUR	300	100					
WEL	GBR			154	50	SKIN		
TLV-ACGIH		61	20					
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water			0,082		mg/l			
Normal value in marine water			0,0082		mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment			0,178		mg/kg			
Normal value for marine water sediment			0,0178		mg/kg			
Normal value for water, intermittent release			2,25		mg/l			
Normal value of STP microorganisms			2476		mg/l			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment			0,015		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	3125 mg/kg				

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Inhalation	55 mg/m3	VND	310 mg/m3	VND
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Legend:

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

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.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

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 II 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.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	various	
Odour	characteristic 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	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	insoluble in water	
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.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Attacks various types of plastic materials.

May condense under the effect of heat to form resinous compounds.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

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

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Decomposes at temperatures above 90°C/194°F.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

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.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide,nitric acid,heat,mineral acids.May react violently with: oxidising agents.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

May react with: strong oxidising agents.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: air,sources of heat.May react dangerously with: alkaline metals,amines,oxidising agents,acids.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

CYCLOHEXANONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Avoid exposure to: light,sources of heat,naked flames.

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N-BUTYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: moisture,sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

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.

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.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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).

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Acute toxicity causes irritation of the eyes, nose and throat in humans at 100 ppm (476 mg/kg) and pulmonary disorders at 400 ppm. No chronic effects on humans have been reported. The substance may have a depressive effect on the respiratory centres and cause death from respiratory failure.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

Interactive effects

N-BUTYL ACETATE

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

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

Poliuretanic Resin

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Ratto / Rat

CYCLOHEXANONE

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):	1890 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 6,2 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)

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

LD50 (Dermal):	> 3160 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LD50 (Oral):	3492 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 6193 mg/l/4h 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

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

LD50 (Dermal):	> 1875 mg/kg Ratto / Rat
LD50 (Oral):	3002 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 7,6 mg/l Ratto / Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 14000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 21 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

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

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it has negative effects on the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Poliuretanic Resin		
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h	Danio rerio
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h	Daphnia magna
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9		
LC50 - for Fish	> 9,2 mg/l/96h	Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 3,2 mg/l/48h	Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 2,9 mg/l/72h	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
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

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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	
DIACETONE ALCOHOL		
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Oryzias latipes	
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna	
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	< 1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	
CYCLOHEXANONE		
LC50 - for Fish	527 mg/l/96h 527 - 732 / Pimephales promelas	
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna	
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus	
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas	
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna	
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	674,7 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus	
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	23 mg/l 21d/ Daphnia magna	
12.2. Persistence and degradability		
Poliuretaintc Resin		
NOT rapidly degradable		
Biodegradazione 1% 28 d Metodo di prova direttiva 92/69/CEE studi su prodotto analogo		
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9		
Rapidly degradable		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l	
Rapidly degradable		
OECD GI 301F 83% 10 d		
DIACETONE ALCOHOL		
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l	
Rapidly degradable		
AFNOR T 90-312 70% 10 d		
CYCLOHEXANONE		
Solubility in water	86 mg/l	
Rapidly degradable		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
Solubility in water	5,3 mg/l	
Rapidly degradable		
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2	
BCF	100	
DIACETONE ALCOHOL		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,09	

CYCLOHEXANONE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		0,86
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		2,3
BCF		15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
Partition coefficient: soil/water		1,7
CYCLOHEXANONE		
Partition coefficient: soil/water		1,18
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
Partition coefficient: soil/water		< 3

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 ≥ 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

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ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1210				
14.2. UN proper shipping name				
ADR / RID: PRINTING INK				
IMDG: PRINTING INK				
IATA: PRINTING INK				
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		
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

Product

Point	3 - 40
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Contained substance

Point	75	BUTAN-1-OL REACH Reg.: 01-2119484630-38
Point	75	DIACETONE ALCOHOL REACH Reg.: 01-2119473975-21xxxx
Point	75	CYCLOHEXANONE REACH Reg.: 01-2119453616-35-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 $\geq$ 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

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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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. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

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- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- 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
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

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