
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour H302: Harmful if swallowed H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction H319: Causes serious eye irritation H335: May cause respiratory irritation H340: May cause genetic defects H350: May cause cancer H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (oral) (developmental toxicity) H373: May cause damage to organs (respiratory track) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation) H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statements	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces—No smoking. P240 Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260 Do not breathe fumes/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/face protection. P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P330 Rinse mouth. P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use foam, water spray, CO ₂ , or dry powder for extinction. P403 + P233 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national regulation.
Non-GHS hazard statement	AUH066 'Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking'.

Other hazards

May form explosive peroxides.

This mixture does not contain substances known as prohibited carcinogen, an illicit drug precursor, or a chemical of security concern.

This mixture does not contain substances that are PBT or vPvB. This mixture does not cause endocrine disruption.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	%W/W	Classification in accordance with GHS 7, (HCIS) and ECHA	Additional information
Ethanol	64-17-5	≥60 - <70	Flammable liquid – cat. 2	-
Molybdenum oxide (MoO ₃)	1313-27-5	≥30 - <40	Carcinogenicity cat. 2 Eye irritation – cat.2 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – cat. 3	-
Vanadic acid, (HVO ₃), ammonium salt	7803-55-6	≥2 - <7	Acute toxicity (oral) – cat. 3 Eye irritation – cat. 2 Acute toxicity (inh.) – cat. 4 Toxic to reproduction – category 2 (oral) (developmental toxicity) Specific target organ toxicity - (repeated exposure) (respiratory track) (inhalation) – cat. 1 Aquatic toxicity – chronic – cat. 2	-
Mica-group minerals	12001-26-2	<7	Not classified	-
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	111-76-2	≥0.5 - <2	Acute toxicity (inh.) – cat. 3 Acute toxicity (oral) – cat. 4 Eye irritation – cat. 2 Skin irritation – cat. 2	Inhalation: ATE = 3 mg/L (Vapours) Oral: ATE = 1200 mg/kg bw
Acetic acid, ethyl ester	141-78-6	≥0.5 - <2	Flammable liquid – cat. 2 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – cat. 3 Eye irritation – cat. 2	AUH066 (Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light, aromatic	64742-95-6	≥0.3 - <1	Aspiration hazard – cat. 1 Carcinogenicity – cat. 1B Germ cell mutagenicity – cat. 1B	-
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine and 1,3-propanediamine	162627-17-0	≥0.3 - <1	Sensitisation – skin Cat. 1A	-
Methanol	67-56-1	<0.3	Flammable liquid – cat. 2 Acute toxicity (oral) – cat. 3 Acute toxicity (dermal) – cat. 3 Acute toxicity (ing.) – cat.3	-

			Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – cat. 1	
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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

General notes	If symptoms occur, consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Following inhalation	May cause respiratory irritation. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms occur: Get medical advice/attention.
Following skin contact (or hair contact)	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Following eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Following ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Self-protection of the first aider	Ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury, and surroundings.

Symptoms caused by exposure

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (oral) (developmental toxicity). May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory tract, inhalation).

Medical attention and special treatment

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing equipment

Suitable Extinguishing media	Foam, water spray, carbon dioxide or dry powder. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to disperse vapour.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form explosive peroxides. Cool containers exposed to flames with plenty of water until well after the fire is out. Vapour may form explosive mixture with air. Vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in confined spaces.

This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with the material must be contained; do not empty into drains. Run off to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Move containers from the fire area if it is safe to do so. Cool containers exposed to flames with plenty of water until well after the fire is out. Do not allow product or run-off to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency responders	Eliminate sources of ignition. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through split material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not breathe fumes/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Wear suitable personal protective equipment, (see Section 8). The vapour is heavier than air; it will concentrate in low lying areas; beware of pits and confined spaces.
For emergency responders	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear suitable personal protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, boots, and protective clothing. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate (see section 8). Do not breathe fumes/mist/vapours/spray. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. The vapour is heavier than air; it will concentrate in low lying areas, beware of pits and confined spaces.

Environmental precautions

The product is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Collect spillage. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	Stop the leak if it is safe to do so. Contain the spillage with sand, earth, or any suitable non-combustible adsorbent material.
For cleaning up	Use sand, earth, or any suitable non-combustible adsorbent material to adsorb spillages. Using non-sparking tools transfer the contaminated adsorbent material into a UN approved container for disposal. Containers should be sealed before being disposed of via an authorised waste disposal contractor.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/] equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges.

Do not breathe fumes/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/ hearing protection.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Keep only in original container and keep it tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Storage temperature	Ambient
Storage life	12 months
Incompatible materials	Keep away from strong acids and oxidising agents. Do not store in aluminium metal

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure control measures

Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)

Ingredient	CAS No.	Long-term exposure limit (8-hr TWA reference period)		Short-term exposure limit (15-min reference period)		Note
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
Ethanol	64-17-5	1000	1880	-	-	-
Molybdenum, soluble compounds (as Mo)	-	-	5	-	-	-
Molybdenum, insoluble compounds (as Mo)		-	10	-	-	
Mica (inspirable)	12001-26-2	-	2.5	-	-	-
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	20	96.9	50	242	Sk.
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	200	720	400	1440	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light, aromatic	64742-95-6	500	-	-	-	UK (1)
Methanol	67-56-1	200	262	250	328	Sk.

Sk.: Can be absorbed through the skin.

(1) Value for aromatics, approved by ACTS. Hydrocarbon solvents supplied as a complex mixture, HSE ACTS procedure, see EH40, paragraphs 84-87.

Biological monitoring

Source UK EH40/2005, 4th edition 2020.

Ingredient	Biological monitoring guidance value	Sampling time
2-butoxyethanol	240 mmol butoxyacetic acid/mol creatinine in urine	Post shift

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to minimise exposure to vapours. A washing facility/water for eye and skin cleaning purposes should be present.

Individual protection measures, for example personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye and face protection



Wear safety glasses with side protection (EN166).

Skin protection – hand



Wear chemical resistant gloves (EN 374). Contact glove supplier to confirm suitable glove material, thickness, and breakthrough times. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves.

Skin protection – other

Wear long sleeve chemical resistant protective clothing. Plastic apron. Nitrile rubber boots.

Respiratory protection



In the case of insufficient ventilation, wear respiratory equipment. Suitable respiratory protection for lower concentrations or short-term effect: Filter type ABEK-P3 (EN 14387).

Thermal hazards

None known.

General hygiene

Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. t. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Paste, yellow colour.
Odour	Characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash point	14 °C (calculated)
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	UEL: 19% (w/w); LEL: 1.1% (w/w)
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour density	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available for the mixture
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Specific heat value	No data available

Saturated vapour concentration	No data available
Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases	No data available
Particle size	No data available
Size distribution	Not applicable
Redox potential	May form explosive peroxides
Biodurability or biopersistence	Low potential for bioaccumulation. Some ingredients are readily biodegradable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form explosive peroxides. Vapour may form explosive mixture with air. Vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in confined spaces.

Conditions to avoid

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

Incompatible materials

Keep away from strong acids and oxidising agents. Keep away from metals and aluminium.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides (CO and CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂), molybdenum oxides and vanadium oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on hazard classes as defined in GHS Version 7

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity - Oral	Acute toxicity – oral – Category 4. Harmful if swallowed. Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): 300 – 2000 mg/kg bw
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Not classified. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): > 2000mg/kg bw
Acute toxicity - Inhalation	Not classified. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): > 20 mg/L.

Ingredient	Acute toxicity - oral	Acute toxicity - dermal	Acute toxicity - inhalation
Ammonium trioxovanadate	LD ₅₀ : 141.43 mg/Kg (rat, female)	LD ₅₀ > 2000 mg/Kg (rats, male and female)	LC ₅₀ : 2.43 mg/L (rats, female) (air)
2-butoxyethanol	LD ₅₀ : 1200 mg/Kg (guinea pig, male and female)	LD ₅₀ > 2000 mg/Kg (guinea pig, male and female)	LC ₅₀ : 3 mg/L (vapours)
Methanol	The classification is only based upon the experiences in humans and classifies methanol as acutely toxic by oral, dermal and inhalative exposure		

Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Serious eye damage/irritation – Category 2. Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin sensitisation	Sensitisation – Skin – Category 1A. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity	Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1B. May cause genetic defects. Carcinogenicity – Category 1B. May cause cancer. Toxic to reproduction – Category 2. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (oral) (developmental toxicity).
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category. May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory tract, inhalation).
Aspiration hazard	Not classified. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information on possible routes of exposure

Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation
Inhalation	May cause respiratory irritation

Early onset symptoms related to exposure

Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (oral) (developmental toxicity).
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory tract, inhalation).

Delayed health effects from exposure

None known.

Exposure levels and health effects

Not available.

Interactive effects

None known.

When specific chemical data is not available

The classification of the mixture has been done based on the available information of the components.

Mixtures of chemicals

Ingredient	CAS No.	%W/W	Classification in accordance with GHS 7, (HCIS) and ECHA	Notes
Ethanol	64-17-5	≥60 - <70	Flammable liquid – cat. 2	Not applicable
Molybdenum trioxide	1313-27-5	≥30 - <40	Carcinogenicity cat. 2 Eye irritation – cat.2 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – cat. 3	Sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.
Ammonium trioxovanadate	7803-55-6	≥2 - <7	Acute toxicity (oral) – cat. 3 Eye irritation – cat. 2 Acute toxicity (inh.) – cat. 4 Toxic to reproduction – category 2 (oral) (developmental toxicity) Specific target organ toxicity - (repeated exposure) (respiratory track) (inhalation) – cat. 1 Aquatic toxicity – chronic – cat. 2	Acute toxicity: calculation method. Other classifications: sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.
Mica	12001-26-2	<7	Not classified	Not applicable
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	≥0.5 - <2	Acute toxicity (inh.) – cat. 3 Acute toxicity (oral) – cat. 4 Eye irritation – cat. 2 Skin irritation – cat. 2	Acute toxicity: calculation method. Other classifications: not sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	≥0.5 - <2	Flammable liquid – cat. 2 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – cat. 3 Eye irritation – cat. 2	Not sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light, aromatic	64742-95-6	≥0.3 - <1	Aspiration hazard – cat. 1 Carcinogenicity – cat. 1B Germ cell mutagenicity – cat. 1B	Aspiration hazard: Not sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture. Other classifications: Sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.
Condensation products of dimerised fatty acids, C18-unsaturated, with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine and 1,3-propanediamine	162627-17-0	≥0.3 - <1	Sensitisation – skin Cat. 1A	Sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.
Methanol	67-56-1	<0.3	Flammable liquid – cat. 2 Acute toxicity (oral) – cat. 3 Acute toxicity (dermal) – cat. 3 Acute toxicity (ing.) – cat.3 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – cat. 1	Acute toxicity: calculation method. Other classifications: not sufficient to contribute to the overall health effects of the mixture.

Other information

The mixture does not contain any ingredient that is known to cause endocrine disruption.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic Chronic 3. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Data on aquatic toxicity

Ammonium trioxovanadate CAS 7803-55-6

Acute (short-term) toxicity

Fish (<i>Leuciscus idus</i>) – fresh water	LC ₅₀ 96-h: 0.693 mg V/L (V ₂ O ₅)
Fish (<i>Limanda limanda</i>) – marine water	LC ₅₀ 96-h: 27.800 mg V/L (NH ₄ VO ₃)
Invertebrates (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) – fresh water	LC ₅₀ 48-h: 1.520 mg V/L (V ₂ O ₅)
Invertebrates (<i>Americamysis bahia</i>) – marine water	LC ₅₀ 48-h: 13.300 mg V/L (NaVO ₃)
Algae (<i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>) – fresh water	EC ₅₀ 72-h: 2.907 mg V/L (V ₂ O ₅)

Chronic (long-term) toxicity

Fish (<i>Jordanella floridae</i>) – fresh water	EC ₁₀ 30-d: 0.076 mg V/L (V ₂ O ₅)
Invertebrates (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) – fresh water	NOEC 98-d: 0.560 mg V/L (NaVO ₃)
Algae (<i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i>) – fresh water	EC ₁₀ 72-h: 0.716 mg V/L (V ₂ O ₅)

Persistence and degradability

No data available on the mixture. The following data are for the product components:

Ingredient	Data
Ethanol	Readily biodegradable
Molybdenum trioxide	Not relevant for inorganic substances
Ammonium trioxovanadate	Not relevant for inorganic substances
Mica	Not relevant for inorganic substances
2-butoxyethanol	Readily biodegradable
Ethyl acetate	Readily biodegradable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light, aromatic	Not relevant for UVCB hydrocarbon
Condensation products of dimerised fatty acids, C18-unsaturated, with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine and 1,3-propanediamine	Readily biodegradable
Methanol	Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on the mixture. The following data are for the product components:

Ingredient	Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (Log Kow)	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
Ethanol	Low potential for bioaccumulation Log Kow (Log Pow): -0.35 at 20 °C	BCF: 1 - 3 at 20 °C
Molybdenum trioxide	Not applicable for inorganic substances	BCF: The lowest bioaccumulation factor observed was 0.05
Ammonium trioxovanadate	Not applicable for inorganic substances	BCF: 12.3 L/kg ww
Mica	Not applicable for inorganic substances	-
2-butoxyethanol	Log Kow (Log Pow): 0.81 at 20 °C	-
Ethyl acetate	Log Kow (Log Pow): 0.68 at 25 °C	BCF: 30 on aquatic species at 22.5 °C

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light, aromatic	Not relevant for UVCB hydrocarbon	-
Condensation products of dimerised fatty acids, C18- unsaturated, with N,N-dimethyl-1,3- propanediamine and 1,3-propanediamine	Log Kow (Log Pow): > 5.5 at 20 °C	Study technically not feasible
Methanol	Log Kow = - 0.77 at 20 °C	BCF: < 10

Mobility in soil

Ammonium trioxovanadate is readily soluble in water (7.81 g/L). It is expected to be highly mobile in soils.

Inorganic substances and organic solvents (ethanol, 2-butoxyethanol, ethyl acetate) are also readily soluble in water and expected to be mobile in soils.

Condensation products of dimerised fatty acids, C18-unsaturated, with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine and 1,3-propanediamine (Log Koc: >5.6) and solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic are poorly soluble and expected to persist in soils.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine disrupting properties

This mixture does not cause endocrine disruption.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Product and packaging to be disposed of as hazardous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state, or national legislation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do not landfill.

Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Dispose of uncleaned empty containers as hazardous waste in accordance with local, state, or national legislation.

Contaminated adsorbent must be removed in sealed, plastic lined drums and disposed of via an authorised waste disposal contractor. Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.

For the safety of persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities, reference to the information in section 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

According to ADG/IMDG/ICAO/IATA.

UN number

UN 1210

UN Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name

PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL

Transport hazard class

3

Packing group

III

Environmental hazards for transport purposes

None

Special precautions for user

None

Additional information

None

Hazchem or Emergency Action Code

3YE

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health, and environmental regulations

This SDS has been prepared in accordance with Preparation of safety data sheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice 2021.

This product has been classified according to Work Health and Safety Regulations.

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Chemical name	CAS No.	Specific Information Requirement
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	111-76-2	Obligations to provide information apply. You must tell us within 28 days if the circumstances of your importation or manufacture (introduction) are different to those in our assessment.
Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine and 1,3-propanediamine	162627-17-0	Obligations to provide information apply. You must tell us within 28 days if the circumstances of your importation or manufacture (introduction) are different to those in our assessment.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or review

Version number 1

Date 12/04/2024.

Key abbreviations or acronyms used

ADG Code	The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ATE	Acute toxicity estimate
AUH	Australian Hazard Statement
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service number
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
GHS 7	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals 7th revised edition
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
L(E)C ₅₀	Lethal concentration, 50%; Effect concentration, 50%
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose, 50%
LEL	Lower explosion limit
NOEC	No observed effect concentration
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
UEL	Upper explosion limit
UVCB	Unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Key literature references and sources for data

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, 2023

Schedule 10. Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens, and restricted hazardous chemical, of WHS Regulations

Preparation of safety data sheets for hazardous chemicals. Code of Practice, 2021

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern

Classifying hazardous chemicals. National guide, June 2023

Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)

Search Hazardous Chemicals

Search Exposure Standards

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (Inventory)

ECHA dossiers

EH40/2005 4th Edition, 2020Endocrine Disruptor Lists (<https://edlists.org/>)

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures

Classification according to Work Health and Safety Regulations and GHS 7

Flammable liquid – Category 2
Acute toxicity – oral – Category 4
Sensitisation – Skin – Category 1A
Serious eye damage/irritation – Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3
Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1B

Classification procedure

Flash point
Calculation
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

Carcinogenicity – Category 1B	Calculation method
Toxic to reproduction – Category 2	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2	Calculation method
Aquatic toxicity – chronic – category 3	Summation method

End of safety data sheet

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