

Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	MC002956 Overcoat Pen — Black
Synonyms	MC002956
Proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Protective coating for printed circuit boards
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Premier Farnell plc
Address	150 Armley Road, Leeds, LS12 2QQ
Telephone	+44 (0) 870 129 8608
Fax	-

1.4. Emergency telephone number



Association / Organisation	Premier Farnell plc
Emergency telephone numbers	+44 1865 407333
Other emergency telephone numbers	NA

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H317 - Skin Sensitizer Category 1, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), H225 - Flammable Liquid Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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Supplementary statement(s)

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.123-86-4 2.204-658-1 3.607-025-00-1 4.01-2119485493-29-XXXX	54	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H226, H336, EUH066 ^[3]
1.78-93-3 2.201-159-0 3.606-002-00-3 4.01-2119457290-43-XXXX, 01-2119943742-35-XXXX	12	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336, EUH066 ^[3]

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1.108-65-6 2.203-603-9 3.607-195-00-7, 607-251-00-0 4.01-2119475791-29-XXXX	4	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3; H226 ^[3]
1.1333-86-4 2.215-609-9 3. Not Available 4.01-2119384822-32-XXXX, 01-2119489801-30-XXXX, 01-2119475601-40-XXXX	3	<u>carbon black</u>	Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 ^[1]
1.8052-41-3. 2.265-149-8, 232-489-3 3.649-422-00-2, 649-345-00-4 4.01-2119484819-18-XXXX, 01-2119942421-46-XXXX	2	<u>Stoddard Solvent</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H226, H336, H304, EUH066 ^[1]
1.80-62-6 2.201-297-1 3.607-035-00-6 4.01-2119452498-28-XXXX	0.1	<u>methyl methacrylate</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1; H225, H335, H315, H317 ^[3]
1.97-88-1 2.202-615-1 3.607-033-00-5 4.01-2119486394-28-XXXX	0.1	<u>n-butyl methacrylate</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1; H226, H319, H335, H315, H317 ^[3]
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L			

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wash out immediately with water.▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.▶ Immediately give a glass of water.▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wash out immediately with water.▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately give a glass of water.▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.
for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

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- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Remove all ignition sources.Clean up all spills immediately.Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.Wipe up.Collect residues in a flammable waste container.									
Major Spills	Chemical Class: ester and ethers For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.									
	<table><tr><th>SORBENT TYPE</th><th>RANK</th><th>APPLICATION</th><th>COLLECTION</th><th>LIMITATIONS</th></tr></table>					SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS					
	LAND SPILL - SMALL									
	cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS					
	cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT					
	sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R,I, P					
	wood fiber - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, W, P, DGC					
	wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT					
	treated wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT					
LAND SPILL - MEDIUM										
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R,W, SS						
cross-linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT						
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, P						
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC						
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC						
wood fiber - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, W, P, DGC						
	<p>Legend DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense R; Not reusable I: Not incinerable P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites W: Effectiveness reduced when windy Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control; R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Clear area of personnel and move upwind.Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.May be violently or explosively reactive.Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.Consider evacuation (or protect in place).No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.Increase ventilation.Stop leak if safe to do so.Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.									

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. DO NOT use plastic buckets. Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	<p>n-Butyl acetate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings <p>Methyl ethyl ketone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum is incompatible with inorganic acids, aliphatic amines, ammonia, caustics, isocyanates, pyridines, chlorosulfonic acid forms unstable peroxides in storage, or on contact with propanol or hydrogen peroxide attacks some plastics may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. Esters may be incompatible with aliphatic amines and nitrates. Avoid strong acids, bases.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate	724 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	966 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	methyl ethyl ketone	Butan-2-one (methyl ethyl ketone)	600 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	899 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not Available	Sk, BMGV
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone	600 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	900 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone	600 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	900 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxypropyl acetate	274 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	548 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	2-Methoxy-1-methylethylacetate	275 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	550 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate	275 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	550 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m ³	7 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	208 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	416 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
European Union (EU) Third List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropyl-1-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³	590 mg/m ³
Stoddard Solvent	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300 mg/m ³	1,800 mg/m ³	29500 mg/m ³
methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl methacrylate	Methyl butylacrylate, 2-; (Butyl methacrylate)	19 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm

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propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	1,750 mg/m3
Stoddard Solvent	29,500 mg/m3	20,000 mg/m3
methyl methacrylate	4,000 ppm	1,000 ppm
n-butyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice. This is the self-regulating system of the industry, based on risk assessments carried out by an independent Expert Panel

For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYL ACETATE)

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

A two-week inhalation study found nasal effects to the nasal mucosa in animals at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Differences in the teratogenic potential of the alpha (commercial grade) and beta isomers of PGMEA may be explained by the formation of different metabolites. The beta-isomer is thought to be oxidised to methoxypropionic acid, a homologue to methoxyacetic acid which is a known teratogen. The alpha- form is conjugated and excreted. PGMEA mixture (containing 2% to 5% beta isomer) is a mild skin and eye irritant, produces mild central nervous system effects in animals at 3000 ppm and produces mild CNS impairment and upper respiratory tract and eye irritation in humans at 1000 ppm. In rats exposed to 3000 ppm PGMEA produced slight foetotoxic effects (delayed sternbral ossification) - no effects on foetal development were seen in rabbits exposed at 3000 ppm.

For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=28 (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)

Odour Threshold Value (methyl methacrylate): 0.049 ppm (detection), 0.34 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are available.

Concentrations as low as 125 ppm methyl methacrylate have produced irritation of the mucous membranes of exposed workers. The recommended TLV-TWA is thought to be sufficiently low to protect against discomfort from irritation and acute systemic intoxication.

NOTE M: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex IV.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I

When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised"

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex VI.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)

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	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.		
8.2.2. Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with side shields▶ Chemical goggles.▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· frequency and duration of contact,· chemical resistance of glove material,· glove thickness and· dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.· Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber	

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Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Overalls.▶ PVC Apron.▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.▶ Eyewash unit.▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.· For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).· Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Overcoat Pen — Black

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	A
PVA	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON/BUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class - 1	
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black
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Physical state	liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.93
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>315
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	110.00
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>80	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-3	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.2	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.8	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4.00	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>2.5	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.▶ Product is considered stable.▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Other effects reported from acute inhalation exposure in humans include central nervous system depression, headache, and nausea.</p> <p>Easy odour recognition and irritant properties of methyl ethyl ketone means that high vapour levels are readily detected and should be avoided by application of control measures; however odour fatigue may occur with loss of warning of exposure.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Dermatitis has been reported in humans following dermal exposure to methyl ethyl ketone. Tests involving acute exposure of rabbits has shown methyl ethyl ketone to have high acute toxicity from dermal exposure.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>

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Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	<p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited information is available on the chronic (long-term) effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans. Chronic inhalation studies in animals have reported slight neurological, liver, kidney, and respiratory effects. No information is available on the developmental, reproductive, or carcinogenic effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans. Developmental effects, including decreased foetal weight and foetal malformations, have been reported in mice and rats exposed to methyl ethyl ketone via inhalation and ingestion.</p> <p>Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone show increase in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of nerves of extremities.</p> <p>Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p>	
Overcoat Pen — Black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	#551mek ^[2]	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >21.1 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4Hr ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg ^[2]	
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
		Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6517.5 ppm/6hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
carbon black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Stoddard Solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (hmn) 470 ppm/15m irrit.
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2800 ppm/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	

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methyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: ca.10125 ppm3 hr ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: ca.7500 ppm8 hr ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg ^[2]	
n-butyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11300 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4910 ppm/4hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 22600 mg/kg ^[2]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone show increase in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of nerves of extremities.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. *Shin-Etsu SDS
CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported
STODDARD SOLVENT	for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene.
METHYL METHACRYLATE	For methyl methacrylate: Acute toxicity: MMA is rapidly absorbed after oral or inhalatory administration. <i>In vitro</i> skin absorption studies in human skin indicate that MMA can be absorbed through human skin. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m3(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas]
N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	For iso-butyl methacrylate (i-BMA) and n-butyl methacrylate (n-BMA): Acute toxicity: It is anticipated that BMA is absorbed after oral or inhalation exposure. In vitro studies using isolated rat liver microsomes or porcine liver esterase showed rapid hydrolysis of n-BMA yielding methacrylic acid and n-butanol.
N-BUTYL ACETATE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE & METHYL METHACRYLATE & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.

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METHYL METHACRYLATE & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38		
METHYL METHACRYLATE & N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE	Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH ₂ =CHCOO or CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	⊖
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊖	Reproductivity	⊖
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Overcoat Pen — Black	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
n-butyl acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	≈32mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.675mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	2
methyl ethyl ketone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	228.130mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	308mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	EC50	384	Crustacea	52.575mg/L	3
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	68mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	100mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	≈408mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.337mg/L	3
	EC0	24	Crustacea	≈500mg/L	1
	NOEC	336	Fish	47.5mg/L	2
carbon black	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	≈1000mg/L	1
	EC50	24	Crustacea	>5600mg/L	1
	NOEC	96	Fish	≈1000mg/L	1

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Stoddard Solvent	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.2mg/L	4
	NOEC	3072	Fish	=1mg/L	1

methyl methacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	43.382mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=69mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>110mg/L	2
	EC3	192	Algae or other aquatic plants	=37mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	37mg/L	2

n-butyl methacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5.478mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	32mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	57mg/L	1
	EC50	504	Crustacea	6.59mg/L	2
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.78mg/L	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For methyl ethyl ketone:

log Kow : 0.26-0.69

log Koc : 0.69

Koc : 34

Half-life (hr) air : 2.3

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 72-288

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.05E-05

BOD 5 : 1.5-2.24, 46%

COD : 2.2-2.31, 100%

ThOD : 2.44

BCF : 1

Environmental fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of methyl ethyl ketone from dry soil surfaces is expected based upon an experimental vapor pressure of 91 mm Hg at 25 deg C. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is also expected given the measured Henry's Law constant of 4.7x10⁻⁵ atm-cu m/mole. The volatilisation half-life of methyl ethyl ketone from silt and sandy loams was measured as 4.9 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions as indicated by numerous screening tests.

AQUATIC FATE: Based on Koc values, methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to volatilise from water surfaces based on the measured Henry's Law constant. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 19 and 197, hours respectively. Biodegradation of this compound is expected based upon numerous screening tests. An estimated BCF value of 1 based on an experimental log Kow of 0.29, suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, methyl ethyl ketone, which has an experimental vapor pressure of 91 mm Hg at 25 deg C, will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase methyl ethyl ketone is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 14 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is also expected to undergo photodecomposition in the atmosphere by natural sunlight. Photochemical degradation of methyl ethyl ketone by natural sunlight is expected to occur at approximately 1/5 the rate of degradation by photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (24 h): bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 1690-5640 mg/l; guppy (*Lebistes reticulatus*) 5700 mg/l; goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) >5000 mg/l

Fish LC50 (96 h): fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) 3200 mg/l; bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 4467 mg/l; mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) 5600 mg/l

Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): <520-1382 mg/l

Daphnia magna LC50 (24 h): 8890 mg/l

Brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) LC50 (24 h): 1950 mg/l

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For n-butyl acetate:

Half-life (hr) air : 144

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 178-27156

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%

COD : 78%

ThOD : 2.207

BCF : 4-14

Environmental Fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 200 determined from a measured log Kow of 1.78 indicates that n-butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilisation of n-butyl acetate is expected from moist soil surfaces given its Henry's Law constant of 2.8x10⁻⁴ atm-cu m/mole. Volatilisation from dry soil surfaces is expected based on a measured vapor pressure of 11.5 mm Hg. Using a standard BOD dilution technique and a sewage inoculum, theoretical BODs of 56 % to 86 % were observed during 5-20 day incubation periods, which suggests that n-butyl acetate may biodegrade in soil.

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AQUATIC FATE: An estimated Koc value indicates that n-butyl acetate is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Butyl acetate is expected to volatilise from water surfaces based on a Henry's Law constant of 2.8×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 7 and 127, hours respectively. An estimated BCF value of 10 based on the log Kow, suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Using a filtered sewage seed, 5-day and 20-day theoretical BODs of 58 % and 83 % were measured in freshwater dilution tests; 5-day and 20-day theoretical BODs of 40 % and 61 % were measured in salt water. A 5-day theoretical BOD of 56.8 % and 51.8 % were measured for n-butyl acetate in distilled water and seawater, respectively. Hydrolysis may be an important environmental fate for this compound based upon experimentally determined hydrolysis half-lives of 114 and 11 days at pH 8 and 9 respectively.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, n-butyl acetate, which has a vapour pressure of 11.5 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase n-butyl acetate is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 4 days

Environmental fate:

Fish LC50 (96 h, 23 C): island silverside (Menidia beryllina) 185 ppm (static bioassay in synthetic seawater, mild aeration applied after 24 h); bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) 100 ppm (static bioassay in fresh water, mild aeration applied after 24 h)

Fish EC50 (96 h): fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) 18 mg/l (affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death)

Daphnia LC50 (48 h): 44 ppm

Algal LC50 (96 h): Scenedesmus 320 ppm

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)
Stoddard Solvent	LOW (BCF = 159)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 114)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10.14)
n-butyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 63.6)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	+3YE

Land transport (ADR)

14.1.UN number	1263										
14.2.UN proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL										
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Class	3										
Subrisk	Not Applicable										
14.4.Packing group	II										
14.5.Environmental hazard	Not Applicable										
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td><td>F1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>163 640C 640D 650</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	33	Classification code	F1	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	163 640C 640D 650	Limited quantity	5 L
Hazard identification (Kemler)	33										
Classification code	F1										
Hazard Label	3										
Special provisions	163 640C 640D 650										
Limited quantity	5 L										

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

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14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	163 367
	Limited Quantities	5 L
14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	163; 367; 640C; 650; 640D
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE(123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE(78-93-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 6) Toxic to reproduction: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
Europe AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD) REACH Implementation Working Group Priority Declarable Substances List (PDSL)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Reprotoxic Substances
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

CARBON BLACK(1333-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

STODDARD SOLVENT(8052-41-3.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 2) Carcinogens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 4) Mutagens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Carcinogenic Substances
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Mutagenic Substances
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

METHYL METHACRYLATE(80-62-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
European Union (EU) Third List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE(97-88-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	607-025-00-1	01-2119485493-29-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Wng	H226, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 1, Flam. Liq. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 2, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 2	Wng, GHS01, Dgr, GHS06, GHS08	H336, H319, H225, H315, H330, H335, H317

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	606-002-00-3	01-2119457290-43-XXXX, 01-2119943742-35-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2A	Dgr, Wng, GHS01, GHS08	H225, H319, H336, H371, H335, H312, H341, H302, H361, H314

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6	607-195-00-7, 607-251-00-0	01-2119475791-29-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 3	GHS02, Wng	H226
2	Flam. Liq. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3	GHS02, Wng, GHS03, GHS05, Dgr	H226, H319, H335, H336
1	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3, Repr. 1B	GHS07, GHS02, GHS08, Dgr	H226, H335, H360
2	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3, Repr. 1B, Repr. 1A	GHS02, GHS08, Dgr	H226, H335, H360, H370
2	Flam. Liq. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Repr. 1B	GHS02, GHS08, Dgr, Wng	H226, H319, H360

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
carbon black	1333-86-4	Not Available	01-2119384822-32-XXXX, 01-2119489801-30-XXXX, 01-2119475601-40-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09, GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09	H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332, H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332
2	Carc. 2, STOT SE 3, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 4, Self-heat. 1, Self-heat. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Flam. Sol. 2, Acute Tox. 4	GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09	H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332
2	Carc. 2, STOT SE 3, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, STOT RE 1, Aquatic Chronic 4, Self-heat. 1, Self-heat. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Flam. Sol. 2, Acute Tox. 4	GHS08, Wng, Dgr, GHS06, GHS02, GHS09	H351, H335, H319, H372, H251, H315, H228, H370, H332

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3.	649-422-00-2, 649-345-00-4	01-2119484819-18-XXXX, 01-2119942421-46-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Asp. Tox. 1	GHS08, Dgr	H304
2	Asp. Tox. 1, Flam. Liq. 3, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 2, STOT RE 2, Aquatic Chronic 3, STOT SE 1, Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corr. 1B, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1B, Flam. Liq. 2	GHS08, Dgr, GHS09, GHS02, GHS05	H304, H336, H335, H373, H302, H312, H314, H332, H340, H350, H225

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1	Asp. Tox. 1, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1B	GHS08, Dgr	H304, H340, H350
2	Asp. Tox. 1, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1B, Flam. Liq. 3, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Chronic 2, Acute Tox. 3, STOT SE 3, STOT RE 1, Flam. Liq. 2, Carc. 1A, Aquatic Acute 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 4, Aquatic Chronic 3	GHS08, Dgr, GHS02, GHS09, GHS06, Wng	H304, H340, H350, H331, H335, H372, H336, H225, H315, H302, H318

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	607-035-00-6	01-2119452498-28-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H315, H317, H335
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1, STOT SE 3, Skin Sens. 1B, Eye Irrit. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Repr. 2, STOT RE 1	GHS02, Dgr, GHS08, Wng	H225, H315, H317, H335, H370, H228, H334, H361, H372

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

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
n-butyl methacrylate	97-88-1	607-033-00-5	01-2119486394-28-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 3, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Wng	H226, H315, H317, H319, H335
2	Flam. Liq. 3, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Skin Sens. 1B	GHS07, GHS02, Wng	H226, H315, H317, H319, H335, H302

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; methyl methacrylate; n-butyl acetate; Stoddard Solvent; n-butyl methacrylate; carbon black; methyl ethyl ketone)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (n-butyl acetate; Stoddard Solvent; n-butyl methacrylate; carbon black; methyl ethyl ketone)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

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H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3., 64742-47-8

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Part Number

MC002956

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