SAFETY DATA SHEET

SOLVTEK

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Name : SOLVTEK

Chemical Name and Synonym: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

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

Intended Use: Special mixture of solvents for the removal of adhesives used for paper a tissue

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Details: ColorJet India Limited
B-195, Phase II, Noida, U.P.
Phone: + 0120-4548195
Email: info@colorjetgroup.com

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Danger Symbols : Xn-N

R phrases : 10-37-51/53-65-66-67

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Xn

IRRITANT

N

HAZARDOUS FOR THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

R10 : FLAMMABLE.

R37 : IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

R51/53 : TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

R65 : HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.

R66 : REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.

R67 : VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

S29 : DO NOT EMPTY INTO DRAINS.
S43 : IN CASE OF FIRE, USE SAND, CARBON DIOXIDE OR POWDERED EXTINGUISHING AGENT. NEVER USE WATER.
S61 : AVOID RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT. REFER TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/SAFETY DATA SHEETS.
S62 : IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS CONTAINER OR LABEL.
Contains: SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

2.3. Other hazards.
Information not available.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

This product complies with REACH legislation EC 1907/2006. (Pre) registrations have been completed as required for the substances above the listed tonnage bandwidths. In accordance with EC 1907/2006 articles 31 and 32, only (pre) registration details of the hazardous substances need to be communicated to the downstream users.

3.1. Substances.
Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.
Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM CAS. 64742-95-6 EC. 265-199-0 INDEX. 649-356-00-4	92.5	R10, R66, R67, Xn R65, Xi R37, N R51/53, Note H P	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066, Note H P
ETHYL ACETATE CAS. 141-78-6 EC. 205-500-4 INDEX. 607-022-00-5	7.5	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.
The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N =Dangerous for the Environment(N)

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire-fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

Section 6: Accidental Release Measure

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.
Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.
Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.
Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.
Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised.
Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.
Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.
Storage Class (TRGS 510): 3.

7.3. Specific end use(s).
Information not available.

Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection

8.1. Control parameters.
Regulatory References:
United Kingdom
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended).
Éire
Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.
OEL EU
Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
TLV-ACGIH
ACGIH 2012

ETHYL ACETATE
Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
WEL	UK		200		400
OEL	IRL		200		400
TLV-ACGIH			1441		400

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

8.2. Exposure controls.
As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer

(see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.
Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Solvent
Odour threshold	Not available
pH.	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	> 55 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	27 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	5 mbar at 20°C
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	0.9 g/cm3
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient	n-octanol/water Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) : 100.00 %
VOC (volatile carbon) : 0

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity.
There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.
ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.
The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.
ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.
Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.
ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.
ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

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

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.
In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.
Acute effects: Vapour inhalation may irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders. At higher concentrations it can also cause pulmonary edema. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
The introduction of even small quantities of this liquid into the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomit may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.
This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.
This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

This product is dangerous for the environment and is toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it may even have negative effects on acquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity.
Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.
Information not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.
Information not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil.
Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.
Information not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods.
Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.
These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class: 3 UN: 1268
Packing Group: III
Label: 3
Nr. Kemler: 30
Limited Quantity. 5 L
Tunnel restriction code (D/E)
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
Special Provision: 640E

Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class: 3 UN: 1268
Packing Group: III
Label: 3
EMS: F-E, S-E
Marine Pollutant. YES
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM)

Transport by air:

IATA: 3 UN: 1268
Packing Group: III
Label: 3

Cargo:
Packaging instructions: 366 Maximum quantity: 220 L
Pass.:
Packaging instructions: 355 Maximum quantity: 60 L
Special Instructions: A3
Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.
Seveso category. 9ii, 6
Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.
Product.
Point. 3 - 40
Contained substance.
Point. 28-29 SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).
None.
Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).
None.
Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
None.
Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None.
Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None.
Healthcare controls.
Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.
15.2. Chemical safety assessment.
No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

Section 16: Other Information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:
Flam. Liq. 2 Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable liquid, category 3
Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:
R10 FLAMMABLE.
R11 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R36 IRRITATING TO EYES.
R37 IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
R51/53 TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R65 HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R66 REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
R67 VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EC) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EC) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
10. Handling Chemical Safety
11. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
12. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
13. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
14. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
15. ECHA website

Note for users:

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

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

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

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