Safety Data Sheet
Part Number: 51-0022-01
Name: Ink, Black to Blue

Date:3/31/16

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended by (ED) No. 1272/2008

Section 1: Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product Code: 51-0022-01
Product Name: Ink, Black to Blue

1.2 Relevant Identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Company Name BestCode
Address 3034 SE Loop 820
Fort Worth, Texas, 76149
Website www.bestcode.co **Email** info@bestcode.co
Phone 817-349-8555 **Fax** 817-349-8480

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency Contact Chemtel **Toll Free:** 1-800-255-3924
International: 01-813-248-0585

Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:
2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Flammable Liquids, Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2
Skin Sensitization, Category 1
Toxic To Reproduction, Category 2
Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1

2.2 Label Elements:
2.2.1 Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

GHS Signal Word: **Danger**

GHS Hazard Phrases:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child .
H370 - Causes damage to organs
EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

GHS Precaution Phrases:

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../ equipment.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P362+364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
GHS Response Phrases:
P370+378 - In case of fire, use ... to extinguish.
P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313 - If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
P321 - Specific treatment see ... on this label.
P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.
P307+311 - IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P322 - Specific measures see ... on this label.
GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ....
P405 - Store locked up.

2.3 Adverse Human Health Effects and Symptoms:
Chronic: Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis. Animal studies have reported that fetal effects/abnormalities may occur when maternal toxicity is seen. Chronic overexposure to vapors may cause lung damage. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause CNS stimulation.

2.3.1 Inhalation:
Causes respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause central nervous system effects such as nausea and headache. Neurobehavioral effects of exposure to MEK (200 ppm for 4 hrs.) were studied with 137 volunteers. There were no statistically significant effects observed in biochemical, psychomotor, sensorimotor and psychological tests. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May be harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

2.3.2 Skin Contact:
May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin. Only one human case of skin sensitization was located. Negative results were obtained in an animal test; MEK did not produce skin sensitization in the mouse ear thickness test. May cause skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Prolonged and/or frequent contact may cause drying, cracking or folliculitis. Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. Causes skin irritation.

2.3.3 Eye Contact:
Causes eye irritation. Vapors may cause eye irritation. Animal evidence suggests that MEK is a moderate to severe eye irritant. May cause eye irritation. Causes severe eye irritation.

2.3.4 Ingestion:
May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Possible aspiration hazard. May cause central nervous system depression. Animal evidence suggests that MEK can be aspirated (inhaled) into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause liver and kidney damage.
May cause blood abnormalities.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazard components (Chemical Name)/ Reach Registration No.	Concentration	EC No./ EC Index No.	GHS Classification
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	30.0 -60.0 %	201-159-0 606-002-00-3	Flam. Liq. 2: H225 Eye Damage 2A: H319 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336
67-56-1	Methanol	20.0 -40.0 %	200-659-6 603-001-00-X	Flam. Liq. 2: H225 Acute Tox.(O) 3: H301 Acute Tox.(D) 3: H311 Acute Tox.(I) 3: H331 TOST (SE) 1: H370
107-98-2	2-Propanol, 1-Methoxy-	3.0 -7.0 %	203-539-1 603-064-00-3	Flam. Liq. 3: H226
2481-94-9	N,N-Diethyl-p-(phenylazo)aniline	0.5 -2.5 %	219-616-8 NA	Acute Tox.(O) 4: H302 Skin Corr. 2: H315 Eye Damage 2A: H319 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336 Aquatic (C) 4: H413
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	1.0 -5.0 %	201-245-8 604-030-00-0	Skin Sens. 1: H317 Eye Damage 1: H318 TOST (SE) 3: H335 H336 Toxic Repro. 2: H361
8047-99-2	Toluene ethylsulfonamide	1.0 -5.0 %	232-465-2 NA	
90-94-8	Michler's ketone	0.1 -0.9 %	202-027-5 606-073-00-0	Eye Damage 1: H318 Mutagen 2: H341 Carcinogen 1B: H350
25085-75-0	Formaldehyde, polymer with 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol]	5.0 -20.0 %	607-535-4 NA	Aquatic (C) 4: H413
100-51-6	Benzenemethanol	1.0 -5.0 %	202-859-9 603-057-00-5	Acute Tox.(O) 4: H302 Acute Tox.(I) 4: H332

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Description of First Aid Measures:

4.1 In Case of Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately.

4.2 In Case of Skin Contact: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of skin contact, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

4.3 In Case of Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for a t least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

4.4 In Case of Ingestion: Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward. Wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Call a physician immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cups full of milk or water. If swallowed, wash out mouth with water provided person is conscious. Call a physician.

4.5 Important Symptoms And Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Gastrointestinal disturbances. May cause convulsions.

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
The toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE - CARCINOGEN.
Result: This is or contains a component that has been reported to be carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification. OSHA CARCINOGEN LIST.

4.6 Note for the Doctor: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam. Water may be ineffective because it will not cool material below its flash point. For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Use agent most appropriate to extinguish fire. Do NOT get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

5.2 Flammable Properties and Hazards:

Flash Point:	-7.00 C	Method Used:	Estimate
Explosive Limits:	LEL:		UEL:
Autoignition Point:	286.00 C		

5.3 Fire Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Protective Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Specific Hazard(s): Flammable Liquid. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions. Dry material is an explosive.

Specific Method(s) of Fire Fighting: Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Can burn in a fire, releasing toxic vapors. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS.
Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions. Dry material is an explosive.

EXPLOSION DATA.
Dust Potential: Dust and fumes may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperatures or ignition sources. Particle size and dispersion in air determine reactivity.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

6.2 Environmental Precautions: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up: Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN CASE OF LEAK OR SPILL.
Evacuate area. Cover with dry lime or soda ash, pick up, keep in a closed container, and hold for waste disposal.

PROCEDURE(S) OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION(S)
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, rubber boots, and heavy rubber gloves.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP
Sweep up, place in a bag and hold for waste disposal. Avoid raising dust. Ventilate area and wash spill site after material pickup is complete. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 **Precautions to be taken when Handling:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and and be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. User Exposure: Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Do not breathe dust. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not breathe vapor. Avoid all contact.

7.2 Precautions to be Taken in Storing: Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat and open flame.
Store at -20°C. Keep containers tightly closed.
Store in a tightly closed container. Regularly check inhibitor levels to maintain peroxide levels below 1%. Storage under a nitrogen blanket has been recommended. All peroxidizable substances should be stored away from heat and light and be protected from ignition sources.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Parameters

CAS#	Partial Chemical Name	Britain EH40	France VL	Europe
78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	TWA: 600 mg/m3 (200ppm) STEL: 899 mg/m3 (300ppm)	TWA: 600 mg/m3 (200ppm) STEL: 900 mg/m3 (300ppm)	TWA: 600mg/m3 STEL: 900 mg/m3 (300ppm)
67-56-1	Methanol	TWA: 266 mg/m3 (200 ppm) STEL: 333 mg/m3 (250 ppm)	TWA: 260 mg/m3 (200 ppm) STEL: 1300 mg/m3 (1000 ppm)	TWA: 260 mg/m3
107-98-2	2-Propanol, 1-Methoxy-	TWA: 375 mg/m3 (100 ppm) STEL: 560 mg/m3 (150 ppm)	TWA: 188 mg/m3 (50 ppm) STEL: 375 mg/m3 (100 ppm)	TWA: 375 mg/m3 STEL: 568 mg/m3
2481-94-9	N,N-Diethyl-p-(phenylazo)aniline			
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol			
8047-99-2	Toluene ethylsulfonamide			
90-94-8	Michler's ketone			

25085-75-0	Formaldehyde, polymer with 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol]			
100-51-6	Benzenemethanol			

CAS#	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 300 ppm	
67-56-1	Methanol	PEL: 200 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm	
107-98-2	2-Propanol, 1-Methoxy-		TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	
2481-94-9	N,N-Diethyl-p-(phenylazo)aniline			
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol			
8047-99-2	Toluene ethylsulfonamide			
90-94-8	Michler's ketone			
25085-75-0	Formaldehyde, polymer with 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol]			
100-51-6	Benzenemethanol			

8.2 Exposure Controls

8.2.1 Engineering Controls: (Ventilation etc.): Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Ventilation fans and other electrical service must be non-sparking and have an explosion-proof design. Safety shower and eye bath. Mechanical exhaust required. Use adequate general or local explosion-proof ventilation to keep airborne levels to acceptable levels.

8.2.2 Personal Protection Equipment:

Eye Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles. Chemical safety goggles. Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Protective Gloves: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Rubber gloves.

Other Protective Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type): Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

8.2.3 **Hygenic Practices** Wash thoroughly after handling.

EXPOSURE LIMITS.
Country Source Type Value.
Poland NDS 100 MG/M3
Poland NDSCh 300 MG/M3
Poland NDSP - Discard contaminated clothing and shoes.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[ ] Gas	[X] Liquid	[ ] Solid
Appearance and Odor:	Dark Liquid. Solvent Odor		
Melting Point:	-97.00 C - -90.00 C		
Boiling Point:	80.00 C – 149.50 C		
Flash Pt:	-7.00C	Method Used:	Estimate

Evaporation Rate:	3.5 – 4.6 (BuAC=1)		
Explosive Limits:	LEL:	UEL:	
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	90 MM_HG at 20.0 C		
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	> Air		
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.886		
Density:	~ 7.38 LB/GA		
Solubility in Water:	Miscible		
Autoignition Pt:	350.00 C		
VOC (LB/GAL)	N/A		

9.2 Other Information

Percent Volatile: > 76.0 % by volume.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1	**Reactivity**		
10.2	**Stability**	Unstable [ ]	Stable [X]
10.3	**Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:**		
	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur [ ]	Will not occur [X]
10.4	**Conditions to Avoid - Instability**	Ignition sources, Excess heat, Incompatible materials, High temperatures.	
10.5	**Incompatibility – Materials to Avoid**	Strong oxidizing agents, Strong acids, 2-propanol, acids, Acid chlorides, Acid anhydrides, Alkali metals, Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents, isocyanates, Perchloric acid, Sulfuric acid, Strong bases.	
10.6	**Hazardouts Decomposition or Byproducts:**	Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Phosphorous oxides, Nitrogen oxides, formaldehyde, Ammonia.	

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information of Toxicological Effects:

ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:
Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.
Skin Absorption: Harmful if absorbed through the skin.
Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.
Inhalation: Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Harmful if inhaled.
Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

TARGET ORGAN(S) OR SYSTEM(S)
Eyes. Kidneys. Liver. Heart. Epidemiology: No information found.
Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity:
Neurotoxicity: No data available.
Teratogenicity: An experimental teratogen.
Experimental reproductive effects have been observed.
Other Studies:

11.1.1 Carcinogenicity/Other Information:

NAME	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3				
Methanol	67-56-1				
2-Propanol, 1-Methoxy-	107-98-2				
N,N-Diethyl-p-(phenylazo)aniline	2481-94-9				
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7				
Toluene ethylsulfonamide	8047-99-2				
Michler's ketone	90-94-8	POSSIBLE	2B		

Formaldehyde, polymer with 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol]	25085-75-0
Benzenemethanol	100-51-6

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:

Environmental: Substance evaporates in water with T1/2= 3D (rivers) to 12D (lakes).
Substance is not expected to bioconcentrate in marine life. Physical: Substance photodegrades in air with T1/2 = 2.3 days. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Readily biodegradable meeting the 10 day window criterion. Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

If released on soil propylene glycol methyl ether would be expected to leach because it has a very low estimated soil absorptivity. Based on limited data from screening tests, it would probably biodegrade. If released in water, the fate of propylene glycol methyl ether is not clear. Based on limited data from screening tests, it should be readily biodegradable. Propylene glycol methyl ether would not be expected to volatilize from water, adsorb to sediment, bioconcentrate in fish, photolyze or hydrolyze. Physical: Propylene glycol methyl ether will react with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere. Using an estimated rate constant of 1.57 cu cm/molec-sec for this reaction, the half-life of propylene glycol methyl ether in the atmosphere is predicted to be 24.5 hr. The experimentally-determined half-life of propylene glycol methyl ether under photochemical smog conditions was 3.1 hr. Propylene glycol methyl ether is soluble in water and would be subject to wash out by rain. Other: The Koc for propylene glycol methyl ether, estimated from molecular structure is 0.21.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability:

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential:

12.4 Mobility in Soil:

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Disposal Method:

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series:
CAS# 78-93-3: waste number U159 (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste).

APPROPRIATE METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF SUBSTANCE OR PREPARATION.
Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.
Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14. Transport Information

GHS Classification

Flammable Liquids, Category 2 - Danger! Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2 - Warning! Causes serious eye irritation
Skin Sensitization, Category 1 - Warning! May cause an allergic skin reaction
Toxic To Reproduction, Category 2 - Warning! Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (single exposure), Category 1 - Danger! Causes damage to {<target organs>}

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Printing ink, [flammable or] Printing ink related material [(including printing ink thinning or reducing compound), flammable]		
DOT Hazard Class:	3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID		
UN/NA Number:	UN 1210	Packing Group:	II

14.2 LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):	Printing ink, [flammable or] Printing ink related material [(including printing ink thinning or reducing compound), flammable]		
UN Number	1210	**Packing Group:**	II
Hazard Class	3 – FLAMMABLE LIQUID	**TDG Classification:**	

14.3 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):			
ADR/RID Shipping Name:			
UN Number	1210	**Packing Group:**	II
Hazard Class	3 – FLAMMABLE LIQUID		

14.4 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):	
ICAO/IATA Shipping Name:	Printing ink, [flammable or] Printing ink related material [(including printing ink thinning or reducing compound), flammable]

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Canadian WHMIS Classification:

CLASS B, DIVISION 2: Flammable Liquids
CLASS D, DIVISION 2, SUBDIVISION B: Toxic Materials (Mutagenicity, skin sensitization, irritation, etc.)
CLASS D, DIVISION 1, SUBDIVISION B: Toxic Materials (moderate LD50 values)

Section 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 3/31/16

Additional Information About this Product:

Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of BestCode's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, BestCode recommend that you make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use. If buyer repackages this product, it is the user's responsibility to insure proper health, safety and other necessary information is included with and/or on the container. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited. Except to the extent required by law, re-publication or retransmission of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale. Further, you expressly understand and agree that the descriptions, designs, date and information furnished by BestCode hereunder are given gratis and BestCode assumes no obligation or liability for the description, designs, data and information given or results obtained. All such being given and accepted at your risk.