21025-XXXX

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Report

Project Number: **SHAH00759268**

Applicant: WEVEEL LLC.
20 N Pennsylvania Ave， Morrisville, PA 19067 USA.

Issue Date: 2016-12-14

Sample Description:

The sample information was submitted and identified on client's behalf to be:

Product Name	:	ColorScents 48 Pack Set-felt tip pens
Physical State	:	Liquid
Data Received	:	Dec 09, 2016
Data Reviewed	:	Dec 14, 2016

Service Requested:

Based on the information provided by the applicant, the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was generated in accordance with requirements of OSHA HazCom Standard (2012), for details please refer to attached pages.

Authorized By:
On Behalf Of Regulatory Affairs in Intertek Testing Services Ltd., Shanghai

Anna Wang
Regulatory Consultant

Intertek Testing Services Ltd., Shanghai
Room 106, Comalong Building, No. 889 Yishan Road, Shanghai, 200233 China
Tel: +86 21 60737737 ZIP: 200233
E-mail:crs@intertek.com

ColorScents 48 Pack Set-felt tip pens

WEVEEL LLC.

Project number: **SHAH00759268**

Version No:**1.0**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date:**14/12/2016**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	ColorScents 48 Pack Set-felt tip pens
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Writing and drawing.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	WEVEEL LLC.
Address	20 N Pennsylvania Ave , Morrisville, PA 19067 USA.
Telephone	0574-55717888-2044
Emergency Telephone	0574-55717888-2044
Email	qa101@elegat.com; sales702@elegat.com
Importer name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email	

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	
Emergency telephone numbers	
Other emergency telephone numbers	

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	**NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	87.1-96.9	water
12225-25-1	0.2-10	Remazol black B
56-81-5	2-5	glycerol
2611-82-7	0.1-4	c.i. acid red 18
548-26-5	0.05-4	c.i. acid red 87
1934-21-0	0.2-3	c.i. acid yellow 23
3520-42-1	0.1-2	c.i.acid red 52
116-95-0	0.07-2	c.i. acid blue 9
12221-86-2	0.5-1	c.i. basic yellow 40
111-46-6	0-0.9	diethylene glycol
989-38-8	0-0.1	Basic Red 6GDN

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
Periodic medical surveillance should be carried out on persons in occupations exposed to the manufacture or bulk handling of the product and this should include hepatic function tests and urinalysis examination. [ILO Encyclopaedia]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
In such an event consider:

- foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

	Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	None known

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polytetrafluoroethylene container. ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Toxic gases are formed by mixing azo and azido compounds with acids, aldehydes, amides, carbamates, cyanides, inorganic fluorides, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, metals, nitrides, peroxides, phenols, epoxides, acyl halides, and strong oxidising or reducing agents. ▸ Flammable gases are formed by mixing azo and azido compounds with alkali metals. ▸ Explosive combination can occur with strong oxidising agents, metal salts, peroxides, and sulfides ▸ Azo, diazo and azido compounds can detonate especially where organic azides have been sensitised by the addition of metal salts or strong acids.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	glycerol	Glycerin / Glycerin - Respirable fraction	15 mg/m3 / 5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Total dust; (mist) / (mist)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	glycerol	Glycerin (anhydrous); Glycerol; Glycyl alcohol; 1,2,3-Propanetriol; Trihydroxypropane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	45 mg/m3	860 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
diethylene glycol	Diethylene glycol	6.9 ppm	140 ppm	860 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
All ingredients	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on thematerial, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer tomanufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, theresistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and hastherefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtainedfrom the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed whenmaking a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorful liquid, including the following colors: Rhodamine red,Warm Red, Sand yellow, Red, Deep red, Green, Orange, Light orange, Violet, Khaki, Yellow, Brown, Kelly, Palegreen, Signing yellow, Jadegreen, Green blue, Magenta, Sky blue, Blue, Grass green, Deep purple, Purple red, Deep sky blue, Deep blue, Coffee, Purple, Grey, Black, Lake blue, Fluorescent green, Deep yellow, Apricot, Light red, Pink, Light purple.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Flammable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
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	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Many azo dyes (aromatic amines) have been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals, affecting the liver, bladder and gut. Specific toxicity effects in humans have not been established, but some dyes are known to cause mutations. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

ColorScents 48 Pack Set-felt tip pens

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

water

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

Remazol black B

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

glycerol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg[2]	
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg[2]	
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg[2]	
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg[2]	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg[2]	

c.i. acid red 18

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1600 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 1120 mg/kg[2]	
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 600 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg[2]	

c.i. acid red 87

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 550 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): moderate*
Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg*[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*

c.i. acid yellow 23

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Intravenous (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 12750 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 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*

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 required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
glycerol	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/L	2
glycerol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3
glycerol	EC0	24	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
c.i. acid red 18	LC50	96	Fish	1336.974mg/L	3
c.i. acid red 18	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	5683.985mg/L	3
c.i. acid red 87	LC50	96	Fish	1.954mg/L	3
c.i. acid red 87	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.986mg/L	3
c.i. acid red 87	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8.943mg/L	3
c.i. acid yellow 23	LC50	96	Fish	306.656mg/L	3
c.i. acid yellow 23	EC50	144	Algae or other aquatic plants	37.762mg/L	3
diethylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	6.19174mg/L	3
diethylene glycol	EC50	48	Crustacea	=84000mg/L	1
diethylene glycol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	62052.293mg/L	3
diethylene glycol	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	4
diethylene glycol	NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	=100mg/L	1
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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 reactive dyes:
Environmental Fate: Reactive dyesare anionic and are hydrolysed rapidly in aqueous solution. Reactive dyes bind,covalently, to textiles. One of the characteristics of these reactive dyes,with a few exceptions, is that the aromatic moieties carry sulfonic groups.Chemical or enzymatic reduction leads to the formation of amino sulfonic acids.
For Acid Dyes:Environmental Fate: Many dyes are visible in water at very low concentrations. Textile processing waste waters are therefore usually highly colored and discharge in open waters presents an aesthetic problem. As dyes are designed to be chemically and light stable, they are highly persistent in natural environments. Acid dyes are not expected to be degraded by oxygen dependent microorganisms and their release may present an ecotoxic hazard.
For Azo Dyes:
Environmental Fate: Biodegradationof azo dyes can occur in both aerobic and anaerobic environments. Many of thesechemicals tend to persist under aerobic environmental conditions. Aerobicdegradation of azo dyes is not expected as oxygen is often an inhibitor of azoreduction. Biodegradation of these dyes by aerobic sludge is reported to beinsignificant.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
glycerol	LOW	LOW
c.i. acid red 18	HIGH	HIGH
c.i. acid red 87	HIGH	HIGH
c.i. acid yellow 23	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)
c.i. acid red 18	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6301)
c.i. acid red 87	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8032)
c.i. acid yellow 23	LOW (BCF = 3)
diethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 180)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
c.i. acid red 18	LOW (KOC = 1572000)
c.i. acid red 87	LOW (KOC = 18860)
c.i. acid yellow 23	LOW (KOC = 79.38)
diethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	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. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. ▸ **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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

REMAZOL BLACK B(12225-25-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

GLYCEROL(56-81-5*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

C.I. ACID RED 18(2611-82-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

C.I. ACID RED 87(548-26-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

C.I. ACID YELLOW 23(1934-21-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

C.I.ACID RED 52(3520-42-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

C.I. ACID BLUE 9(116-95-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

C.I. BASIC YELLOW 40(12221-86-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL(111-46-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

BASIC RED 6GDN(989-38-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	No
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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.

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