

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Weidmüller 

PJM INK K – Art.-Nr. 3062650000

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : PJM INK K – Art.-Nr. 3062650000
Product code : Not available.
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Liquid.

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

Product use : Ink. Paint.
Area of application : Professional applications.
Supplier's details : Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG
Klingenbergstraße 26
32758 Detmold
Germany
Tel.: +49 5231 14-0
Fax: +49 5231 14-292083
E-Mail: info@weidmueller.de
Homepage: www.weidmueller.de

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : info@chemical-check.de; k.schnurbusch@chemical-check.de

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : +49 (0) 700 / 24 112 112 (WR)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : H225 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
H315 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
H318 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
H317 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
H336 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
H411 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Version : 1

Date of issue/Date of revision : 11/24/2025

Section 2. Hazards identification

- 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.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour or spray.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Response** : P391 - Collect spillage.
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Storage** : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers
acetone	≥60 - ≤75	CAS: 67-64-1
butanone	≥10 - ≤30	CAS: 78-93-3
2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol	≥10 - ≤15	CAS: 1245638-61-2
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	<10	CAS: 5117-12-4
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	≤10	CAS: 57472-68-1
2-isopropyl-9H-thioxanthen-9-one	≥1 - ≤5	CAS: 5495-84-1
phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide	≤1	CAS: 162881-26-7
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	<1	CAS: 52408-84-1

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

- Chemical formula** : Not applicable.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray (fog).
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
Toxic gases
Flammable vapor/air mixtures.

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
acetone	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 1/2025) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 750 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 1780 mg/m ³ . PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 2380 mg/m ³ . PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
butanone	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 1/2025) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 200 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 590 mg/m ³ . PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 885 mg/m ³ . PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 300 ppm.

Biological exposure indices

None known.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended: Nitrile gloves. (<=0.5mm). Protective hand cream.

Body protection

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Gas mask Filter A.

Thermal hazards

: Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state

: Liquid.

Colour

: Black.

Odour

: Characteristic.

Odour threshold

: Not available.

pH

: Not available.

Melting point/freezing point

: Not available.

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

: >35°C (>95°F)

Flash point

: Closed cup: -14.5°C (5.9°F)

Evaporation rate

: Not available.

Flammability

: Not available.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

: Not available.

Vapour pressure

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
acetone	180.01463	24				

Relative vapour density

: Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Relative density : Not available.
Density : 0.887 to 0.893 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]
Solubility : Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature :	Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
	butanone	404	759.2	

Decomposition temperature : Not available.
Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): 0.97 to 1.03 mPa·s (0.97 to 1.03 cP)
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Other information

Physical/chemical properties comments : Surface tension: 21,3-21,9 mN/m (20°C)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidising materials
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials and alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SADT : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
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Section 11. Toxicological information

acetone	Rat - Oral - LD50 5800 mg/kg Rat - Dermal - LD50 >15800 mg/kg Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists 76 mg/l [4 hours]	Toxic effects: Behavioral - Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex) Behavioral - Tremor
butanone	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 6480 mg/kg Rat - Oral - LD50 2737 mg/kg Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists 34.5 mg/l [4 hours]	
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	Rat - Male, Female - Oral - LD50 588 mg/kg Rat - Male, Female - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg	OECD 401 [Acute Oral Toxicity] OECD 402 [Acute Dermal Toxicity]
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	Rabbit - Male, Female - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg Rat - Oral - LD50 2810 mg/kg	OECD [Acute Dermal Toxicity] OECD [Acute Oral Toxicity]
phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide	Rat - Oral - LD50 >2000 mg/kg Rat - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg	OECD [Acute Oral Toxicity] OECD [Acute Dermal Toxicity]
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	Rat - Oral - LD50 >2000 mg/kg Rat - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg	OECD [Acute Oral Toxicity] OECD [Acute Dermal Toxicity]

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name

Result

acetone	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg
butanone	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Amount/concentration applied: 395 mg Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 14 mg Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 402 mg
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name

acetone

Result

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant

Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg

Human - Eyes - Mild irritantAmount/concentration applied:
186300 ppm**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 10 uL

Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)
diacrylate

Conclusion/Summary[Product]

: Not available.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product]

: Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product/ingredient name

acetone

Result

Guinea pig - RespiratoryResult: Not sensitizing

OECD [Skin Sensitization]

oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)
diacrylate**Mouse - skin**Result: Sensitising

OECD [Skin Sensitization]

Skin

Conclusion/Summary[Product]

: Not available.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary[Product]

: Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name

acetone

Result

Mammalian-Animal - GermResult: Negative

OECD [In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test]

BacteriaResult: Negative

OECD [Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test]

Mammalian-HumanResult: Negative

OECD [In vitro Mammalian Chromosomal Aberration Test]

butanone

BacteriaResult: Negative

OECD [Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test]

Conclusion/Summary[Product]

: Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Version : 1

Date of issue/Date of revision : 11/24/2025

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name

acetone

butanone

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name

4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (oral) - Category 2

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

General : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
PJM INK K – Art.-Nr. 3062650000	2318.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
acetone	5800	N/A	N/A	N/A	76
butanone	2737	6480	N/A	N/A	34.5
2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	588	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	2810	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
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Section 12. Ecological information

acetone	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	<u>Effect</u> : Mortality
	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i> 10 mg/l [48 hours]	
	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	<u>Effect</u> : Reproduction
	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i> 4.95 mg/l [96 hours]	
	Acute - EC50 - Marine water	<u>Effect</u> : Reproduction
	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i> 20.565 mg/l [96 hours]	
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	<u>Effect</u> : Population
	Crustaceans - Daphnia - <i>Daphniidae</i> 0.016 ml/l [21 days]	
	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	<u>Effect</u> : Growth
	Fish - Threespine stickleback - <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> - Larvae <u>Age</u> : 7 days 5 µg/l [42 days]	
butanone	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	<u>Effect</u> : Mortality
	Fish - Guppy - <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> <u>Age</u> : 4 to 12 months; <u>Size</u> : 2 to 10 cm; <u>Weight</u> : 0.5 to 14 g 5600 ppm [96 hours]	
	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	<u>Effect</u> : Intoxication
	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Larvae <u>Age</u> : <24 hours 5091 mg/l [48 hours]	
	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	<u>Effect</u> : Mortality
	Fish - Fathead minnow - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> <u>Age</u> : 31 days; <u>Size</u> : 22 mm; <u>Weight</u> : 0.167 g 3220 mg/l [96 hours]	
	Acute - EC50 - Marine water	<u>Effect</u> : Population
	Algae - Diatom - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> >500 mg/l [96 hours]	
	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	OECD [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]
	Fish - <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> 3.2 mg/l [96 hours]	
2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	OECD [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]
	Daphnia - Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> 13 mg/l [48 hours]	
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	Acute - LC50	OECD 203 [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]
	Fish >220 mg/l [96 hours]	
	Acute - EC50	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]
	Daphnia 120 mg/l [48 hours]	
	Acute - EC50	OECD 201 [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test]
	Algae >120 mg/l [72 hours]	
	Acute - NOEC	OECD 203 [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]
	Fish 102 mg/l [96 hours]	
	Acute - NOEC	OECD 202 [Daphnia sp. Acute

Section 12. Ecological information

oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	Daphnia 46 mg/l [48 hours] Acute - NOEC Algae ≥120 mg/l [72 hours] LC50	Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test] OECD 201 [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test]
	Fish 2.2 to 4.64 mg/l [96 hours] EC50	
	Daphnia 22.3 mg/l [48 hours] EC50	
	Algae 16.7 mg/l [72 hours] EC50	
2-isopropyl-9H-thioxanthen-9-one	Daphnia >0.028 mg/l [48 hours] NOEC	
	Daphnia >0.028 mg/l [48 hours] EC50	
	Algae >0.047 mg/l [72 hours] NOEC	
	Algae 0.005 mg/l [72 hours] Acute - LC50	
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	Fish 5.74 mg/l [96 hours] Acute - EC50	OECD [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]
	Daphnia 91.4 mg/l [48 hours] Acute - EC50	OECD [Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test]
	Algae 12.2 mg/l [72 hours]	OECD [Alga, Growth Inhibition Test]

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Result	
acetone	Aerobic 91% [28 days] - Readily	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test]
butanone	98% [28 days] - Readily	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test]
2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol	Aerobic - 21 mg/l 14% [28 days] - Not readily	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test]
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	Aerobic 1.4% [28 days] - Not readily	OECD 310 [Ready Biodegradability - CO2 in Sealed Vessels (Headspace Test)]
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	90 to 100% [28 days]	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - DOC Die-Away Test]
2-isopropyl-9H-thioxanthen-9-one	5% [28 days]	
phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide	1% [29 days] - Not readily	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test]
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with	72 to 85% [28 days] - Readily	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test]

Section 12. Ecological information

acrylic acid

Evolution Test]

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
acetone	-	-	Readily
butanone	-	-	Readily
2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol	-	-	Not readily
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	-	-	Not readily
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	-	-	Readily
2-isopropyl-9H-thioxanthen-9-one	-	-	Not readily
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
butanone	0.3	-	Low
2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with pentaerythritol	1.45	-	Low
4-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-morpholine	-0.46	-	Low
oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl) diacrylate	0.01 to 0.39	-	Low
2-isopropyl-9H-thioxanthen-9-one	5.59	-	High
phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide	5.77	<5	Low
Glycerol, propoxylated, esters with acrylic acid	2.52	-	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or









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Section 13. Disposal considerations

liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA	ADR/RID	ADN
UN number	UN1210	UN1210	UN1210	UN1210	UN1210
UN proper shipping name	PRINTING INK	PRINTING INK	Printing ink	PRINTING INK	PRINTING INK
Transport hazard class (es)	3 	3  	3 	3  	3  
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes.

Additional information

UN

: **Special provisions** 163, 367

IMDG

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Emergency schedules F-E, S-D
Special provisions 163, 367

IATA

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.
Special provisions A3, A72, A192

ADR/RID

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Hazard identification number 33
Limited quantity 5 L
Special provisions 163, 640C, 367
Tunnel code (D/E)

ADN

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Special provisions 163, 367, 640C

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Singapore - hazardous chemicals under government control

None.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

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Prepared by : Chemical Check GmbH

Key to abbreviations : ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO = International Maritime Organization
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

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Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

References : GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
International transport regulations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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