

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TENSORGRIP L40 SPRAY ADHESIVE AEROSOL

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking		
1.1. Product identifier		
Product name	TENSORGRIP L40 SPRAY ADHESIVE AEROSOL	
1.2. Relevant identified uses	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Identified uses	Adhesive.	
Uses advised against	Use only for intended applications.	
1.3. Details of the supplier of	the safety data sheet	
Supplier	QUIN GLOBAL (UK) LTD PO BOX 7634 PERTH PH2 1GA +44 (0)845 381 2233 technical.uk@quinglobal.com	
1.4. Emergency telephone nu	Imber	
Emergency telephone	+44 (0)845 381 2233 (Mon - Fri) 09:00 - 16:00	
SECTION 2: Hazards identified	cation	
2.1. Classification of the subs	tance or mixture	
Classification (EC 1272/2008	-	
Physical hazards	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229	
Health hazards	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336	
Environmental hazards	Not Classified	
Human health Physicochemical	May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause temporary skin or eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Extremely flammable aerosol. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and	
	other ignition sources. No smoking. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant.	
2.2. Label elements		
Pictogram		
Signal word	Danger	

Hazard statements	 H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
Additional information	For professional users only.
Precautionary statements	 P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use. P261 Avoid breathing spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label). P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up. P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Contains	Dichloromethane

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures		
Dichloromethane		30-60%
CAS number: 75-09-2	EC number: 200-838-9	REACH registration number: 01- 2119480404-41-XXXX
Classification		
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315		
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319		
Carc. 2 - H351		
STOT SE 3 - H336		

Petroleum gases, liquefied	30-60%
CAS number: 68476-85-7	EC number: 270-704-2
Classification Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Press. Gas (Liq.) - H280	
The Full Text for all R-Phrase	s and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.
SECTION 4: First aid measur	es
4.1. Description of first aid me	asures
General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin contact	Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force skin apart.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force eyelids apart.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
4.2. Most important symptoms	s and effects, both acute and delayed
General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Ingestion	May cause stomach pain or vomiting. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.
4.3. Indication of any immedia	ate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
SECTION 5: Firefighting meas	sures
5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
5.2. Special hazards arising fro	om the substance or mixture
Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon dioxide (CO2). Carbon monoxide (CO). Harmful gases or vapours.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.
SECTION 6: Accidental release	e measures
6.1. Personal precautions, pro	tective equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.
6.2. Environmental precaution	<u>s</u>
Environmental precautions	Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
6.3. Methods and material for	containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wipe up with an absorbent cloth and dispose of waste safely. Large Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Flush away spillage with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions	For professional users only. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes.
Advice on general	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash
occupational hygiene	contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.
7.2. Conditions for safe sto	rage, including any incompatibilities
Storage precautions	Store at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with national regulations. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
Storage class	Flammable compressed gas storage.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
Specific end use(s)	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.
SECTION 8: Exposure Cor	ntrols/personal protection
8.1. Control parameters	

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm $\,$ 350 mg/m³ Sk $\,$

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm 1060 mg/m³

Dichloromethane

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm 350 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm 1060 mg/m³ Sk

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1750 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1250 ppm 2180 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Sk = Can be absorbed through skin.

Dichloromethane (CAS: 75-09-2)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 353 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 706 mg/m ³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 12 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 88.3 mg/m ³ General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 353 mg/m ³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 5.82 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.06 mg/kg/day
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.31 mg/l - Marine water; 0.031 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.27 mg/l

- STP; 26 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 2.57 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 0.26 mg/kg
- Soil; 0.33 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. As this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls should be used to keep worker exposure below any statutory or recommended limits, if use generates dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist.

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may

be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or

Eye/face protection Eyewear complying eye contact is post

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.
Other skin and body protection	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Appearance	Aerosol.
Colour	Colourless to pale yellow.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and range	-40°C @ 1016 hPa
Flash point	-6°C
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Evaporation factor	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	1.17 @ 23°C
Solubility(ies)	Not available.
Partition coefficient	Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.	
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.	
Viscosity	Data lacking.	
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.	
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.	
9.2. Other information		
Other information	Not applicable.	
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 584 g/l.	
SECTION 10: Stability and rea	activity	
10.1. Reactivity		
Reactivity	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.	
10.2. Chemical stability		
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.	
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions		
Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.	
10.4. Conditions to avoid		
Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.	
10.5. Incompatible materials		
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.	
10.6. Hazardous decompositio	on products	
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Acrid smoke or fumes.	
SECTION 11: Toxicological int	formation	
11.1. Information on toxicologi	cal effects	
Toxicological effects	No data recorded.	
Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Acute toxicity - inhalation Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Skin corrosion/irritation Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.	
Serious eye damage/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.	

Respiratory sensitisation		
Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Skin sensitisation		
Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Germ cell mutagenicity		
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Carcinogenicity		
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.	
Reproductive toxicity		
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure		
STOT - single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
Target organs	Central nervous system	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure		
STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
Aspiration hazard		
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.	
General information	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.	
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting.	
	Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.	
Ingestion	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.	
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.	
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.	
Route of exposure	Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact	

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Acute toxicity - oral	
Notes (oral LD₅₀)	LD₅₀ : > 2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Notes (dermal LD ₅₀)	LD₅₀ : > 2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat
Acute toxicity - inhalation	
Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)	LC₅₀ 49000 mg/m³, Inhalation, Mouse
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Animal data	Dose: 0.5 ml, 4 hours, Rabbit Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) - Mouse: Not sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative.
Carcinogenicity	
Carcinogenicity	LOAEC 2000 ppm, Inhalation, Mouse
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEC ≥ 1500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat P, F1
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - LOAEC: 4500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat
Specific target organ toxicit	y - repeated exposure
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 6 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat
	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	- NOAEC 10000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat P
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEC: 10426 ppm, Inhalation, Rat
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEC 10000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Acute aquatic toxicity	
Acute toxicity - fish	$LC_{50},96$ hours: 193 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	LC₅₀, 48 hours: 27 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC₅₀, 40 minutes: 2590 mg/l, Activated sludge
Chronic aquatic toxicity	
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	LC₅₀, 8 days: 471 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) NOEC, 8 days: 357 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) NOEC, 28 days: 142 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Acute aquatic toxicity	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC₅₀, 96 hours: 49.47 mg/l, Fish (Q)SAR Calculation method.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	LC₅₀, 48 hours: 69.43 mg/l, Daphnia (Q)SAR Calculation method.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC₅₀, 96 hours: 12.32 mg/l, Algae (Q)SAR Calculation method.
12.2. Persistence and degradability	
Persistence and degradability There ar	e no data on the degradability of this product.
Ecological information on ingredients.	
	Dichloromethane
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (68%): 28 days
	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Phototransformation	Air - DT₅₀: 1906 days
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (100%): 385.5 hours The substance is readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation. **Bioaccumulative potential**

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Bioaccumulative potential	BCF: 2.0 - 5.4, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)

Partition coefficient log Pow: 1.25

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Mobility	The product is soluble in water.
Henry's law co	nstant 0.002 atm m³/mol @ 25°C
12.5. Results of PBT and vP	vB assessment
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.
Ecological information on inc	jredients.
	Dichloromethane
Results of PBT assessment	and vPvB This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
	Petroleum gases, liquefied
Results of PBT assessment	and vPvB This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
12.6. Other adverse effects	
Other adverse effects	None known.
SECTION 13: Disposal cons	iderations
13.1. Waste treatment metho	bds
General information	The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all time comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.
Disposal methods	Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because or the risk of an explosion. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents.
	Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste dispos authorities. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.
SECTION 14: Transport info	rmation
14.1. UN number	
UN No. (ADR/RID)	1950

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1950
UN No. (IMDG)	1950
UN No. (ICAO)	1950
UN No. (ADN)	1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	AEROSOLS
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	AEROSOLS
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	AEROSOLS
Proper shipping name (ADN)	AEROSOLS
14.3. Transport hazard class(e	<u>s)</u>
ADR/RID class	2.1
ADR/RID classification code	5F
ADR/RID label	2.1
IMDG class	2.1
ICAO class/division	2.1
ADN class	2.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group	
ADR/RID packing group	-
IMDG packing group	-
ADN packing group	-
ICAO packing group	-
14.5. Environmental hazards	
Environmentally hazardous sul No.	bstance/marine pollutant
14.6. Special precautions for user	
EmS	F-D, S-U
ADR transport category	2
Emergency Action Code	2YE
Tunnel restriction code	(D)
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code	
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78	Not applicable.

and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

The Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 2824).

EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Council Directive of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers (75/324/EEC) (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
	ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
	RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
	IATA: International Air Transport Association. ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
	IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
	CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. LC ₅₀ : Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
	Loss: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD ₅₀ : Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
	EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
	PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
.	
Classification abbreviations and acronyms	Aerosol = Aerosol Carc. = Carcinogenicity
	Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation
	Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation
	STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure
Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229: Expert judgement. Skin Irrit. 2 - H315, Eye Irrit. 2 - H319, Carc. 2 - H351, STOT SE 3 - H336: Calculation method.
Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision date	04/12/2017
Revision	18
Supersedes date	22/11/2017
SDS number	10047

Hazard statements in full	 H220 Extremely flammable gas. H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eve irritation.
	H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.