SAFETY DATA SHEET AD6085 BLACK SATIN 85

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended.

SECTION 1: Identification of the	SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking	
1.1. Product identifier		
Product name	AD6085 BLACK SATIN 85	
Product number	002518084226	
UFI	UFI: JKTV-10C7-H00J-D723	
1.2. Relevant identified uses of	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Identified uses	Paint.	
Uses advised against	Use only for intended applications.	
1.3. Details of the supplier of t	he safety data sheet	
Supplier	JAMES BRIGGS Ltd.	
	Salmon Fields	
	Royton	
	Oldham	
	Lancashire OL2 6HZ	
	0161 627 0101	
	sds@jamesbriggs.co.uk	
1.4. Emergency telephone number		
Emergency telephone	+44 (0) 161 620 5400	
SECTION 2: Hazards identific	ation	
2.1. Classification of the subst	ance or mixture	
Classification (SI 2019 No. 72	<u>0)</u>	
Physical hazards	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229	
Health hazards	Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336	
Environmental hazards	Not Classified	
2.2. Label elements		
Hazard pictograms		
Signal word	Danger	

Precautionary statements	 P102 Keep out of reach of children. 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 vapour/ spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.
Supplemental label information	EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Contains	Acetone
Supplementary precautionary statements	P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.

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		
Acetone		30- < 60%
CAS number: 67-64-1	EC number: 200-662-2	
EUH066		
Classification		
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225		
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319		
STOT SE 3 - H336		
Petroleum gases, liquefied		30- < 60%
CAS number: 68476-85-7	EC number: 270-704-2	
Classification		
Flam. Gas 1A - H220		
Press. Gas (Liq.) - H280		

Xylene (mixture of isomers)		5 - <10%
CAS number: 1330-20-7	EC number: 215-535-7	
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H335 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304		
1-methoxypropan-2-ol CAS number: 107-98-2	EC number: 203-539-1	1 - <5%
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336		
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate CAS number: 108-65-6	EC number: 203-603-9	1 - <5%
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	EC number: 203-003-9	
2-butoxyethanol CAS number: 111-76-2	EC number: 203-905-0	1 - <5%
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. CAS number: 64742-95-6	EC number: 265-199-0	1 - <5%
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411		

Ethylbenzene	1 - <5%
CAS number: 100-41-4	EC number: 202-849-4
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	
Acute Tox. 4 - H332	
STOT RE 2 - H373	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	
Methyl methacrylate	<1%
CAS number: 80-62-6	EC number: 201-297-1
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	
STOT SE 3 - H335	
Paraffin waxes and Hydroca	rbon waxes <1%
CAS number: 8002-74-2	EC number: 232-315-6
Classification Not Classified	
The Full Text for all R-Phrase	es and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.
SECTION 4: First aid measur	res
4.1. Description of first aid me	easures
General information	If in doubt, get medical attention promptly. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If in doubt, get medical attention promptly. Due to the small packaging, the risk of ingestion is minimal. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel.
Skin contact	Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent.
Eye contact	Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Rinse with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.
4.2. Most important symptom	s and effects, both acute and delayed
General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Spray/mists may cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur.

Skin contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.	
Eye contact	Vapour or spray in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting. Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.	
4.3. Indication of any immedia	te medical attention and special treatment needed	
Specific treatments	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.	
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.	
5.2. Special hazards arising from 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: Toxic gases or vapours. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2).	
5.3. Advice for firefighters		
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. 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 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	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. No action shall be	

Personal precautions Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Not considered to be a significant hazard due to the small quantities used.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Provide adequate ventilation. 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. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. For waste disposal, see Section 13.	tu c c a c c	and propellant. Provide adequate ventilation. 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
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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 ha	andling
Usage precautions	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. The product is flammable. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. 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. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Avoid contact with eyes.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet.
7.2. Conditions for safe stor	rage, including any incompatibilities
Storage precautions	Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Store in accordance with national regulations.
Storage class	Chemical storage. Aerosol containers and lighters
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 con	trols/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Acetone

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 500 ppm 1210 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1500 ppm 3620 mg/m³

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

Xylene (mixture of isomers)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 220 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 441 mg/m³ Sk

1-methoxypropan-2-ol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm 375 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 150 ppm 560 mg/m³ Sk

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 274 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 548 mg/m³ Sk

2-butoxyethanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 25 ppm 123 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 50 ppm 246 mg/m³ Sk

Ethylbenzene

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm 441 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 125 ppm 552 mg/m³ Sk

Methyl methacrylate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 208 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 416 mg/m³

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 2 mg/m³ fume Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 6 mg/m³ fume WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit. Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Acetone (CAS: 67-64-1)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 1210 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 2420 mg/m ³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 186 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 200 mg/m ³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 62 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 62 mg/kg/day
PNEC	 Fresh water; 10.6 mg/l marine water; 1.06 mg/l STP; 100 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 30.4 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 3.04 mg/kg Soil; 29.5 mg/kg

Xylene (mixture of isomers) (CAS: 1330-20-7)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 77 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 289 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 289 mg/m ³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 180 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 14.8 mg/m ³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 108 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 1.6 mg/kg/day
PNEC	 Fresh water; 0.327 mg/l marine water; 0.327 mg/l STP; 6.58 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 12.46 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 12.46 mg/kg Soil; 2.31 mg/kg
	1-methoxypropan-2-ol (CAS: 107-98-2)
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 369 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 553.5 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 553.5 mg/m ³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 183 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 43.9 mg/m ³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 78 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 33 mg/kg/day
PNEC	 Fresh water; 10 mg/l marine water; 1 mg/l Intermittent release; 100 mg/l STP; 100 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 52.3 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 5.2 mg/kg Soil; 4.59 mg/kg
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 98 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 1091 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 246 mg/m ³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 125 mg/kg/day Workers - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 89 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 59 mg/m ³ General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 426 mg/m ³ General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 147 mg/m ³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 75 mg/kg/day General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 89 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Short term systemic effects: 6.3 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Short term systemic effects: 26.7 mg/kg/day
PNEC	 Fresh water; 8.8 mg/l marine water; 0.88 mg/l STP; 463 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 34.6 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 3.46 mg/kg Soil; 2.33 mg/kg Oral; 20 mg/kg

Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro (CAS: 63449-39-8)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 63.5 mg/m³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 450 mg/kg/day General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 225 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 4.5 mg/kg/day
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.003 mg/l - marine water; 0.001 mg/l - STP; 60 mg/l - Soil; 4640 mg/kg
	Silicon dioxide (CAS: 7631-86-9)
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 4 mg/m ³
	Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 330 mg/m ³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 44 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 71 mg/m ³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day
	Oct-1-ene (CAS: 111-66-0)
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.012 mg/l - marine water; 0.012 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 6.06 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 6.06 mg/kg - Soil; 1.25 mg/kg
8.2. Exposure controls	
Protective equipment	
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients.
Eye/face protection	Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses. Personal protective equipment that provides appropriate eye and face protection should be worn.
Hand protection	To protect hands from chemicals, wear gloves that are proven to be impervious to the chemical and resist degradation. 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. 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	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.
Hygiene measures	Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Respiratory protection Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'UKCA'marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges suitable for intended use should be used.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic phys	ical and chemical properties	
Appearance	Aerosol.	
Colour	Black.	
Odour	Organic solvents.	
Initial boiling point and range	-402°C (LPG)	
Flash point	-104°C (LPG)	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	1.4 - 10.9%(V)(LPG)	
Vapour pressure	590 - 1760 KPa (LPG)	
Auto-ignition temperature	365 °C / 689 °F (LPG)	
9.2. Other information		
Volatility	Volatile.	
Volatile organic compound	2004/42/IIB(e)840/839	
SECTION 10: Stability and rea	activity	
10.1. Reactivity		
Reactivity	See the other subsections of this section for further details.	
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. Pressurised container: may burst if heated Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid the following conditions: Freezing.	
10.5. Incompatible materials		
Materials to avoid	No specific requirements are anticipated under normal conditions of use.	
10.6. Hazardous decompositio	on products	
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.	
SECTION 11: Toxicological int	SECTION 11: Toxicological information	

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects	Information given is based on data of the components. The blended product has not been tested. No data is available for the mixture.
Acute toxicity - oral ATE oral (mg/kg)	52,860.06
Acute toxicity - dermal ATE dermal (mg/kg)	12,847.22
Acute toxicity - inhalation ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	114.57
Inhalation	Gas or vapour may irritate the respiratory system. May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication. Vapour may irritate respiratory system/lungs.
Ingestion	Due to the physical nature of this product, it is unlikely that ingestion will occur. Ingestion may cause severe irritation of the mouth, the oesophagus and the gastrointestinal tract. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. May cause discomfort if swallowed. May cause stomach pain or vomiting.
Skin contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye contact	May cause eye irritation. May cause serious eye damage.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact
SECTION 12: Ecological inform	nation
12.1. Toxicity	
<u>.</u>	
Toxicity	The product is not believed to present a hazard due to its physical nature.
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada	
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada	bility Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable.
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Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potentia	ability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	ability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potentia Bioaccumulative potential 12.4. Mobility in soil	ability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product. Exposure to aquatic environment unlikely. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product hardens to a solid, immobile substance.
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulative potential 12.4. Mobility in soil Mobility	ability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product. Exposure to aquatic environment unlikely. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product hardens to a solid, immobile substance.
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulative potential 12.4. Mobility in soil Mobility 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB	ability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product. Exposure to aquatic environment unlikely. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product hardens to a solid, immobile substance. Bassessment
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulative potential 12.4. Mobility in soil Mobility 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	ability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product. Exposure to aquatic environment unlikely. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product hardens to a solid, immobile substance. Bassessment
Toxicity 12.2. Persistence and degrada Persistence and degradability 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulative potential 12.4. Mobility in soil Mobility 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB Results of PBT and vPvB assessment 12.6. Other adverse effects	bbility Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days. The other substances in the product are not expected to be readily biodegradable. al Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product. Exposure to aquatic environment unlikely. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product hardens to a solid, immobile substance. B B </th

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Dispose of waste product or used containers in accordance with local regulations
Disposal methods	Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
Waste class	16-05-04

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number			
UN No. (ADR/RID)	1950		
UN No. (IMDG)	1950		
UN No. (ICAO)	1950		
UN No. (ADN)	1950		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	<u>e</u>		
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(es)			
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 groupADR/RID packing groupNoneIMDG packing groupNoneICAO packing groupNoneADN packing groupNone

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-D, S-U

ADR transport category

Tunnel restriction code (D)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

2

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

National regulationsHealth and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment
Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
The Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 2824).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

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: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD50: 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
Key literature references and sources for data	Source: European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
Classification procedures according to SI 2019 No. 720	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229: : Expert judgement.
Revision date	01/07/2022
Revision	1

Hazard statements in full H220 Extremely flammable gas.	
H222 Extremely flammable aeroso H225 Highly flammable liquid and H226 Flammable liquid and vapou H229 Pressurised container: may H280 Contains gas under pressur H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed an H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin r H319 Causes serious eye irritatior H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritat H336 May cause drowsiness or di H373 May cause damage to organ exposure.	vapour. r. burst if heated. e; may explode if heated. d enters airways. eaction. h. ion. zziness. hs (Hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated hs (Central nervous system, Liver, Kidneys) through

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