



GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

QUIN GLOBAL (UK) LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 9.9

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Initial Date: 01/04/2022

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Print Date: 17/02/2026

S.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	GEKKO
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	UFI: VP10-21S7-U009-YHY5

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

Chemical Product Category	PC1 Adhesives, sealants
Sectors of Use	SU22 Professional uses SU3 Industrial uses
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	QUIN GLOBAL (UK) LTD
Address	PO BOX 7634 PERTH PH2 1GA United Kingdom
Telephone	01738 501 510
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.quinglobal.com
Email	technicalhelp.uk@quinglobal.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542 (ID#: 9-981488)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 ^[1]	H222+H229 - Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains acetone, ethyl acetate, Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane, isopropanol.

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

*LIMITED EVIDENCE

ethyl acetate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
ethanol	The material within this SDS meets the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with Annex XIII.
isopropanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
acetone	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

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butane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
propane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
propane	The material within this SDS meets the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in accordance with Annex XIII.
iso-butane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 141-78-6 2. 205-500-4 3. 607-022-00-5 4. Not Available	1-10	<u>ethyl acetate</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H225, H319, H336 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64-17-5 2. 200-578-6 3. 603-002-00-5 4. Not Available	1-3	<u>ethanol</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 2; H225 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64742-49-0 2. 921-024-6 3. Not Available 4. 01-2119475514-35-XXXX	1-5	<u>Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H225, H304, H315, H336, H411 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 67-63-0 2. 200-661-7 3. 603-117-00-0 4. Not Available	<1	<u>isopropanol</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H225, H319, H336 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 67-64-1 2. 200-662-2 3. 606-001-00-8 4. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX	10-20	<u>acetone</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3; H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	
1. 13963-57-0 2. 237-741-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<1	<u>aluminium acetylacetonate</u>	Acute Tox. 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3; H300, H315, H317, H319, H335 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 106-97-8. 2. 203-448-7 3. 601-004-00-0 601-004-01-8 4. Not Available	10-20	<u>butane</u>	Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H220, H280, EUH044 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 74-98-6 2. 200-827-9 3. 601-003-00-5 4. Not Available	30-40	<u>propane</u>	Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1, Gases Under Pressure, Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic; H220, H280, EUH440 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 75-28-5. 2. 200-857-2 3. 601-004-00-0 601-004-01-8 4. Not Available	1-10	<u>iso-butane</u>	Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H220, H280, EUH044 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
 - Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
 - Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
 - Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
 - After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
 - Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
 - Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.
- Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s). ‣ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback. ‣ DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur. ‣ If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere. ‣ Use non-sparking tools to close container valves. ‣ Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, <i>BLEVE</i>, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. <p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Consider evacuation ‣ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ‣ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ‣ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ‣ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ‣ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.

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Combustion products include:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- metal oxides
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▸ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▸ Consider evacuation. ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▸ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <p>Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5

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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials.
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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present. ▶ Are incompatible with halogens. ▶ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge. ▶ Should be kept away from flames and ignition sources. <p>Low molecular alkanes can cause explosions when combined with chlorine or ethanol over activated carbon at high temperatures.</p> <p>Butane / isobutane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides ▶ does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics ▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours. <p>Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. ▶ Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. ▶ Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. ▶ Esters may be incompatible with aliphatic amines and nitrates. <p>Propane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc. ▶ Dissolves some plastics, rubbers, and coatings ▶ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P3b: Flammable Aerosols
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P3b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 (net) / 50 000 (net)

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
ethyl acetate	Dermal 63 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 1468 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 1468 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 37 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 367 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 4.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 367 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 734 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	0.24 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.65 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.024 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.15 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.148 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 650 mg/L (STP) 200 mg/kg food (Oral)
ethanol	Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 380 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1900 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 114 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.75 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.79 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
	Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 950 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	580 mg/L (STP) 380 mg/kg food (Oral)
isopropanol	Dermal 888 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 500 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1000 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 319 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 89 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 26 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 178 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 51 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	Not Available
acetone	Dermal 186 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1210 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2420 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 200 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 62 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	10.6 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 21 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.06 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 30.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.04 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 29.5 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)
aluminium acetylacetonate	Dermal 1.752 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.544 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.876 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.38 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.876 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	57 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 570 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 5.7 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 122 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 12.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 122 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 3.24 mg/L (STP)


* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 734 mg/m ³	1468 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethanol	Ethanol	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	isopropanol	Propan-2-ol	400 ppm / 999 mg/m ³	1250 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m ³	3620 mg/m ³ / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	butane	Butane	600 ppm / 1450 mg/m ³	1810 mg/m ³ / 750 ppm	Not Available	Carc, (only applies if Butane contains more than 0.1% of buta-1,3-diene)

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p>
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	For esters:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- ▶ Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured		
Physical state	Dissolved Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.87
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	56.05	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-17	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	756.65
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ Presence of heat source ▶ Presence of an ignition source
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating

Continued...

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d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</p> <p>Exposure to 400ppm ethyl acetate may cause mild eye, nose and throat irritation in an unacclimated persons. However, production workers with regular exposure have better tolerance.</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Acute intoxication by ethyl acetate causes impaired co-ordination, exhilaration, slurred speech, nausea, vomiting, and may progress to stupor, coma and death from failure of breathing or blood circulation.</p> <p>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol. Animals given near-lethal doses also showed inco-ordination, lethargy, inactivity and loss of consciousness.</p> <p>There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Isopropanol, also known as IPA, is a chemical that has low toxicity when it comes to immediate exposure. It can irritate the eyes and cause discomfort in high concentrations of its vapors. Prolonged exposure to these vapors can lead to depression of the central nervous system. Some people may experience irritation or sensitivity on their skin when using isopropanol. There have been cases where people have become intoxicated from using isopropanol as a treatment for fever, likely due to absorption through the skin and inhalation. Ingesting isopropanol intentionally can be very dangerous and can result in a coma-like state.</p>
Eye	<p>This material causes serious eye irritation.</p> <p>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>

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	<p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.</p>
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.</p> <p>Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.</p> <p>Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage.</p> <p>There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol.</p> <p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p>

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
ethyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >18000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 400ppm
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: >18 mg/14h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4100 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50pph/1H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 70%/2D
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3.35 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.26 mg/L4h ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16.75 mg/kg ^[2]	

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
isopropanol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
acetone	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Human): 500ppm
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
aluminium acetylacetonate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 790 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 48.7 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
butane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/14h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available
iso-butane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13023 ppm4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL	<p>Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized</p> <p>Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw</p> <p>Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic.</p> <p>The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg. Higher levels of use (up to 3000 mg/kg) are permitted in food categories such as chewing gum and hard candy. In Europe the upper use levels for these flavouring substances are generally 1 to 30 mg/kg foods and in special food categories like candy and alcoholic beverages up to 300 mg/kg foods</p> <p>International Program on Chemical Safety: the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Esters of Aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols with aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids., 1998</p>
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	<p>Most Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS) have low acute toxicity to oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure, and mild to moderate skin and eye irritating effects. However, some heavier 'cracked' LBPNS (LKBPNS with greater olefinic content) have been found to be more irritating to the skin and eyes compared to non-cracked LBPNS.</p> <p>LBPNS are not known to be sensitising to the skin.</p> <p>Animal studies examined the effects of short-term and longer-term exposure to LBPNS through inhalation or oral routes. In male rats specifically, exposure to LBPNS resulted in kidney-related issues like increased kidney weight, kidney lesions, and hyaline</p>

Continued...

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	<p>droplet formation. However, the same effects were not seen in female rats, mice, or humans due to a mechanism of action involving a particular enzyme only found in male rats. Limited studies found that exposure through inhalation caused an increase in liver weight in both male and female rats. Dermal exposure to one specific LBPN (light cracked naphtha) resulted in skin irritation and changes at low doses in rats.</p> <p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.</p> <p>Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> <p>Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p>
ISOPROPANOL	<p>Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
ACETONE	<p>For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/m3 does not negatively impact an individual's emotional regulation, behaviour, or learning ability.</p>
PROPANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL & ETHYL ACETATE & ISOPROPANOL & ALUMINIUM ACETYLACETONATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.</p>
GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL & Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	<p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p>
ETHANOL & ISOPROPANOL & ACETONE & ALUMINIUM ACETYLACETONATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✘	Carcinogenicity	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✘

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2500mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>75.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1800-3200mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	1
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
aluminium acetylacetonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	75mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Crustacea	0.27mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	57000mg/L	2
butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
propane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
iso-butane	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data*

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.

However, some bacteria can metabolise some alkanes (especially those linear and short), by oxidizing the terminal carbon atom. The product is an alcohol, that could be next oxidised to an aldehyde, and finally to a carboxylic acid. The resulting fatty acid could be metabolised through the fatty acid degradation pathway.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.

As noted previously, the solubility and vapour pressure of components within a mixture will differ from those of the component alone. These interactions are complex for complex UVCBs such as petroleum hydrocarbons.

Each of the fate processes affects hydrocarbon families differently.

For n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.

Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to the atmosphere, n-heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase, in ambient air. Reactions hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important. Night-time reactions with nitrate radicals may contribute to the atmospheric transformation of n-heptane, especially in urban environments. n-Heptane is not expected to be susceptible to direct breakdown by sunlight

Terrestrial Fate: n-Heptane is expected to be broken down by biological processes in the soil; however, evaporation and adsorption from soil are expected to be a more important fate processes.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions. When pH levels are greater than 10, condensation reactions can occur which produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavourable.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry's Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere. Nighttime reactions with radical species and nitrogen oxides may contribute to the atmospheric transformation of butane.

Terrestrial Fate: Butane is expected to have low mobility in soil.

For Isobutene (Refrigerant Gas): Koc: 35, (estimated); Henry's Law Constant: 4.08 atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 2611 mm Hg @ 25 deg C; BCF: 74, (estimated).

Atmospheric Fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. The substance is highly flammable and explosive. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days. The loss of these substances via wet/dry deposition is thought to be of minor importance. It is thought that the substance will evaporate upon leaving the atmosphere in precipitation then reemitted to the atmosphere after deposition to the land.

For Propane: Koc 460. log

Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10⁻¹ atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

Terrestrial Fate: Propane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m³/mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. Air Quality Standards: none available.

Terrestrial Fate: Very little acetone is expected to reside in soil, biota, or suspended solids and has low propensity for soil absorption and a high preference for moving through the soil and into the ground water.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl acetate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
butane	LOW	LOW
propane	LOW	LOW
iso-butane	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethyl acetate	HIGH (BCF = 3300)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
iso-butane	LOW (BCF = 1.97)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 6.131)
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
butane	LOW (Log KOC = 43.79)
propane	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
iso-butane	LOW (Log KOC = 35.04)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
ethyl acetate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
ethanol	✔	✔	✔	Yes	✗	✗	No
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
isopropanol	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
acetone	✔	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
aluminium acetylacetonate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
butane	✗	✗	✔	No	✗	✗	No
propane	✔	✔	✔	Yes	✗	✗	No
iso-butane	✗	✗	✔	No	✗	✗	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable



Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	5F
	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	190 327 344 625
	Limited quantity	1 L
	Transport Category	2
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden

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Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	5F
	Special provisions	190; 327; 344; 625
	Limited quantity	1 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethyl acetate	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	Not Applicable
isopropanol	Not Applicable
acetone	Not Applicable
aluminium acetylacetonate	Not Applicable
butane	Not Applicable
propane	Not Applicable
iso-butane	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethyl acetate	Not Applicable
ethanol	Not Applicable
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	Not Applicable

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Applicable
acetone	Not Applicable
aluminium acetylacetonate	Not Applicable
butane	Not Applicable
propane	Not Applicable
iso-butane	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

aluminium acetylacetonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

propane is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

iso-butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P3b
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethyl acetate; ethanol; Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane; isopropanol; acetone; aluminium acetylacetonate; butane; propane; iso-butane) n-hexane;="" isopropanol;="" acetone;="" aluminium="" acetylacetonate;="" butane;="" propane;="">
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane)>
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (aluminium acetylacetonate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (ethyl acetate; ethanol; Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane; isopropanol; acetone; aluminium acetylacetonate; butane; propane; iso-butane) n-hexane;="" isopropanol;="" acetone;="" aluminium="" acetylacetonate;="" butane;="" propane;="">
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/01/2025
Initial Date	01/04/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

EUH440	Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans.
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.9	16/01/2025	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility)

Other information

Continued...

GEKKO G70 NON CHLORINTATED VINYL FIXING SPRAY, CLEAR, AEROSOL

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, H222+H229	On basis of test data
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H336	Calculation method

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