



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Tuskbond AUTOFIX Aerosol

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

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Tuskbond AUTOFIX Aerosol

Container size 500ml

EU REACH registration notes All chemicals used in this product have been registered under REACH where required.

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

Identified uses Adhesive. Use only as directed.

Uses advised against Flexible PVC due to the risk of plasticiser migration.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Tuskbond
Shelley Close
Lowmoor Business Park
Kirkby in Ashfield
NG17 7JZ
Tel: 01623 722661 (Mon-Fri 09:00-17:00)
Fax: 01623 885971
Email: SDS@sangler.org.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone UK +44 (0) 1623 722661 (Mon-Fri 09:00-17:00)

National emergency telephone number IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 999 / 112
For non-emergencies, call NHS 111 (24/7) or a doctor

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (SI 2019 No. 720)

Physical hazards Aerosol 1 - H222, H229

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

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Hazard statements	H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Precautionary statements	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. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Contains	DICHLOROMETHANE
Supplementary precautionary statements	P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

2.3. Other hazards

Dichloromethane is converted to carbon monoxide in the body, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

DICHLOROMETHANE	30-60%
CAS number: 75-09-2	EC number: 200-838-9
Classification Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336	
PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)	30-60%
CAS number: 68476-85-7	EC number: 270-704-2
Classification Flam. Gas 1A - H220 Press. Gas (Liq.) - H280	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Composition comments Liquefied petroleum gases (CAS: 68476-85-7) contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3-butadiene, meaning that the full harmonised classification regarding Muta. 1B H340 and Carc. 1A H350 does not apply.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	Move affected person to fresh air at once.
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air at once. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Use hand wash which is specific to the removal of adhesive. Do not use solvents to clean skin.
Eye contact	Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force eyelids apart.
Protection of first aiders	No specific requirements are anticipated under normal conditions of use.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.
Inhalation	High concentrations may be fatal. Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death. Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Vapours and spray/mists in high concentrations are narcotic. Vapours in high concentrations are anaesthetic.
Ingestion	Intoxication.
Skin contact	Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin. Contains components which may penetrate the skin. Product has a defatting effect on skin.
Eye contact	Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.

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

Specific treatments	If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force eyelids apart.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray, fog or mist. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Alcohol-resistant foam.
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. Forms explosive mixtures with air. May explode when heated or when exposed to flames or sparks. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Oxides of carbon. Toxic gases or vapours. Phosgene (COCl ₂). Hydrogen chloride (HCl).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting	Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and disperse vapours. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. When sprayed on a naked flame or any incandescent material the aerosol vapours can be ignited. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

For non-emergency personnel For the greatest protection, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

For emergency responders For the greatest protection, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Contain the spillage using bunding. Contain spillage with sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Contain spillage with sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Collect spillage for reclamation or disposal in sealed containers via a licensed waste contractor. Avoid water contacting spilled material or leaking containers. Approach the spillage from upwind. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Do not use in confined spaces without adequate ventilation and/or respirator. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Do not smoke in work area. Clean equipment and the work area every day.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Do not use containers made of the following materials: Aluminium. Store at temperatures not exceeding 50°C.

Storage class Extremely Flammable Aerosol

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

DICHLOROMETHANE

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

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

Sk

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1750 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1250 ppm 2180 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

DICHLOROMETHANE (CAS: 75-09-2)

Biological limit values	BGV: 30 ppm (GB)
DNEL	Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.06 mg/kg/day Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 12 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 5.82 mg/kg/day Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 706 mg/m ³ Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 353 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 353 mg/m ³ Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 88.3 mg/m ³
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.31 mg/l - marine water; 0.031 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.27 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 2.57 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.26 mg/l - Soil; 0.33 mg/kg - STP; 26 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Ensure that the direction of airflow is clearly away from the worker. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above an acceptable level. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Personal protection

Wear protective clothing.

Eye/face protection

Wear chemical splash goggles. Personal protective equipment that provides appropriate eye and face protection should be worn.

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Hand protection	Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). 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. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Other skin and body protection	Provide eyewash station. Avoid contact with skin. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.
Hygiene measures	Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Respiratory protection	If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. In confined or poorly-ventilated spaces, a supplied-air respirator must be worn. Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Short term Gas filter, type AX.
Thermal hazards	Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin.
Environmental exposure controls	Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol.
Colour	Amber.
Odour	Chlorinated hydrocarbons.
Odour threshold	Data lacking.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and range	Dichloromethane: 40°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	A flash point method is not available but the major hazardous component, the liquefied petroleum gases, has a flash point of <-60°C with flammability limits of 10.9% vol. upper and 1.4% vol. lower.
Evaporation rate	Data lacking.
Evaporation factor	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Other flammability	Not available.
Vapour pressure	4 - 6 bar @ 20°C
Vapour density	Not available.

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Relative density	Liquid base: ~ 1.2 @ 20°C
Bulk density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient	Data lacking.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Liquid base: 50 - 350 mm ² /s @ 20°C
Explosive properties	In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Yes
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
9.2. Other information	
Particle size	Not applicable.
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 656 g/l.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Highly volatile.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Will not polymerise. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Avoid the accumulation of vapours in low or confined areas.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Aluminium. Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Water, moisture.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Toxic gases/vapours/fumes of: Hydrogen chloride (HCl). Phosgene (COCl₂). Carbon monoxide (CO).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Summary Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Summary Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

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Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Summary	Causes skin irritation.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Summary	Causes serious eye irritation.
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u>	
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Summary	Suspected of causing cancer.
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
Summary	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Dichloromethane is converted to carbon monoxide in the body, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood.
Target organs	Central nervous system
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Summary	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Route of exposure	Inhalation

Toxicological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Acute toxicity - oral

Summary May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Liver, Bone marrow, Blood) if swallowed.

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,000.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,000.0

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - inhalation

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Summary	Dichloromethane is converted to carbon monoxide in the body, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood.
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)	86.0
Species	Mouse
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	86.0
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Target organs	Central nervous system
<u>Inhalation</u>	
Inhalation	Overexposure may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication. May cause damage to mucous membranes in nose, throat, lungs and bronchial system.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Toxicological effects	Information given is based on data of the components and of similar products.
<u>Acute toxicity - oral</u>	
Notes (oral LD₅₀)	Not applicable.
<u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u>	
Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Not applicable.
<u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u>	
Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)	LC ₅₀ >20 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat
<u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u>	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating.
<u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating.
<u>Respiratory sensitisation</u>	
Respiratory sensitisation	Not sensitising.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	

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Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	Carcinogenicity in humans is not expected.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Does not contain any substances known to be toxic to reproduction.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Inhalation	May cause respiratory system irritation.
Skin contact	Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Ecotoxicity The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Ecotoxicity Information given is based on data of the components and of similar products.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. Not considered toxic to fish.

Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Toxicity Not regarded as dangerous for the environment Not considered toxic to fish.

Tuskbond AUTOFIX Aerosol

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 193 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) NOEC, 28 days: 83 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 244 mg/l, Daphnia magna LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 27 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: >662 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Toxicity	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. The product is not believed to present a hazard due to its physical nature. Highly volatile.
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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability There are no data on the degradability of this product.

Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Persistence and degradability	The substance is readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	Air - Degradation 68%: 28 days

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Persistence and degradability	The product is readily biodegradable.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	Dichloromethane: Dichloromethane has low bioaccumulative potential
Partition coefficient	Data lacking.

Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Bioaccumulative potential	BCF: 2 - 40, Fish
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 1.25

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
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12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility	Volatile.
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Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Mobility	Volatile.
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Tuskbond AUTOFIX Aerosol

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Soil Koc: ~46.8

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current UK criteria.

PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED; PETROLEUM GAS (<0.1% 1,3 BUTADIENE)

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Ensure containers are empty before discarding (explosion risk). Must not be disposed of together with household waste.

Disposal methods Do not puncture or incinerate, even when empty. Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

Waste class Full or Partially Empty Aerosol: 16 05 04, Empty Aerosol: 15 01 10 (Containing hazardous residues), Empty Aerosol: 15 01 04 (No hazardous residues).

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

Tuskbond AUTOFIX Aerosol

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 group

Not available.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

IMDG Code segregation group SG69, SW1, SW22

EmS F-D, S-U

ADR transport category 2

Tunnel restriction code (D)

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

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations The Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 2824).
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

Guidance Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Authorisations (SI 2020 No. 1577 Annex XIV) No specific authorisations are known for this product.

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Restrictions (SI 2020 No. 1577 Annex XVII) No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Classification procedures according to SI 2019 No. 720	Aerosol 1 - H222, H229: Weight of evidence. Carc. 2 - H351: Calculation method. Eye Irrit. 2 - H319: Calculation method. Skin Irrit. 2 - H315: Calculation method. STOT SE 3 - H336: Calculation method.
Issued by	Technical Department
Revision date	22/01/2021
Revision	9.1
Supersedes date	22/11/2019
SDS number	24001
Hazard statements in full	H220 Extremely flammable gas. H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated. H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

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