ALLFLEX TAIL PAINT AEROSOL

Damar Industries Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EC) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: **07/07/2016**
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S.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	ALLFLEX TAIL PAINT AEROSOL
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Tail marking paint
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Damar Industries Limited
Address	800 Te Ngae Road BOP 3010 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 345 6007
Fax	+64 7 345 6019
Website	www.damarindustries.co.nz
Email	info@damarindustries.co.nz

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL (0800 CHEMCALL)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 243 622
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 243 622 (outside New Zealand)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min / Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

DSD classification	In case of mixtures, classification has been prepared by following DPD (Directive 1999/45/EC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations
DPD classification [1]	R12 Extremely flammable. R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes. R44 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2, Aerosols Category 1, Non-flammable aerosol Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

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2.2. Label elements

CLP label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. 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.

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce skin discomfort*.

REACh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

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	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.74-98-6 2.200-827-9 3.601-003-00-5 4.01-2119486944-21-XXXX	10-30	propane	R12 [2]	Flammable Gas Category 1, Gas under Pressure; H220, H280 [3]
1.68512-91-4 2.Not Available 3.601-004-00-0, 601-004-01-8 4.01-2119474691-32-XXXX	10-30	butane	R12, R44 [1]	Flammable Gas Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas); H220, H280, EUH044 [1]
1.878759-26-3 2.207-439-9 3.Not Available 4.01-2119486795-18-XXXX	10-30	calcium carbonate	R37/38, R41 [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation); H315, H318, H335 [1]
1.Not Available 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	Resins/pigments and other components not contributing to the classification	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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1.67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.01-2119498062-37-XXXX, 01-2119471330-49-XXXX	1-10	acetone	R11, R36, R66, R67 [2]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H225, H319, H336, EUH066 [3]
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L*			

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General

For thermal burns:
- Decontaminate area around burn.
- Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.

For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)
- Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.
- Use compresses if running water is not available.
- Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.
- Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.

For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)
- Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.
- Use compresses if running water is not available.
- Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.
- Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.

To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):
- Lay the person flat.
- Elevate feet about 12 inches.
- Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.
- Cover the person with coat or blanket.
- Seek medical assistance.

For third-degree burns

Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.

In the mean time:
- Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.
- Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.
- Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.
- To prevent shock see above.
- For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
- Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
- Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- 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.

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- 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.
- Generally not applicable.

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- 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.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

Eye Contact

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- 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.
- Generally not applicable.

Skin Contact

For thermal burns:
- Decontaminate area around burn.
- Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.

For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)
- Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.
- Use compresses if running water is not available.
- Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.
- Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.

For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)
- Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.
- Use compresses if running water is not available.
- Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.
- Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.

To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):

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	▸ Lay the person flat. ▸ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▸ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▸ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▸ Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: ▸ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▸ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▸ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▸ To prevent shock see above. ▸ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▸ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▸ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives. If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: ▸ 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	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▸ 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	Not considered a normal route of entry.

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ 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. Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

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	▸ 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.
Major Spills	▸ 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.

Continued...

	▸ 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. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▸ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

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	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ 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. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Aerosol dispenser. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Calcium carbonate: ▸ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium. Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers Butane/ isobutane ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▸ reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides ▸ is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour. Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40 C) Propane: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc. ▸ liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▸ 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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	butane	Butane	1450 mg/m3 / 600 ppm	1810 mg/m3 / 750 ppm	Not Available	Carc, (only applies if Butanecontains more than 0.1% of buta-1,3-diene)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate inhalable / Calcium carbonate respirable / Limestone total inhalable / Limestone respirable / Marble total inhalable / Marble respirable	10 mg/m3 / 4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	acetone	Acetone	1210 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	3620 mg/m3 / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)	acetone	Acetone	1 210 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acetone	Acetone	1210 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propane	20,000 [LEL] ppm	2,100 [LEL] ppm
butane	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
Resins/pigments and other components not contributing to the classification	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ 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. ▸ Close fitting gas tight goggles **DO NOT** wear contact lenses. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ 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. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ 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. BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eyewash unit. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Respiratory protection

Type AG Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI

Continued...

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
ALLFLEX TAIL PAINT AEROSOL

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVDC/PE/PVDC	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	B
TEFLON	B
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AG-2	AG-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AG-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, 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 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	AEROSOL		
Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.70
Odour	Slight	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	431
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-81	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	540

9.2. Other information

Not Available

Continued...

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Inhalation of toxic gases may cause: ▸ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▸ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▸ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▸ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. **WARNING**:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

ALLFLEX TAIL PAINT AEROSOL

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

propane

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6-<17.9 mm/l/2hr>[1]	Not Available
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm/2hr[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1443 mg/l15 min[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 570000 ppm15 min[1]	

butane

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/L/4hr[2]	Nil reported

calcium carbonate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

acetone

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Continued...

	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild

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*

PROPANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
ACETONE	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. for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
propane	EC50	384	Crustacea	2.462mg/L	3
propane	LC50	96	Fish	10.307mg/L	3
propane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
butane	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.416mg/L	3
butane	LC50	96	Fish	5.862mg/L	3
butane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
calcium carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
calcium carbonate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
acetone	EC50	384	Crustacea	97.013mg/L	3
acetone	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
acetone	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
acetone	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
acetone	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.950mg/L	4
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

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.
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.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
For Acetone:
log Kow : -0.24;
Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Continued...

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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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.
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)

14.1.UN number	1950
14.2.UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2.1 Subrisk: Not Applicable
14.4.Packing group	Not Applicable

Continued...

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: 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: A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G; 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 Subrisk: 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: 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities: 1000ml

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

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

Not Applicable

Continued...

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PROPANE(74-98-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Carcinogenic Substances
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Mutagenic Substances
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

BUTANE(68512-91-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 1) Carcinogens: category 1A (Table 3.1)/category 1 (Table 3.2)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 4) Mutagens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Carcinogenic Substances
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (updated by ATP: 31) - Mutagenic Substances
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

CALCIUM CARBONATE(878759-26-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Bulgarian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Czech)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Danish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Dutch)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (English)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Estonian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Finnish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (French)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (German)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Greek)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Hungarian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Italian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Latvian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Lithuanian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Maltese)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Polish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Portuguese)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Romanian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovak)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Slovenian)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Spanish)
European Union (EU) First List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs) (Swedish)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation: - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 - COSHH Essentials - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
propane	74-98-6	601-003-00-5	01-2119486944-21-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Gas 1	GHS02, GHS04, Dgr	H220

Continued...

2	Flam. Gas 1, Liq. Gas, Press. Gas., Acute Tox. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 4, STOT SE 3, Muta. 1B, Carc. 1A, Carc. 2, STOT SE 1, Carc. 1B	GHS02, GHS04, Dgr, GHS03, GHS06, GHS08, Wng	H220, H280, H330, H315, H319, H335, H340, H350, H370, H223

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
butane	68512-91-4	601-004-00-0, 601-004-01-8	01-2119474691-32-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Gas 1	GHS02, GHS04, Dgr	H220
2	Flam. Gas 1, Liq. Gas, Press. Gas., Muta. 1B, Carc. 1A, Carc. 1B, STOT SE 3, STOT SE 1	GHS02, GHS04, Dgr, GHS08, Wng	H220, H280, H340, H350, H223, H336, H335, H304, H361, H373, H315, H370
1	Flam. Gas 1	GHS02, GHS04, Dgr	H220
2	Flam. Gas 1, Liq. Gas, Press. Gas., Muta. 1B, Carc. 1A, Carc. 1B, STOT SE 3, STOT SE 1	GHS02, GHS04, Dgr, GHS08, Wng	H220, H280, H340, H350, H223, H336, H335, H304, H361, H373, H315, H370

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
calcium carbonate	878759-26-3	Not Available	01-2119486795-18-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	GHS05, Dgr, Wng, GHS08	H315, H318, H350, H372, H335, H336
2	Not Classified, Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, Carc. 1B, STOT RE 1, STOT SE 3	GHS05, Dgr, Wng, GHS08	H315, H318, H350, H372, H335, H336

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
acetone	67-64-1	606-001-00-8	01-2119498062-37-XXXX, 01-2119471330-49-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Flam. Liq. 3, Not Classified, Eye Irrit. 2A	Dgr, GHS01, Wng, GHS08, GHS06	H225, H319, H336, H371, H228, H315, H335, H312, H332, H340, H302
1	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (acetone; butane; propane)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H223	Flammable aerosol.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.

Continued...

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs.

R11	Highly flammable.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Other information

DSD / DPD label elements

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

Indication(s) of danger	F+, Xi

SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S15	Keep away from heat.
S22	Do not breathe dust.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use the extinguishing media detailed in section 5 of this SDS.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net

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

Continued...

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
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