

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Ultipatch Line Marker Spray

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2015/830
AS AMENDED BY UK REACH REGULATIONS SI 2019/758

Date of issue: 10/04/2025
Version: 1.0

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Ultipatch Line Marker Spray
Product code	Not applicable
Unique Formula Identifier (UFI)	Not available
Nanoform	The product does not contain nanoparticles.

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

Identified Use(s)	Line Spray
Uses advised against	Anything other than the above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Identification	Tarmac Packed Products Ground Floor T3 Trinity Park Bickenhill Lane Birmingham West Midlands B37 7ES United Kingdom +44 (0)345 812 6232 info-cement@tarmac.com
Telephone	
E-mail (competent person)	

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone No.	+44 (0)345 812 6232 (08:30 – 16:00)
Language(s) spoken:	English

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 The retained CLP Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008, as amended for Great Britain	Aerosol 1; H222 and H229 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412
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2.2 Label elements

Product name	Ultipatch Line Marker Spray
Contains:	Acetone; Butyl Glycol; Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H222 H229: Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: May burst if heated.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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Precautionary Statement(s)

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to national/local hazardous waste disposal regulations.

Supplemental information

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.3 Other hazards

May form explosive mixture with air. May cause frost-bite. Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances - Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Classification: The retained CLP Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008, as amended for Great Britain

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	Hazard Statement(s)
Acetone	45 - 65	67-64-1	200-662-2	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066
1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	10 - 13	107-98-2	203-539-1	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336
Butyl Glycol	10 - 13	111-76-2	203-905-0	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Acute Tox. 3; H331
Ethyl acetate	10 - 13	141-78-6	205-500-4	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	10 - 13	128601-23-0	918-668-5	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066
N-butyl acetate	8 - 10	123-86-4	204-658-1	Not yet assigned in the supply chain	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 EUH066

Specific concentration limit (SCL), Acute toxicity estimate (ATE) & M-factor

Chemical identity of the substance	CAS No.	EC No.	SCL	ATE	M-factor
Butyl Glycol	111-76-2	203-905-0	-	inhalation: 3 mg/l (Vapours) oral: 1200 mg/kg bw	-

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Note: For full text of H phrases see section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

No action should be taken involving personal risk. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid all contact. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Inhalation

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Apply artificial respiration if necessary (do not employ mouth-to-mouth method). Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Skin contact

IF ON SKIN: Wash affected skin with soap and water. May cause frost-bite. In case of frostbite, wash with plenty of water; do not remove clothing. Do not rub affected area. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye contact

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Rinse mouth with water (do not swallow). Give 200-300mls (half pint) water to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Notes to a physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias (irregular beating) in persons exposed to this material

IF ON SKIN: Treat cold burns as frostbite.

IF SWALLOWED: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. In case of ingestion, Ipecac-induced emesis is not recommended. Consider use of charcoal as a slurry (240mL water/30 g charcoal). Usual dose: 25 to 100 g in adults. If determined necessary (and under qualified medical supervision), the stomach should be emptied by gastric lavage with the airway protected by endotracheal intubation.

IF INHALED: Asphyxiant in high concentrations. There is no specific antidote.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguish with carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or waterspray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May give off noxious and toxic fumes in a fire. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Aldehydes, Peroxides, Ketones, Organic acid.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Highly flammable vapours. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Stop leak if safe to do so. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed

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to fire. The vapour may be invisible, heavier than air and spread along ground. Do not allow to enter drains (danger of explosion).

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
No action should be taken involving personal risk. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Remove all sources of ignition. Asphyxiant in high concentrations. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid all contact. Beware of accumulation of vapours in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur.
- 6.2 Environmental precautions**
Dike area to contain the spill and prevent releases to sewers, drains, or other waterways. (Danger of explosion)
- 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**
Remove all sources of ignition. Stop leak if safe to do so. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use non-sparking tools. Contain and cover spilled substance with dry sand or earth or other suitable dry material. Transfer to an appropriate container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water.
- 6.4 Reference to other sections**
See Section: 8,13

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 7.1 Precautions for safe handling**
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid all contact. Use non-sparking hand tools and explosion proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion. Sprinkler installation recommended.
- 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Keep container/package tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Always keep container in upright position. Keep only in original packaging. May form peroxides on prolonged exposure to air and light.
Protect from sunlight and store in well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Do not store in: Plastic, Galvanized metals, Aluminium, copper. Keep away from: Strong oxidising agents, amines, strong acids and alkali
- Storage temperature
Incompatible materials
- 7.3 Specific end use(s)**
See Section: 1.2

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 8.1 Control parameters**
8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits

European Union

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	200	734	400	1468	-
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	50	241	150	723	-
2-Butoxyethanol (2-BE)	111-76-2	20	98	50	246	Sk
Acetone	67-64-1	500	1210	-	-	-
1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	107-98-2	100	375	150	568	Sk

Source: WEL: Workplace exposure limit; IOELV- Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Great Britain

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
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Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	200	734	400	1468	-
N-butyl acetate	123-86-4	150	724	200	966	-
Butyl Glycol	111-76-2	25	123	50	246	Sk, BMGV
Acetone	67-64-1	500	1210	1500	3620	-
Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	1000	1750	1250	2180	Carc
1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	107-98-2	100	375	150	568	Sk

Source: Workplace Exposure Limit (UK HSE EH40)

Notation:

Sk - Can be absorbed through skin.

BMGV - Biological monitoring guidance value

Carc - Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage

8.1.2 Biological limit value

Great Britain

Substance	CAS No.	Biological limit value	Sampling Time	Note
Butyl Glycol	111-76-2	240 mmol/mol creatinine	Post shift	-

Source: BMGV - Biological monitoring guidance value (UK HSE EH40)

8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs

Not established

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid all contact. Guarantee that the eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep good industrial hygiene. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Eye/ face protection



Wear suitable eye protection if contact is likely. Eyewash bottles should be available.

Recommended: Wear eye glasses with side protection according to EN 166.

Skin protection



Wear suitable chemical resistant protective gloves for frequent or prolonged operations tested to EN374 with an acceptable permeation test.

Recommended material: Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

Thickness of the glove material: 0.5 mm

Breakthrough time: $\geq$ 480 min

Respiratory protection



Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment if exposure to high levels of material are likely.

Recommended:

Filter type: EN143 Type A-P2

Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Avoid release to the environment.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol – Various Colours
Odour	Characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point/freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available
Flash point	< 23 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility(ies)	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising

9.2 Other information

None known

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1	Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions
10.2	Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions. May form peroxides on prolonged exposure to air and light.
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions	None anticipated. May give off noxious and toxic fumes in a fire. Combustion products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.
10.4	Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Peroxide may form when product is exposed to light and air.
10.5	Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents, amines, strong acids and alkali, Plastic, Galvanized metals, Aluminium, copper
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes, Peroxides, Ketones, Organic acid

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Ingestion	Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw
Acute toxicity - Inhalation	Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: LC50 >5 mg/l (Dust/Mist)
Acute toxicity - Skin contact	Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw
Skin corrosion/irritation	Mixture: Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Butyl Glycol Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation. Harmonised Classification Result: Slight to moderate erythema and very slight edema observed. Source: ECHA registration dossier (Jacobs, Martens and Mosselmans, 1987)
	Mixture: Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.
	Acetone Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Harmonised Classification Result (Weight of evidence approach): Mild irritation observed (rabbit) Source: ECHA registration dossier (Maurer et al., 2001)
	Butyl Glycol Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Harmonised Classification

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity STOT - single exposure		Result: Conjunctival redness (rabbit): 2.6 Source: ECHA registration dossier (Unnamed, 2000)
	Ethyl acetate	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation. Harmonised Classification Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: STOT SE 3; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	Acetone	STOT SE 3; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Harmonised Classification Result: Acute CNS effects observed. Source: ECHA registration dossier (Bruckner and Peterson, 1981)
	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	STOT SE 3; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Harmonised Classification Result: Narcosis observed. Source: ECHA registration dossier (Unnamed, 1979)
	Ethyl acetate	STOT SE 3; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Harmonised Classification Result: NOEL (neurotoxicity, rat) mg/l: 2.25 Source: ECHA registration dossier (Unnamed, 1995)
STOT - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	STOT SE 3; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Result: Lethargic behaviour observed. Source: ECHA registration dossier (Unnamed, 1976)
	N-butyl acetate	STOT SE 3; H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Harmonised Classification Mixture: Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mixture: Asp. Tox. 1; H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Asp. Tox. 1; H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Result: Kinematic viscosity (mm ² /s): 0.7 – 1.7 @ 20°C Source: ECHA registration dossier
		None
11.2 Other information		

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity		Mixture: Aquatic Chronic 3; H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Result: EL10 (fish, 60 d) mg/l: 0.34; EL10 (daphnia magna, 21 d) mg/l: 0.59 Source: ECHA registration dossier (QSAR: PETRORISK V4.0)
12.2 Persistence and degradability		No data for the mixture as a whole.
	Acetone	The substance is substantially biodegradable in water. Result: % Biodegradation (28 d): 90.9 ± 2.2 Source: ECHA registration dossier (modified OECD 301B)
	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	The substance is substantially biodegradable in water. Result: % Biodegradation (28 d): 94.0 Source: ECHA registration dossier (OECD 301E)
	Butyl Glycol	The substance is substantially biodegradable in water. Result: % Biodegradation (28 d): 90.4 Source: ECHA registration dossier (OECD 301B)
	Ethyl acetate	The substance is substantially biodegradable in water. Result: % Biodegradation (20 d): 69.0 Source: ECHA registration dossier (Price, Waggy and Conway, 1974)
	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	The substance is substantially biodegradable in water. Result: % Biodegradation (28 d): 88.8 Source: ECHA registration dossier (OECD 301E)
	N-butyl acetate	The substance is substantially biodegradable in water. Result: % Biodegradation (28 d): 83.0 Source: ECHA registration dossier (OECD 301D)
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential		No data for the mixture as a whole.

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	Acetone	The substance has no potential for bioaccumulation. Result: BCF (calculated) L/kg ww : 3 Source: ECHA registration dossier (EPIWIN v3.20)
	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation. Testing waived on basis of low value of log Kow (< 3) Source: ECHA registration dossier
	Butyl Glycol	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation on basis of value of Log Kow ≤ 4.5 Source: ECHA registration dossier (PBT Study)
	Ethyl acetate	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation. Result: BCF (fish) L/kg ww : 30 Source: ECHA registration dossier (Freitag et al., 1985)
	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard bioaccumulative studies are not applicable to petroleum UVCB substances
	N-butyl acetate	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation. Result: BCF (estimated) L/kg ww : 15 Source: ECHA registration dossier (QSAR)
12.4	Mobility in soil	No data for the mixture as a whole.
	Acetone	The substance has high mobility in soil. Result: Log Pow: -0.24 Source: ECHA registration dossier
	1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	The substance has high mobility in soil. Result: Log Kow < 1 Source: ECHA registration dossier
	Butyl Glycol	No data available.
	Ethyl acetate	No data available.
	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard studies are not applicable to petroleum UVCB substances
	N-butyl acetate	The substance has high mobility in soil. Result: Log Koc: 1.3 Source: ECHA registration dossier (QSAR)
12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not classified as PBT or vPvB.
12.6	Other adverse effects	None known

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1	Waste treatment methods	Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation.
	Waste classification according to Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)	HP 3: Flammable HP 4: Irritant HP 5: Specific Target Organ Toxicity/ Aspiration Toxicity HP 14: Ecotoxic

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA/ICAO
14.1	UN 1950	UN 1950	UN 1950
14.2	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
14.3	2	2	2
14.4	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.5	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified
14.6	See section 2		
14.7	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.8	Additional information		
	Classification Code	5F	
	Special Provisions	190, 327, 344, 625	
	Transport category	2	

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Tunnel restriction code (D)
Limited Quantity 1 L

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**
- 15.1.1 EU regulations**
Authorisations and/or restrictions on use Not restricted for the intended use(s) of the product.
- GB regulations**
Authorisations and/or restrictions on use Not restricted for the intended use(s) of the product.
UK- Poisons Act 1972 Acetone- Listed in: Schedule 1A, Part 3 (Reportable explosives precursors)
- 15.1.2 National regulations**
Germany Water hazard class: WGK 1 (Self classification)
- 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**
A chemical safety assessment is not required under REACH.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Not applicable – V1.0

References:

GB Mandatory classification and labelling list for: Acetone (CAS No. 67-64-1); 1-Methoxypropan-2-ol (CAS No. 107-98-2); Butyl Glycol (CAS No. 111-76-2); Ethyl acetate (CAS No. 141-78-6); N-butyl acetate (CAS No. 123-86-4)
ECHA registration dossier for: Acetone (CAS No. 67-64-1); 1-Methoxypropan-2-ol (CAS No. 107-98-2); Butyl Glycol (CAS No. 111-76-2); Ethyl acetate (CAS No. 141-78-6); Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics (CAS No. 128601-23-0); N-butyl acetate (CAS No. 123-86-4)
Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Literature References:

- Bruckner, J.V. and Peterson, R.G. (1981). Evaluation of toluene and acetone inhalant abuse. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, 61(1), pp.27–38. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/0041-008x(81)90004-1.
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Classification: This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with EC Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2015/830.
Compiled in accordance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Classification of the substance or mixture According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Classification procedure
Aerosol 1; H222 and H229	Product form, Expert judgement
Asp. Tox. 1; H304	Expert judgement
Skin Irrit. 2; H315	Threshold Calculation
Eye Irrit. 2; H319	Threshold Calculation
STOT SE 3; H336	Threshold Calculation
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	Summation Calculation

Legend

ADR ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
BCF Bioconcentration Factor
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

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CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
DNEL	Derived no effect level
EC	European Commission
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EN	European Standard
HP	Hazard Property
IATA	IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO	ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LTEL	Long term exposure limit
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
QSAR	Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods
STEL	Short term exposure limit
UN	United Nations
UVCB	Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
vPvB	vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Hazard classification / Classification code:

Aerosol 1; Aerosols, Category 1

Flam. Liq. 2; Flammable liquid, Category 2

Flam. Liq. 3; Flammable liquid, Category 3

Asp. Tox. 1; Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Acute Tox. 4; Acute toxicity, Category 4

Skin Irrit. 2; Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2

Eye Irrit. 2; Eye irritation, Category 2

Acute Tox. 4; Acute toxicity, Category 4

STOT SE 3; Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3

STOT SE 3; Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3

STOT RE 2; Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2

STOT RE 2; Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2 (Hearing Organs)

Aquatic Chronic 3; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic , Category 3

Hazard Statement(s)

H222 H229: Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: May burst if heated.

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H373: May cause damage to the auditory system by prolonged or repeated oral exposure.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

Disclaimers

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Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

Exposure scenarios for substances in this preparation are not available.