SAFETY DATA SHEET

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: RENOLIT ALKORPLUS 81065-205 Cleaner

Revision Date: 06.06.2015
Version: 3.0
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RENOLIT Belgium NV encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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

1.1 Product identifier
Product name: RENOLIT ALKORPLUS 81065-205

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

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
RENOLIT Belgium NV
Industriepark De Bruwaan 43,
B - 9700 OUDENAARDE
Belgium

Customer Information Number: +32 (0) 55 33 97 11
renolit.belgium@renolit.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0044 (0) 1235 239 670

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
Aerosols - Category 1 - H222, H229
Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H336
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

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

Precautionary statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Contains acetone; propan-2-ol

2.3 Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

CASRN 67-63-0 **EC-No.** 200-661-7 **Index-No.** 603-117-00-0	01-2119457558-25	>= 20.0 - <= 30.0 %	propan-2-ol	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT SE - 3 - H336
CASRN 67-64-1 **EC-No.** 200-662-2 **Index-No.** 606-001-00-8	01-2119471330-49	>= 40.0 - <= 50.0 %	acetone	Flam. Liq. - 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT SE - 3 - H336
CASRN 75-28-5 **EC-No.** 200-857-2 **Index-No.** 601-004-00-0	01-2119485395-27	>= 10.0 - <= 20.0 %	Isobutane	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280
CASRN 74-98-6 **EC-No.** 200-827-9 **Index-No.** 601-003-00-5	01-2119486944-21	>= 1.0 - <= 10.0 %	Propane	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Hemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Consider hemodialysis for patients with persistent hypotension or coma unresponsive to standard therapy (isopropanol levels >400 - 500 mg/dl). (Goldfrank 1998, King et al, 1970). If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Exposure may increase “myocardial irritability”. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propellant release may result in a fireball. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vaporizes quickly at room temperature.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Warning - flashback potential.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight

fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

6.4 Reference to other sections: References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Blowing agent may migrate from product and accumulate in some storage situations.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:	**Storage Period:**
15 - 25 °C	18 Month

7.3 Specific end use(s): See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
propan-2-ol ACGIH		TWA	200 ppm
ACGIH		STEL	400 ppm
GB	EH40	TWA	999 mg/m3 400 ppm
GB	EH40	STEL	1,250 mg/m3 500 ppm
acetone ACGIH		TWA	250 ppm
ACGIH		STEL	500 ppm
ACGIH		TWA	BEI
ACGIH		STEL	BEI
2000/3	9/EC	TWA	1,210 mg/m3 500 ppm
GB	EH40	TWA	1,210 mg/m3 500 ppm
GB	EH40	STEL	3,620 mg/m3 1,500 ppm
Isobutane ACGIH		STEL	1,000 ppm
Propane ACGIH			

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit

requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Environmental exposure controls
See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	56.2 °C *Estimated.* Acetone
Flash point	**closed cup** -20 °C *Closed Cup* Acetone
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	1.4 % vol *Supplier*
Upper explosion limit	13 % vol *Supplier*
Vapor Pressure	2.500 - 2.900 hPa *Supplier*
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.74 - 0.76 at 20 °C / 20 °C *Supplier*
Water solubility	Partially soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 230 °C *Supplier*
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	no data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: no data available

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Avoid temperatures above 50 °C
Elevated temperatures can cause container to vent and/or rupture. Avoid static discharge.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Moderate toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause nausea and vomiting. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeats.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): Isopropyl alcohol.
Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 100 ml

Acute dermal toxicity
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Acute inhalation toxicity
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). In humans, symptoms may include: Nausea and/or vomiting. Excessive exposure (400 ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Essentially nonirritating to skin.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Sensitization
No relevant information found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant information found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Product test data not available.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Respiratory tract.
Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

Carcinogenicity
No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity
Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity
No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity
Genetic toxicity studies on tested components were predominantly negative. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Aspiration Hazard
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

propan-2-ol

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 12,800 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
Observations in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown Excessive exposure (400 ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 10000 ppm

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Ingestion
Target Organs: Central nervous system

acetone

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 76 mg/l

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Nervous system

Isobutane

Acute dermal toxicity
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Mouse, 1 Hour, 52 mg/l

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Propane

Acute dermal toxicity
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 425000 ppm

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

12.1 Toxicity

propan-2-ol

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 9,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
NOEC, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1,800 mg/l
ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 30 mg/l

acetone

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 5,500 - 6,100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 6,084 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 8,098 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Skeletonema costatum, 5 d, Biomass, 11,800 - 14,400 mg/l

Isobutane

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

Propane

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

propan-2-ol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 53 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: Other guidelines

acetone

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 91 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Isobutane

Biodegradability: Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

Propane

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

propan-2-ol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 1.1 Estimated.

acetone

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 0.37 - 2.0 Estimated.

Isobutane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 35 Estimated.

Propane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 24 - 460 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

propan-2-ol

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

acetone

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Isobutane

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Propane

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

propan-2-ol

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

acetone

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Isobutane

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Propane

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

14.1 UN number	UN 1950
14.2 Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
14.3 Class	2
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

14.1 UN number	UN 1950
14.2 Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
14.3 Class	2.1
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 En vironmental hazards	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user	EmS: F-D, S-U
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

14.1 UN number	UN 1950
14.2 Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
14.3 Class	2.1
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 En vironmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	No data available.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACh Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration or are regarded as registered according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer´s/user´s responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
Not applicable

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Aerosol - 1 - H222 - On basis of test data.
Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method
STOT SE - 3 - H336 - Calculation method

Product Literature
Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Revision
Identification Number: 101215191 / A279 / Issue Date: 06.06.2015 / Version: 3.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

RENOLIT Belgium NV urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that

his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.