(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)

# **FLDSPRAY-Full Dip Spray**

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### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING.

#### 1.1 Product identifier.

Product Name: Full Dip Spray
Product Code: FLDSPRAY

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against.

Elastic and peelable coating, specially designed to protect any kind of surface.

#### Uses advised against:

Uses other than those recommended.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Company: Químicas Vila Hervás S.L

Address: Calle Perelló nº 3 (Polígono Industrial Masía del Juez)

City: Torrent Province: Valencia

Telephone: + 34 960649838 E-mail: fulldip@fulldip.com Web: www.fulldip.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: (Only available during office hours; Monday-Friday; 08:00-18:00)

#### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.**

#### 2.1 Classification of the mixture.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008:

Aerosol 2 : Pressurised container: May burst if heated. Asp. Tox. 1 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin Irrit. 2 : Causes skin irritation. Eye Irrit. 2 : Causes serious eye irritation.

### 2.2 Label elements.

#### <u>Labelling in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008:</u>

Pictograms:







### Signal Word:

# **Danger** H statements:

H223 Flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## P statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children. P103 Read label before use.

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

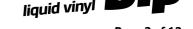
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50 oC/122oF.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

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P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P501 Dispose of contents/container according to law.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use an ABC powder fire extinguiser to extinguish.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

#### Contains:

n-butyl acetate

Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C13 and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 230°C (149°F to 446°F).]

xylene (Mixture of isomers)

#### 2.3 Other hazards.

In normal use conditions and in its original form, the product itself does not involve any other risk for health and the environment.

#### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.**

#### 3.1 Substances.

Not Applicable.

#### 3.2 Mixtures.

Substances posing a danger to health or the environment in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, assigned a Community exposure limit in the workplace, and classified as PBT/vPvB or included in the Candidate List:

			(*)Classification No 127	- Regulation (EC) 2/2008
Identifiers	Name	Concentrate	Classification	specific concentration limit
Index No: 601-022- 00-9 CAS No: 1330-20-7 EC No: 215-535-7 Registration No: 01- 2119488216-32-XXXX	[1] xylene (Mixture of isomers)	10 - 50 %	Acute Tox. 4 *, H312 - Acute Tox. 4 *, H332 - Flam. Liq. 3, H226 - Skin Irrit. 2, H315	-
Index No: 601-003- 00-5 CAS No: 74-98-6 EC No: 200-827-9 Registration No: 01- 2119486944-21-XXXX	propane	10 - 25 %	Flam. Gas 1, H220	-
Index No: 601-004- 00-0 CAS No: 106-97-8 EC No: 203-448-7 Registration No: 01- 2119474691-32-XXXX	[1] butane (Mixture of isomers)	10 - 25 %	Flam. Gas 1, H220	-
Index No: 649-327- 00-6 CAS No: 64742-48-9 EC No: 265-150-3 Registration No: 01- 2119486659-16-XXXX	Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C13 and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 230°C (149°F to 446°F).] (contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene)	10 - 25 %	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	-

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Index No: 607-025- 00-1 CAS No: 123-86-4 EC No: 204-658-1 Registration No: 01- 2119485493-29-XXXX	[1] n-butyl acetate	2.5 - 20 %	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 - STOT SE 3, H336	-	
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<sup>(\*)</sup> The complete text of the H phrases is given in section 16 of this Safety Data Sheet.

#### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES.**

IRRITANT PREPARATION. Its repeated or prolonged contact with the skin or mucous membranes can cause irritant symptoms such as reddening of the skin, blisters, or dermatitis. Some of the symptoms may not be immediate. They can cause allergic reactions on the skin.

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

In case of doubt or when symptoms of feeling unwell persist, get medical attention. Never administer anything orally to persons who are unconscious.

#### Inhalation.

Take the victim into open air; keep them warm and calm. If breathing is irregular or stops, perform artificial respiration. Do not administer anything orally. If unconscious, place them in a suitable position and seek medical assistance.

#### Eye contact

If wearing contact lenses, remove them. Wash eyes with plenty of clean and cool water for at least 10 minutes while pulling eyelids up, and seek medical assistance.

#### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin vigorously with water and soap or a suitable skin cleaner. **NEVER** use solvents or thinners.

### Ingestion.

If accidentally ingested, seek immediate medical attention. Keep calm. **NEVER** induce vomiting.

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

Irritant Product, repeated or prolonged contact with skin or mucous membranes can cause redness, blisters or dermatitis, inhalation of spray mist or particles in suspension may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, some symptoms may not be immediate. Can cause allergic reactions.

Harmful Product, prolonged exposure due to inhalation may cause anaesthetic effects and the need for immediate medical assistance.

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

In case of doubt or when symptoms of feeling unwell persist, get medical attention. Never administer anything orally to persons who are unconscious.

#### **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.**

Flammable product, the necessary prevention measures should be taken in order to avoid risks, In case of fire, the following measures are recommended:

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media.

### Recommended extinguishing methods.

Extinguisher powder or  $CO_2$ . In case of more serious fires, also alcohol-resistant foam and water spray. Do not use a direct stream of water to extinguish.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture.

#### Special risks.

Fire can cause thick, black smoke. As a result of thermal decomposition, dangerous products can form: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products can be harmful to your health.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters.

Use water to cool tanks, cisterns, or containers close to the heat source or fire. Take wind direction into account. Prevent the products used to fight the fire from going into drains, sewers, or waterways.

<sup>\*</sup> See Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, Annex VI, section 1.2.

<sup>[1]</sup> Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit (see section 8.1).

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#### Fire protection equipment.

According to the size of the fire, it may be necessary to use protective suits against the heat, individual breathing equipment, gloves, protective goggles or facemasks, and gloves.

#### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate possible ignition points and ventilate the area. No smoking. Avoid breathing fumes. For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions.

Prevent the contamination of drains, surface or subterranean waters, and the ground.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Pick up the spill with non-combustible absorbent materials (soil, sand, vermiculite, diatomite, etc.). Pour the product and the absorbent in an appropriate container. The contaminated area should be immediately cleaned with an appropriate decontaminator. Pour the decontaminator on the remains in an opened container and let it act various days until no further reaction is produced.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections.

For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

For later elimination of waste, follow the recommendations under section 13.

### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE.**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling.

The fumes are heavier than air and can spread across the ground. They can form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive fume concentrations in the air; prevent fume concentrations above work exposure limits. The product must only be used in areas where all unprotected flames and other ignition points have been eliminated. Electrical equipment has to be protected according to applicable standards.

The product can be electrostatically charged: always use earth grounds when transferring the product. Operators must use antistatic footwear and clothing, and floors must be conductors.

Keep the container tightly closed and isolated from heat sources, sparks, and fire. Do not use tools that can cause sparks. For personal protection, see section 8. Never use pressure to empty the containers. They are not pressure-resistant containers. In the application area, smoking, eating, and drinking must be prohibited.

Follow legislation on occupational health and safety.

Keep the product in containers made of a material identical to the original.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store according to local legislation. Observe indications on the label. Store the containers between 5 and 35° C, in a dry and well-ventilated place, far from sources of heat and direct solar light. Keep far away from ignition points. Keep away from oxidising agents and from highly acidic or alkaline materials. Do not smoke. Prevent the entry of non-authorised persons. Once the containers are open, they must be carefully closed and placed vertically to prevent spills.

The product is not affected by Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III).

### 7.3 Specific end use(s).

Not available.

#### **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION.**

#### 8.1 Control parameters.

Work exposure limit for:

Name	CAS No.	Country	Limit value	ppm	mg/m³
	1330-20-7	European	Eight hours	50 (skin)	221 (skin)
xylene (Mixture of isomers)		Union [1]	Short term	100 (skin)	442 (skin)
xylerie (Mixture of Isomers)		United	Eight hours	50	220
		Kingdom [2]	Short term	100	441
butane (Mixture of isomers)	106-97-8	United	Eight hours	600	1450

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[1] According both Binding Occupational Esposure Limits (BOELVs) and Indicative Occupational Exposure Limits (IOELVs) adopted by Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits to Chemical Agents (SCOEL).

The product does NOT contain substances with Biological Limit Values.

Concentration levels DNEL/DMEL:

Name	DNEL/DMEL	Туре	Value
xylene (Mixture of isomers)	DNEL	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	77
CAS No: 1330-20-7	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
EC No: 215-535-7			
	DNEL	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	480
	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	102,34
	population)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	960
	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	859,7
	population)		(mg/m³)
n-butyl acetate	DNEL	Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects	480
CAS No: 123-86-4	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
EC No: 204-658-1	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects	102,34
LC NO. 204 030 1	population)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL	Inhalation, Acute, Local effects	960
	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Acute, Local effects	859,7
	population)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Oral, Long-term, Systemic effects	3,4 (mg/kg
	population)		bw/day)
	DNEL (General	Dermal, Long-term, Systemic effects	3,4 (mg/kg
	population)		bw/day)

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not anticipated.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be considered a tolerable minimum.

Concentration levels PNEC:

Name	Details	Value
	aqua (freshwater)	0,18 (mg/l)
	aqua (marine water)	0,018 (mg/l)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	0,36 (mg/l)
n-butyl acetate	PNEC STP	35,6 (mg/l)
CAS No: 123-86-4	sediment (freshwater)	0,981 (mg/kg
EC No: 204-658-1		sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	0,0981
		(mg/kg
		sediment dw)

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration, concentration of the substance below which adverse effects are not expected in the environmental compartment.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls.

#### **Measures of a technical nature:**

Provide adequate ventilation, which can be achieved by using good local exhaust-ventilation and a good general exhaust system.

Concentration:	100 %
Uses:	Elastic and peelable coating, specially designed to protect any kind of surface.
<b>Breathing protecti</b>	on:
PPE:	Filter mask for protection against gases and particles.
Characteristics:	«CE» marking, category III. The mask must have a wide field of vision and an anatomically designed form in order to be sealed and watertight.

<sup>[2]</sup> According Limit Value (IOELV) list in 2nd Indicative Occupational Exposure adobted by Health and Safety Executive.

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CFN standards: EN 136, EN 140, EN 405

Should not be stored in places exposed to high temperatures and damp environments before use. Special Maintenance:

attention should be paid to the state of the inhalation and exhalation valves in the face adaptor.

Read carefully the manufacturer's instructions regarding the equipment's use and maintenance. Attach Observations: the necessary filters to the equipment according to the specific nature of the risk (Particles and aerosols:

P1-P2-P3, Gases and vapours: A-B-E-K-AX), changing them as advised by the manufacturer.

Filter Type needed:

Hand protection:

Non-disposable protective gloves against chemicals. PPE:

«CE» marking, category III. Check the list of chemicals for which the glove has Characteristics:

been tested.

EN 374-1, En 374-2, EN 374-3, EN 420 CFN standards:

A schedule for the periodical replacement of gloves should be established in order to guarantee their Maintenance: replacement before pollutants permeate them. The use of contaminated gloves could be more dangerous

than not using gloves, since the pollutant can gradually accumulate in the glove's material.

They are to be replaced whenever tears, cracks or deformations are observed or when exterior dirt could

reduce their strength.

Breakthrough time Material thickness Material: 0,35 PVC (polyvinyl chloride) > 480 (min.): (mm):

Eye protection:

Observations:

Protective goggles with built-in frame.

«CE» marking, category II. Eye protector with built-in frame for protection against Characteristics:

splashing liquid, dust, smoke, fog and vapour.

CEN standards: EN 165, EN 166, EN 167, EN 168

Visibility through lenses should be ideal. Therefore, these parts should be cleaned daily. Protectors should Maintenance:

be disinfected periodically following the manufacturer's instructions.

Some signs of wear and tear include: yellow colouring of the lenses, superficial scratching of the lenses, Observations:

scraping etc.

Skin protection:

Observations:

Maintenance:

Chemical protective clothing PPF:

«CE» marking, category III. Clothing should fit properly. The level of protection Characteristics:

must be set according to a test parameter called BT (Breakthrough Time), which

indicates how long it takes for the chemical to pass through the material.

EN 464,EN 340, EN 943-1, EN 943-2, EN ISO 6529, EN ISO 6530, EN 13034 CEN standards: In order to guarantee uniform protection, follow the washing and maintenance instructions provided by Maintenance:

the manufacturer.

The protective clothing's design should facilitate correct positioning, staying in place without moving for

the period of use expected, bearing in mind environmental factors as well as any movement or position

the user might adopt while carrying out the activity.

PPE: Anti-static safety footwear against chemicals.

«CE» marking, category III. Check the list of chemicals against which the footwear Characteristics:

is resistant.

EN ISO 13287, EN 13832-1, EN 13832-2, EN 13832-3, EN ISO 20344, EN ISO CEN standards:

20345

For correct maintenance of this kind of safety footwear, it is necessary to observe the instructions

specified by the manufacturer. The footwear should be replaced as soon as any sign of damage is

The footwear should be cleaned regularly and dried when damp, although it should not be placed too Observations:

close to a source of heat in order to avoid any sharp changes in temperature

#### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.**

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance: Liquid with characteristic odour and colour

Colour: N.A./N.A. Odour: N.A./N.A.

Odour threshold: N.A./N.A.

pH:N.A./N.A.

Melting point: N.A./N.A. Boiling Point: 147 °C Flash point: -9 °C

Evaporation rate: N.A./N.A.

Inflammability (solid, gas): N.A./N.A.



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Lower Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A. Upper Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A. Vapour pressure: 3,364 Vapour density:N.A./N.A. Relative density:0,70 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Solubility:N.A./N.A. Liposolubility: N.A./N.A. Hydrosolubility: N.A./N.A.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.A./N.A.

Auto-ignition temperature: N.A./N.A. Decomposition temperature: N.A./N.A.

Viscosity: N.A./N.A.

Explosive properties: In combination with atmospheric air, explosive atmospheres can be formed.

Oxidizing properties: N.A./N.A.

N.A./N.A.= Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

#### 9.2 Other information.

Pour point: N.A./N.A. Blink: N.A./N.A.

Kinematic viscosity: N.A./N.A.

N.A./N.A. = Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

#### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY.**

#### 10.1 Reactivity.

The product does not present hazards by their reactivity.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability.

Stable under the recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The product does not present possibility of hazardous reactions.

# 10.4 Conditions to avoid.

Avoid any improper handling.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials.

Keep away from oxidising agents and from highly alkaline or acidic materials in order to prevent exothermic reactions.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products.

No decomposition if used for the intended uses.

### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.**

IRRITANT PREPARATION. Its repeated or prolonged contact with the skin or mucous membranes can cause irritant symptoms such as reddening of the skin, blisters, or dermatitis. Some of the symptoms may not be immediate. They can cause allergic reactions on the skin.

IRRITANT PREPARATION. Splatters in the eyes can cause irritation.

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the product can cause the elimination of oil from the skin, giving rise to non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption of the product through the skin.

Splatters in the eyes can cause irritation and reversible damage.

#### Toxicological information about the substances present in the composition.

Name	Acute toxicity			
Name	Туре	Test	Kind	Value
xylene (Mixture of isomers)		LD50	Rat	4300 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral			
		[1] AMA Ar	chives of Indus	strial Health. Vol. 14, Pg. 387, 1956
		LD50	Rabbit	> 1700 mg/kg bw [1]
	Dermal		iterial Data Har 1, Pg. 123, 197	ndbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents,

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			LC50 Rat	21,7 mg/l/4 h [1]
CAS No: 1330-20-7	EC No: 215-535-7	Inhalation	[1] Raw Material [ 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 1	Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, .23, 1974
			LD50 Rat	10800 mg/kg bw [1]
		Oral		Data. Journal of the American College of Vol. 1, Pg. 196, 1992
n-butyl acetate			LD50 Rabbi	t >17600 mg/kg bw [1]
		Dermal	[1] Raw Material [ 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 7	Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 7, 1974
			LC50 Rat	1.85 mg/l/4 h [1]
CAS No: 123-86-4	EC No: 204-658-1	Inhalation	[1] Inhalation Tox	icology. Vol. 9, Pg. 623, 1997

a) acute toxicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):

Mixtures:

ATE (Dermal) = 3.968 mg/kg

b) skin corrosion/irritation;

Product classified:

Skin irritant, Category 2: Causes skin irritation.

c) serious eye damage/irritation;

Product classified:

Eye irritation, Category 2: Causes serious eye irritation.

d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;

Not conclusive data for classification.

e) germ cell mutagenicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

f) carcinogenicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

g) reproductive toxicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

h) STOT-single exposure;

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

i) STOT-repeated exposure;

Not conclusive data for classification.

i) aspiration hazard;

Product classified:

Aspiration toxicity, Category 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.**

#### 12.1 Toxicity.

Name		Ecotoxicity			
Name	Туре	Test	Kind	Value	
xylene (Mixture of isomers)	Fish	LC50	Fish	15,7 mg/l (96 h) [1]	

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		Aquatic invertebrates	[1] Bailey, H.C., D.H.W. Liu, and H.A. Javitz 1985. Time/Toxicity Relationships in Short-Term Static, Dynamic, and Plug-Flow Bioassays. In: R.C.Bahner and D.J.Hansen (Eds.), Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment, 8th Symposium, ASTM STP 891, Philadelphia, PA:193-212 LC50 Crustacean 8,5 mg/l (48 h) [1]  [1] Tatem, H.E., B.A. Cox, and J.W. Anderson 1978. The Toxicity of Oils and Petroleum Hydrocarbons to Estuarine Crustaceans. Estuar.Coast.Mar.Sci. 6(4):365-373. Tatem, H.E. 1975. The Toxicity and Physiological Effects of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons on Estuarine Grass Shrimp Palaemonetes pugio (Holthuis). Ph.D.Thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX:133 p
CAC N. 1220 20 7	FO.N. 245 F25 7	Aquatic plants	oniversity, conege station, 17. 133 p
CAS No: 1330-20-7	EC No: 215-535-7		LC50 Fish 81 mg/l (96 h) [1]
n-butyl acetate		Fish	[1] Wellens, H. 1982. Comparison of the Sensitivity of Brachydanio rerio and Leuciscus idus by Testing the Fish Toxicity of Chemicals and Wastewaters. Z.Wasser-Abwasser-Forsch. 51(2):49-52 (GER) (ENG ABS). Dawson, G.W., A.L. Jennings, D. Drozdowski, and E. Rider 1977. The Acute Toxicity of 47 Industrial Chemicals to Fresh and Saltwater Fishes. J.Hazard.Mater. 1(4):303-318 (OECDG Data File)
		Aquatic invertebrates	EC50 Daphnia sp. 44 mg/l (48 h) [1]
		invertebrates	[1] publication, 1959
		Aquatic plants	Desmodesmus subspicatus  EC50 (reported as 674.7 mg/l (72 h) [1] Scenedesmus subspicatus)
CAS No: 123-86-4	EC No: 204-658-1		[1] Method: other: algae growth inhibition test, according to Umweltbundesamt (German Federal Environment Agency) (proposal/draft, version February 1984)

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability.

No information is available about persistence and degradability of the product.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potencial.

Information about the bioaccumulation of the substances present.

Name			Bioaccumulation		
		Log Pow	BCF	NOECs	Level
propane		2.26			Law
N. CAS: 74-98-6	EC No: 200-827-9	2,36	-	-	Low
butane (Mixture of isomers)		2.90			Low
N. CAS: 106-97-8	EC No: 203-448-7	2,89	-	-	Low
n-butyl acetate		1 70			Vonclou
N. CAS: 123-86-4	EC No: 204-658-1	1,78	-	-	Very low

# 12.4 Mobility in soil.

No information is available about the mobility in soil.

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The product must not be allowed to go into sewers or waterways. Prevent penetration into the ground.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

No information is available about the results of PBT and vPvB assessment of the product.

#### 12.6 Other adverse effects.

No information is available about other adverse effects for the environment.

## **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods.

Do not dump into sewers or waterways. Waste and empty containers must be handled and eliminated according to current, local/national legislation.

Follow the provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC regarding waste management.

#### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION.**

Transport following ADR rules for road transport, RID rules for railway, ADN for inner waterways, IMDG for sea, and ICAO/IATA for air transport.

**<u>Land</u>**: Transport by road: ADR, Transport by rail: RID.

Transport documentation: Consignment note and written instructions

<u>Sea</u>: Transport by ship: IMDG. Transport documentation: Bill of lading <u>Air</u>: Transport by plane: ICAO/IATA. Transport document: Airway bill.

# 14.1 UN number.

UN No: UN1950

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name.

Description:

ADR: UN 1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1, (D)
IMDG: UN 1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1 (-9°C)
ICAO (Passenger aircraft): PROHIBITED
ICAO (Cargo aircraft): UN 1950, AEROSOLS, 2.1

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es).

Class(es): 2

### 14.4 Packing group.

Packing group: Not applicable.

# 14.5 Environmental hazards.

Marine pollutant: No

# 14.6 Special precautions for user.

ADR LQ: 1 L IMDG LQ: 0

ICAO LQ: Not applicable.



Provisions concerning carriage in bulk ADR: Not authorized carriage in bulk in accordance with ADR. Transport by ship, FEm – Emergency sheets (F – Fire, S - Spills): F-D,S-U Proceed in accordance with point 6.

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

The product is not transported in bulk.

#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION.**

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

The product is not affected by the Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Volatile organic compound (VOC)

Product Subcategory (Directive 2004/42/EC): Special finishes (All types)

Phase I\* (from 01/01/2007): 840 g/l Phase II\* (from 01/01/2010): 840 g/l

(\*) g/l ready to use

VOC content (p/p): 90 % VOC content: 775 g/l

The provisions of Directive 2004/42/EC on VOC apply to this product. Refer to the product label and/or technical data sheet for further information.

The product is not affected by Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III).

The product is not affected by Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

The product is not affected by the procedure established Regulation (EU) No 649/2012, concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment.

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

#### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION.**

Complete text of the H phrases that appear in section 3:

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### Classification codes:

Acute Tox. 4 : Acute toxicity (Dermal), Category 4 Acute Tox. 4 : Acute toxicity (Inhalation), Category 4

Aerosol 2 : Flammable aerosol, Category 2 Asp. Tox. 1 : Aspiration toxicity, Category 1 Eye Irrit. 2 : Eye irritation, Category 2 Flam. Gas 1 : Flammable gas, Category 1 Flam. Liq. 3 : Flammable liquid, Category 3 Skin Irrit. 2 : Skin irritant, Category 2

STOT SE 3 : Specific target organ toxicity following a single exposure, Category 3

It is advisable to carry out basic training with regard to health and safety at work in order to handle this product correctly.

Abbreviations and acronyms used:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

BCF: Bioconcentration factor.

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CEN: European Committee for Standardization.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be

considered a tolerable minimum.

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not

anticipated.

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration.
PPE: Personal protection equipment.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%.

LD50: Lethal dose, 50%.

Log Pow: Logarithm of the partition octanol-water.

NOEC: No observed effect concentration.

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration, concentration of the substance below which adverse effects are

not expected in the environmental compartment.

RID: Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

Key literature references and sources for data:

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html

http://echa.europa.eu/

Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.

The information given in this Safety Data Sheet has been drafted in accordance with COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet on the Preparation is based on current knowledge and on current EC and national laws, as far as the working conditions of the users is beyond our knowledge and control. The product must not be used for purposes other than those that are specified without first having written instructions on how to handle. It is always the responsibility of the user to take the appropriate measures in order to comply with the requirements established by current legislation. The information contained in this Safety Sheet only states a description of the safety requirements for the preparation, and it must not be considered as a guarantee of its properties.