



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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name Castrol Bike Polish
Product code 452572-GB20
SDS no. 452572
Product type Aerosol.

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

**Use of the substance/
mixture** Bike care products.
 For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Castrol (UK) Limited
 PO Box 354,
 Chertsey Road,
 Sunbury On Thames,
 Middlesex,
 TW16 9AW

 Orders/Enquiries: 0845 6008125
 Technical Enquiries: 0845 082 1719
 BP (Ireland) Ireland Orders/Enquiries: 1850 930 3942
 Ireland Technical Enquiries: 1800 509 353

E-mail address MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

**EMERGENCY
TELEPHONE NUMBER** Carechem:+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24 hours)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Aerosol 1, H222, H229
 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC [DPD]

The product is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification F+; R12
 R52/53

**Physical/chemical
hazards** Extremely flammable.

Environmental hazards Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

See Section 16 for the full text of the R phrases or H statements declared above.

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Hazard statements	<p>H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol. H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H229 - Pressurized container: may burst if heated.</p>
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	<p>P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.</p>
Response	<p>Not applicable.</p>
Storage	<p>P410 - Protect from sunlight. P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.</p>
Disposal	<p>P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.</p>
Supplemental label elements	<p>Not applicable.</p>
Special packaging requirements	
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	<p>Not applicable.</p>
Tactile warning of danger	<p>Not applicable.</p>

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapours can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture
 Propellant. Proprietary performance additives.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	67/548/EEC	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, <2% aromatics	REACH #: 01-2119475608-26 EC: - CAS: -	≥5 - <10	Xn; R65 R66	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	[1]
Butane	EC: 203-448-7 CAS: 106-97-8 Index: 601-004-00-0	≥3 - <5	F+; R12	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas, H280	[2]
Alcohols, C16-18, ethoxylated	EC: 500-212-8 CAS: 68439-49-6	≥1 - <3	Xn; R22 Xi; R36 N; R50	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1]
Carbon dioxide	EC: 204-696-9 CAS: 124-38-9	≥1 - <3	Not classified.	Press. Gas, H280	[2]
silica, amorphous, diatomaceous earth	CAS: 61790-53-2	≥1 - <3	Not classified.	Not classified.	[2]
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	REACH #: 01-2119488076-30 EC: 232-315-6 CAS: 8002-74-2	≥1 - <3	Not classified.	Not classified.	[2]
Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, hydroxy-terminated, reaction products with trimethoxymethylsilane and N1-[3-	CAS: 69430-37-1	≥0.3 - <1	F; R11 Xi; R36/38 N; R50/53	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	[1]

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,
2-ethanediamine

See Section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

Type

- [1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
- [2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
- [3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
- [4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
- [5] Substance of equivalent concern

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Poisoning very unlikely unless deliberate ingestion of large quantities has occurred. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	Extremely flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.
Hazardous combustion products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) metal oxide/oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Contact emergency personnel.

For emergency responders If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 5 for firefighting measures.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 12 for environmental precautions.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Eliminate all ignition sources. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Not suitable Prolonged exposure to elevated temperature

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations

See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
Butane	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)). STEL: 1810 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 TWA: 1450 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 TWA: 600 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997
Carbon dioxide	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)). STEL: 27400 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 STEL: 15000 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 TWA: 5000 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 TWA: 9150 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997
silica, amorphous, diatomaceous earth	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)). TWA: 1.2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 Form: respirable dust
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK)). STEL: 6 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 Form: Fume TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/1997 Form: Fume

Whilst specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Derived No Effect Level

No DNELs/DMELs available.

Predicted No Effect Concentration

No PNECs available

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protective equipment is not normally required where there is adequate natural or local exhaust ventilation to control exposure.
Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for particulates can be used. Use filter type P or comparable standard.
Air-filtering respirators, also called air-purifying respirators, will not be adequate under conditions of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration), and would not be considered suitable where airborne concentrations of chemicals with a significant hazard are present. In these cases air-supplied breathing apparatus will be required.
Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a multiple type of gas filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point $\leq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $>65^{\circ}\text{C}$) can be used for vapour. Use filter types A with AX or comparable standard.
The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.
Safety glasses with side shields.

[Eye/face protection](#)

[Skin protection](#)

[Hand protection](#)

General Information:

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type.
Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.

If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.

It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Skin and body

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection: EN529
Gloves: EN420, EN374
Eye protection: EN166

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Aerosol.
Colour	Beige.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	9.5
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	☑ Closed cup: 70°C (158°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	FLAMMABLE. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	☒ Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Density	980 kg/m ³ (0.98 g/cm ³) at 20°C
Solubility(ies)	Not miscible in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	>3
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 30 mm ² /s (30 cSt) at 20°C
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2 Other information

Aerosol product

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Type of aerosol Spray
Heat of combustion 3.266 kJ/g

No additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity** No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
- 10.2 Chemical stability** The product is stable.
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid** Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). High temperatures
- 10.5 Incompatible materials** Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	20080.3 mg/kg

Information on the likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
- Ingestion** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and blurred vision. Higher levels may cause unconsciousness.
May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs.
- Ingestion** No specific data.
- Skin contact** No specific data.
- Eye contact** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

- Inhalation** Overexposure to the inhalation of airborne droplets or aerosols may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
- Ingestion** Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.
- Skin contact** Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
- Eye contact** Potential risk of transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Environmental hazards ☑ Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No evidence of biodegradability.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

Mobility Spillages are unlikely to penetrate the soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT Not applicable.

vPvB Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances





However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

Packaging

Methods of disposal Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Special precautions This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number	UN 1950	UN 1950	UN 1950	UN 1950
14.2 UN proper shipping name	☑ AEROSOLS, flammable (Butane)	☑ AEROSOLS, flammable (Butane)	☑ AEROSOLS (Butane)	☑ AEROSOLS, flammable (Butane)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	2 	2 	2.1 	2.1 

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.4 Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes.	No.	No.
Additional information	Hazard identification number 23 Tunnel code (D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The product is only regulated as an environmentally hazardous substance when transported in tank vessels.	Emergency schedules (EmS) F-D,S-U	-

14.6 Special precautions for user Not available.

UK Emergency Action Code: 2YE
ADR/RID Classification code: 5F
ADN Classification code: 5F

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles Not applicable.

Other regulations

REACH Status

The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

At least one component is not listed.

Australia inventory (AICS)

At least one component is not listed.

Canada inventory

At least one component is not listed.

China inventory (IECSC)

At least one component is not listed.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI)

At least one component is not listed.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN)

At least one component is not listed.

Aerosol dispensers

3



Extremely flammable

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
 CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
 CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
 CSR = Chemical Safety Report
 DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
 DPD = Dangerous Preparations Directive [1999/45/EC]
 DSD = Dangerous Substances Directive [67/548/EEC]
 EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ES = Exposure Scenario
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
 EWC = European Waste Catalogue
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
 PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
 RRN = REACH Registration Number
 SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
 SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern
 STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
 STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
 TWA = Time weighted average
 UN = United Nations
 UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance
 VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
 vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
 Varies = may contain one or more of the following 101316-69-2 / RRN 01-2119486948-13, 101316-70-5, 101316-71-6, 101316-72-7 / RRN 01-2119489969-06, 64741-88-4 / RRN 01-2119488706-23, 64741-89-5 / RRN 01-2119487067-30, 64741-95-3 / RRN 01-2119487081-40, 64741-96-4 / RRN 01-2119483621-38, 64741-97-5 / RRN 01-2119480374-36, 64742-01-4 / RRN 01-2119488707-21, 64742-44-5 / RRN 01-2119985177-24, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5 / RRN 01-2119467170-45, 64742-53-6 / RRN 01-2119480375-34, 64742-54-7 / RRN 01-2119484627-25, 64742-55-8 / RRN 01-2119487077-29, 64742-56-9 / RRN 01-2119480132-48, 64742-57-0 / RRN 01-2119489287-22, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7 / RRN 01-2119480472-38, 64742-63-8, 64742-64-9, 64742-65-0 / RRN 01-2119471299-27, 64742-70-7 / RRN 01-2119487080-42, 72623-85-9 / RRN 01-2119555262-43, 72623-86-0 / RRN 01-2119474878-16, 72623-87-1 / RRN 01-2119474889-13, 74869-22-0 / RRN 01-2119495601-36, 90669-74-2 / RRN 01-2119970171-43

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Product code 452572-GB20

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SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Acute Tox. 4, H302	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1, H400	ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Gas 1, H220	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Press. Gas Comp. Gas, H280	GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

Full text of abbreviated R phrases

R12- Extremely flammable.
 R11- Highly flammable.
 R22- Harmful if swallowed.
 R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
 R36- Irritating to eyes.
 R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
 R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
 R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications [DSD/DPD]

F+ - Extremely flammable
 F - Highly flammable
 Xn - Harmful
 Xi - Irritant
 N - Dangerous for the environment

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