SAFETY DATA SHEET

SIMPLY - TYRE REPAIR

In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

SECTION1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product code: SYMPLY TYRE REPAIR
Trades code: SX500 – SX600

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

Tyre inflates & repair
Sectors of use:
Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21]
Product category:
Automotive Care Products

Uses advised against
Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Super Help srl - Via V.Veneto, 11 - 21100 Varese (VA) - Italy Tel. + 39 347/4650120

Email: info@super-help.com – Web: www.super-help.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephon number EU 112

SECTION2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:
GHS02, GHS07

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Flam. Aerosol 1, Eye Irrit. 2

Hazard statement Code(s):
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

Aerosol that ignites easily even at low temperatures, fire risk
If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.
The repeated inhalation of vapors can cause drowsiness and giddiness.
Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

The classification has been calculated net of the propellants.

2.2. Label elements

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

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS02, GHS07 - Danger


Hazard statement Code(s):
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
not applicable

Precautionary statements:
General
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
Prevention
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.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage
P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

2.3. Other hazards

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

No information on other hazards

SECTION3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Note C - Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers. In this case the supplier must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer or a mixture of isomers.

Note U - When put on the market gases have to be classified as ‘Gases under pressure’, in one of the groups compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrig- erated liquefied gas or dissolved gas. The group depends on the physical state in which the gas is packaged and therefore has to be assigned case by case.

Note B - Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations

and, therefore, these solutions require different classification and labelling since the hazards vary at different concentrations. In Part 3 entries with Note B have a general designation of the following type: 'nitric acid ... %'. In this case the supplier must state the percentage concentration of the solution on the label. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the percentage concentration is calculated on a weight/weight basis.

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
butane Note: C U	>= 19 < 24%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280	601-004-00-0	106-97-8	203-448-7	01-2119474691-32
isobutane Note: C U	>= 9,5 < 15%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280	601-004-00-0	75-28-5	200-857-2	01-2119485395-27
propane Note: U	>= 9,5 < 15%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280 ATE inhal = 658,0mg/l/4 h	601-003-00-5	74-98-6	200-827-9	01-2119486944-21
ethylene glycol	>= 0,9 < 4,9%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; STOT RE 2, H373 ATE oral = 7.712,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 3.500,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 5,0mg/l/4 h	603-027-00-1	107-21-1	203-473-3	01-2119456816-28
Amines, C12-14 (even numbered)-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides	>= 0,1 < 0,9%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 ATE oral = 1.064,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.100,0 mg/kg	ND	308062-28-4	931-292-6	01-2119490061-47
ammonia, aqueous solution Note: B	>= 0,1 < 0,9%	Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Limits: STOT SE 3, H335 %C >=5; Acute toxicity M-factor = 1 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1 ATE oral = 350,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 2.000,0mg/l/4 h	007-001-01-2	1336-21-6	215-647-6	01-2119488776-14

SECTION4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:
Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product).:
Take contaminated clothing Immediately off.
Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product).:
Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately
Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:
Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

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

For symptoms and effects due to substances refer to paragraph 11.

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

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:
CO_2 or dry powder extinguisher

Extinguishing means to avoid:
Direct jets of water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.
Manufactured under pressure in sealed metal container (test pressure 15 bar max). Cool containers with water spray trying to remove them from the fire. The aerosol containers can be overheated and burst violently ejected from a distance (protect the head using a safety helmet).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus
Safety helmet and full protective suit.
The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction
You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)
Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:
Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Leave the surrounding area recalling that any overheating could project the cylinder at a considerable distance.
Wear gloves and protective clothing

6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Given the tightness of aerosol, it is unlikely that the spillage may occur.
However if some container is damaged likely to cause a loss, insulate the tank in question by bringing it to open air or covering it with inert material and fuel (eg sand, earth, vermiculite) and having the care to avoid any point of ignition that might pose a serious risk of fire.

Wear suitable gloves (PVC, butyl rubber, neoprene or similar) and protective clothing.
Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.
Provision of sufficient ventilation.
Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill
Inform the competent authorities.
Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:
Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or the removal.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:
After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:
None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Do not smoke at work
At work do not eat or drink.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread close to the ground and form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent formation of flammable or explosive concentrations in the air.
Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.
Do not pierce or burn, even after the use. Do not spray on flame or incandescent objects. Use in adequately ventilated areas.
See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.
Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.
Pressurized container. Store in a ventilated place, in original packaging away from heat and sunlight.
Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct sunlight exposure.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Private households (= general public = consumers):
• Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames
• Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to direct sunlight
• Do not breathe spray/vapours
• Avoid contact with eyes, skin, clothing
• Do not eat, drink or smoke when using
• Do not use in confined and/or limited spaces
• Accumulations of flammable gas in the air may occur in case of an excessive use
• Use at a distance of 20 cm from the surface to be treated to prevent dispersion in the air

• Spray only briefly and take care for a good ventilation after use

SECTION8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:
butane:
TLV-TWA: 800 ppm - 1900 mg/m³ (ACGIH 2010)
MAK: 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: II(4)
Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2008)

propane:
TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm - 1800 mg/m³ (propane, ACGIH 2010)

ethylene glycol:
TLV-STEL: 100 mg/m³ (Ceiling value)
A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) (ACGIH 2013)
OEL 8h (skin): 20 ppm - 52 mg/m³ (Directive 2000/39/EC – Occupational exposure limit values)
OEL short term (skin): 40 ppm - 104 mg/m³ (Directive 2000/39/EC – Occupational exposure limit values)
MAK: 10 ppm - 26 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: I(2)
Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2005)

ammonia, aqueous solution:
TLV-TWA: 25 ppm - 17 mg/m³ (as NH3, ACGIH 2005)
TLV-STEL: 35 ppm - 24 mg/m³ (as NH3, ACGIH 2005)
MAK: 20 ppm - 14 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: I(2)
Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2005)

- Substance: ethylene glycol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 106 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 53 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 7 (mg/m3)
Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 35 (mg/m3)
PNEC
Sweet water = 10 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 37 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 1 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 3,7 (mg/kg/sediment)
intermittent emissions = 10 (mg/l)
STP = 199,5 (mg/l)
ground = 1,53 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: ammonia, aqueous solution
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 14 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 36 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 6,8 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0011 (mg/l)
Sea water = 0,011 (mg/l)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Private households (= general public = consumers):
Work in a well ventilated place or equipped with ventilation devices. Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to sunlight in order to avoid rapid evaporation of the product. Use personal protective equipment (see below).

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection
When handling the pure product use safety glasses (spectacles cage) (EN 166).

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection
Gloves: neoprene
Thickness: 0,75 mm
Breakthrough time: > 480 min

(ii) Other
When handling the pure product wear full protective skin clothing.
Better is to use cotton antistatic clothing

(c) Respiratory protection
Work in a sufficiently ventilated to avoid inhaling the product.

(d) Thermal hazards
No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:
Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

SECTION9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Physical state	liquid under pressure	VISUAL
Colour	white	
Odour	characteristic, ammoniacal	ORGANOLEPTIC
Odour threshold	not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	< - 100 °C (liquid gas)	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	> -42 °C (liquid gas)	
Flammability	irrelevant	
Lower and upper explosion limit	LEL 1,8 % (vol); UEL 9,5 % (vol)	
Flash point	< -80 °C (liquid gas)	
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C (liquid gas)	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
pH	irrelevant	PH-METER
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Solubility	in water	
Water solubility	complete	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not determined	
Vapour pressure	5,5 bar	
Density and/or relative density	0,60 – 0,65 kg/l	
Relative vapour density	> 2 (liquid gas)	
Particle characteristics	not determined	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Irrilevant

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Irrilevant

SECTION10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Related to contained substances:
isobutane:
Reacts with strong oxidants, acetylene, halogens and nitrogen oxides causing fire and explosion hazard.

ethylene glycol:
On combustion, forms toxic gases. Reacts with strong oxidants and strong bases.

ammonia, aqueous solution:
Reacts with many heavy metals and their salts forming explosive compounds. Attacks many metals forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC 0001). The solution in water is a strong base, it reacts violently with acids.

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heating the product, it could explode.
Avoid contact with combustible materials. The product could catch fire.
heat, open flames, sparks or hot surfaces.
The aerosol product is stable for a period exceeding 36 months and in normal storage conditions can not take place dangerous reactions as the container is almost hermetically sealed.
To avoid that the metal container can deteriorate, keep away from acidic or basic products. Attention to the heat as

temperatures exceeding 50 °C has increased pressure inside the container that gets to deformation of the cylinder until the outbreak.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents.
It can generate toxic gases to contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic peroxides, organic water peroxides.
It can ignite in contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic nitrides, peroxides and water peroxides, strong oxidants agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

ATE(mix) oral = 394.074,1 mg/kg
ATE(mix) dermal = ∞
ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

(a) acute toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(b) skin corrosion/irritation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.
(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(e) germ cell mutagenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(f) carcinogenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(g) reproductive toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(j) aspiration hazard: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Related to contained substances:
butane:
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.
INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.
ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.
SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.
EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.
N O T E S High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.

isobutane:
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.
INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the cardiovascular system, resulting in impaired functions and respiratory failure. Exposure at high level may result in death.
ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Shortness of breath. Suffocation.
SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.
EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

propane:
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.
INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.
ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.
SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.
EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.
N O T E S High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658

ethylene glycol:
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and through the skin.
INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20 °C.
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the kidneys and central nervous system, resulting in renal failure and brain injury. Exposure could cause lowering of consciousness.
EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the central nervous system, resulting in abnormal eye movements (nystagmus).
ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Cough. Dizziness. Headache.
SKIN Dry skin.
EYES Redness. Pain.
INGESTION Abdominal pain. Dullness. Nausea. Unconsciousness. Vomiting.
N O T E S The occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 7712
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 3500
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 5

Amines, C12-14 (even numbered)-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1064
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2100

ammonia, aqueous solution:
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour or aerosol and by ingestion.
INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion as well. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour may cause laryngeal oedema, inflamation of the respiratory tract, and pneumonia. The effects may be delayed.
EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to the vapour or aerosol.
ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Burning sensation. Cough. Laboured breathing. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.
SKIN Corrosive. Redness. Serious skin burns. Pain. Blisters.
EYES Corrosive. Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. Severe deep burns.
INGESTION Corrosive. Abdominal cramps. Abdominal pain. Sore throat. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).
N O T E S Ammonia vapour is flammable and explosive under certain conditions. Be aware that ammonia gas can evolve from ammonia solution. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT completely fill bottles with the substance; strong solutions may develop pressure. Release caps with care.
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 350
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 2000

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

SECTION12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:
Amines, C12-14 (even numbered)-alkyldimethyl, N-oxides:
Toxicity to fish
- LC50 Pimephales promelas, 96h = 2,670 mg/l (literature value)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
- EC50 Daphnia magna, 24h = 3,1 mg/l
Toxicity to algae
- EC50 Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata, 72h = 0,266 mg/l (literature value)

ammonia, aqueous solution:
The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Toxicity to fish
- LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96h: 0,53 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
- EC50 Daphnia magna, 24h: 1,16 mg/
Acute toxicity M-factor = 1
Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ossido di laurilammina
**** Not translated ****

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

The waste must be disposed of in compliance with the regulations in force delivering empty containers for final disposal and equipped to safely handle pressurized containers containing flammable liquids and gas waste. The empty container heated to temperatures exceeding 70 °C can burst.
Recover if possible. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 1950

ADR exemption because compliance with the following characteristics:
Combination packagings: per inner packaging 1 L per package 30 Kg
Inner packagings placed in skrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 1 L per package 20 Kg

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL infiammabili
ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL flammable
ICAO-IATA: AEROSOL flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class: 2
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label: 2.1
ADR: Tunnel restriction code: D
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities: 1 L
IMDG - EmS: F-D, S-U

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: --

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Product is not environmentally hazardous
IMDG: Marine polluting agent: Not

14.6. Special precautions for user

The transport must be carried out by authorized vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Edition of the agreement A.D.R. and national provisions.
The transport must be carried out in the original packaging and in packages that are made from materials resistant to content and not likely to generate with this dangerous reactions. The process of loading and unloading of dangerous goods have received adequate training on the risks presented by prepared and on possible procedures to be taken in the event of emergency situations

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION15. Regulatory information

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

Directive 96/82/EC (Seveso), annex I, part 2: category 8

Regulation 2006/1907/EC (REACH), Regulation 2008/1272/EC (CLP).
Seveso category:
P3a - FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:
HP3 - Flammable

Substances in the Candidate List (REACH Article 59)
Based on available data, no SVHC substances are present

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 1.1. Product identifier, 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture, 2.2. Label elements, 2.3. Other hazards, 3.2 Mixtures, 8.1. Control parameters, 8.2. Exposure controls, 9.2. Other information, 10.1. Reactivity, 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, 12.1. Toxicity, 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential, 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment, 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties, 14.3. Transport hazard class(es), 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3
H220 = Extremely flammable gas.
H280 = Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
H373 = May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure .
H315 = Causes skin irritation.
H318 = Causes serious eye damage.
H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411 = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Classification procedure: On basis of test data
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated. Classification procedure: On basis of test data
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. Classification procedure: Calculation method

Main normative references:
Regulation 1907/2006/EC
Regulation 1272/2008/EC
Regulation (EU) 2020/878

*** This tab annuls and replaces any previous edition.