

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Pro-Tool/Surface Cleaner (5 Litres)

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

## 1.1. Product identifier

## Trade name

Pro-Tool/Surface Cleaner (5 Litres)

## Product no.

ACCLTS05V1

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

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

Primer for use with polyester and other resins.

Restricted to professional users.

## Use descriptors (UK REACH)

Sectors of use	Description
LCS "IS"	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
SU 19	Building and construction work
LCS "PW"	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
Product category	Description
PC 9a	Coatings and Paints, Fillers, Putties, Thinners
Process category	Description
PROC 10	Roller application or brushing
Environmental release category	Description
ERC 5	Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix

## EuPCS

PC-CON-5 / Construction chemicals

## Uses advised against

Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

Industrial spraying

Non industrial spraying

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

## Company and address

**Proteus Waterproofing Ltd**

21a Sirdar Road, Brook Road Industrial Estate

SS6 7XF Rayleigh, Essex

England

+44 (0) 1268 777871 Office Mon-Fri 08:30-17:00 outside of these hours call emergency numbers

[www.proteuswaterproofing.co.uk](http://www.proteuswaterproofing.co.uk)

## E-mail

[enquiries@proteuswaterproofing.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@proteuswaterproofing.co.uk)

## Revision

04/11/2024

## SDS Version

1.0

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

In emergency call NCEC +44 (0) 1865 407 333

Healthcare professionals: Dial 0344 892 0111 to reach The National Poisons Information Service (NPIS) (24 hour service)

General public:

England - Dial 111 to reach NHS 111 (24 hour service)

Scotland - Dial 112 to reach NHS 24 (24 hour service)

Wales - Dial 111 or 0845 4647 to reach NHS Direct (24 hour service)  
See section 4 "First aid measures".

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classified according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flam. Liq. 3; H226, Flammable liquid and vapour.  
Asp. Tox. 1; H304, May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Acute Tox. 4; H312, Harmful in contact with skin.  
Skin Irrit. 2; H315, Causes skin irritation.  
Acute Tox. 4; H332, Harmful if inhaled.  
STOT SE 3; H336, May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Aquatic Chronic 2; H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

Flammable liquid and vapour. (H226)  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (H304)  
Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. (H312+H332)  
Causes skin irritation. (H315)  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (H336)  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H411)

Precautionary statement(s)

General

-

Prevention

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. (P210)  
Keep container tightly closed. (P233)  
Take action to prevent static discharges. (P243)  
Avoid breathing mist/vapour. (P261)  
Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. (P264)  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. (P271)  
Avoid release to the environment. (P273)  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. (P280)

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. (P301+P310)  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. (P303+P361+P353)  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. (P304+P340)  
Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. (P312)  
Do NOT induce vomiting. (P331)  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. (P332+P313)  
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. (P362+P364)  
In case of fire: Use water mist/carbon dioxide/alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish. (P370+P378)  
Collect spillage. (P391)

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. (P403+P233)  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. (P403+P235)  
Store locked up. (P405)

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation  
(P501)

Hazardous substances

Xylene

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

Additional labelling

Not applicable.

### 2.3. Other hazards

#### Additional warnings

This mixture/product does not contain any substances known to fulfil the criteria for PBT and vPvB classification. This product does not contain any substances considered to be endocrine disruptors in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable. This product is a mixture.

### 3.2. Mixtures

Product/substance	Identifiers	% w/w	Classification	Note
Xylene	CAS No.: 1330-20-7 EC No.: 215-535-7 UK-REACH: Index No.: 601-022-00-9	40-60%	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Acute Tox. 4, H332	[1]
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	CAS No.: 64742-82-1 EC No.: 265-185-4 UK-REACH: Index No.: 649-330-00-2	40-60%	EUH066 Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[15]

See full text of H-phrases in section 16. Occupational exposure limits are listed in section 8, if these are available.

### Other information

[1] European occupational exposure limit.

[15] The classification as a carcinogen / mutagen will not be taken into account as the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7) (CLP, Annex VI, note P).

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### General information

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training, evacuate immediate area of personnel not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.

In the case of accident: Contact a doctor or casualty department – take the label or this safety data sheet.

Contact a doctor if in doubt about the injured person's condition or if the symptoms persist. Never give an unconscious person water or other drink.

#### Inhalation

Upon breathing difficulties or irritation of the respiratory tract: Bring the injured person into fresh air. Make sure the injured person is continuously monitored. Prevent shock by keeping the injured person warm and calm. If breathing ceases, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, roll the injured person into recovery position. Call an ambulance.

#### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Ensure to wash exposed skin thoroughly with water and soap. Skin cleanser can be used. DO NOT use solvents or thinners.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Eye contact

If in eyes: Flush eyes with water or saline water (20-30 °C) for at least 5 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Seek medical assistance and continue flushing during transport.

#### Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Do not induce vomiting! If vomiting occurs, keep head facing down so that vomit does not get into the lungs. Call a doctor or ambulance. Symptoms of chemical pneumonia can appear after several hours. People who have swallowed the product should therefore be kept under medical attention for at least 48 hours.

#### Burns

Rinse with water until pain stops then continue to rinse for 30 minutes.

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

This product contains substances that can cause chemical pneumonia if swallowed. Symptoms of chemical pneumonia may appear after several hours.

Neurotoxic effects: This product contains organic solvents, which may cause adverse effects to the nervous system. Symptoms of neurotoxicity include: loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, ringing in ears, tingling sensations of skin, sensitivity to the cold, cramps, difficulty in concentrating, tiredness, etc. Repeated exposure to solvents can result in the breaking down of the skin's natural fat layer and may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.

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

IF exposed or concerned:

Get immediate medical advice/attention.

#### Information to medics

Bring this safety data sheet or the label from this product.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal. Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  mm Hg) should be intubated. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

BP America Product Safety & Toxicology Department.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, powder, water mist.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Waterjets should not be used, since they can spread the fire.

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

Flammable liquid and vapour.

In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Fire will result in dense smoke. Exposure to combustion products may harm your health. Closed containers, which are exposed to fire, should be cooled with water. Do not allow fire-extinguishing water to enter the sewage system and nearby surface waters.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact. Upon direct exposure contact The National Poisons Information Service (dial 111, 24 h service) in order to obtain further advice.

Hazchem Code: ●3Y

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training, evacuate immediate area of personnel not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.

Storages not yet ignited must be cooled by water mist. Remove flammable materials if conditions allow it. Ensure sufficient ventilation.

Avoid direct contact with spilled substances.

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Avoid inhalation of vapours from spilled material.

Contaminated areas may be slippery.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to lakes, streams, sewers, etc. In the event of leakage to the surroundings, contact local environmental authorities.

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

Limit spillage and collect using granular absorbent or similar materials, and dispose of it in accordance with the regulations on dangerous waste.

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.

Wherever possible cleaning should be performed with normal cleaning agents. Avoid use of solvents.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 13 "Disposal considerations" on handling of waste.

See section 8 "Exposure controls/personal protection" for protective measures.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof [electrical/lighting/ventilating] equipment.

Use non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

It is recommended to install waste collection trays in order to prevent emissions to the waste water system and surrounding environment.

Avoid direct contact with the product.

Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.

Smoking, drinking and consumption of food is not allowed in the work area.

See section 8 "Exposure controls/personal protection" for information on personal protection.

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

Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Must be stored in a cool and well-ventilated area, away from possible sources of ignition.

#### Recommended storage material

Keep only in original packaging.

#### Storage conditions

For optimum performance, store at temperature between 10°C and 35°C.

#### Incompatible materials

Do not store with chemicals, solvents or organic compounds.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

This product should only be used for applications quoted in section 1.2.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Xylene

Long term exposure limit (8 hours) (ppm): 50

Long term exposure limit (8 hours) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 220

Short term exposure limit (15 minutes) (ppm): 100

Short term exposure limit (15 minutes) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 441

Annotations:

BMVG = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value exists  
 Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin and lead to systemic toxicity.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. SI 2002/2677 The Stationery Office 2002.  
 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020).

## DNEL

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

Duration:	Route of exposure:	DNEL:
Long term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	837.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	1.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Short term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	1066.67 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Short term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	1286.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Xylene

Duration:	Route of exposure:	DNEL:
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Dermal	212 mg/kg bw/day
Long term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Long term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	221 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Short term – Local effects - Workers	Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Short term – Systemic effects - Workers	Inhalation	442 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## PNEC

Xylene

Route of exposure:	Duration of Exposure:	PNEC:
Freshwater		44-327 µg/L
Freshwater sediment		2.52-12.46 mg/kg
Intermittent release (freshwater)		10-327 µg/L
Intermittent release (marine water)		1 µg/L
Marine water		4.4-327 µg/L
Marine water sediment		252-12460 µg/kg
Sewage treatment plant		1.6-6.58 mg/L
Soil		852-2310 µg/kg

## 8.2. Exposure controls

Compliance with the given occupational exposure limits values should be controlled on a regular basis.

### General recommendations

Smoking, drinking and consumption of food is not allowed in the work area.

### Exposure scenarios

There are no exposure scenarios implemented for this product.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restriction on use should be created for each workplace or task.

### Exposure limits

Professional users are subjected to the legally set maximum concentrations for occupational exposure. See occupational hygiene limit values above.

### Appropriate technical measures

The formation of vapours must be kept at a minimum and below current limit values (see above). Installation of a local exhaust system if normal air flow in the work room is not sufficient is recommended. Ensure eyewash and emergency showers are clearly marked.

Apply standard precautions during use of the product. Avoid inhalation of vapours.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

### Hygiene measures

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

### Measures to avoid environmental exposure

Keep damming materials near the workplace. If possible, collect spillage during work.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### Generally

Use only UKCA marked protective equipment.

#### Respiratory Equipment

Work situation	Type	Class	Colour	Standards
	Suitable respiratory protection advice for the correct personal selection can be obtained from EN529:2005			



Respiratory protection is only required in the likelihood that relevant exposure limits may be approached or exceeded, e.g. application in enclosed spaces with restricted air exchange. Concentrations of potentially hazardous substances in air will remain low during normal outdoor application and will not pose a risk to the applicator.

#### Skin protection

Work situation	Recommended	Type/Category	Standards
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.	Dedicated work clothing should be worn. Wear a protective suit in the event of prolonged periods of work with the product.	-	-



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.

Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be reused until they have been decontaminated, DO NOT allow garments to be decontaminated/cleaned in household laundry.

#### Hand protection

Work situation	Material	Glove thickness (mm)	Breakthrough time (min.)	Standards
To avoid skin allergies such as dermatitis or eczema wear protective gloves when using this product.	Vinyl/PVC   0.65 mm   Breakthrough time: > 480 min   Std: EN374-3, EN388, EN511	0.65 mm	> 480	EN374-3, EN388, EN511



Protection of hands: There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance.

#### Eye protection

Work situation	Type	Standards
In windy conditions consider wearing sealed goggles or face shield.	Safety Goggles	EN166:2001



## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Physical state

Liquid

#### Colour

Colourless

#### Odour / Odour threshold

Characteristic

#### pH

No relevant or available data due to the nature of the product.

#### Density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

No data available

- Relative density
  - No data available
- Kinematic viscosity
  - No data available
- Particle characteristics
  - Not applicable - product is a liquid
- Phase changes
  - Melting point/Freezing point (°C)
    - No data available
  - Softening point/range (°C)
    - Does not apply to liquids.
  - Boiling point (°C)
    - No data available
  - Vapour pressure
    - No data available
  - Relative vapour density
    - 0.87
  - Decomposition temperature (°C)
    - No data available
- Data on fire and explosion hazards
  - Flash point (°C)
    - 29
  - Flammability (°C)
    - The material is ignitable.
  - Auto-ignition temperature (°C)
    - No data available
  - Lower and upper explosion limit (% v/v)
    - No data available
- Solubility
  - Solubility in water
    - Immiscible
  - n-octanol/water coefficient (LogKow)
    - No data available
  - Solubility in fat (g/L)
    - No data available
- 9.2. Other information
  - Evaporation rate (n-butylacetate = 100)
    - No data available
  - Oxidizing properties
    - No data available
  - Other physical and chemical parameters
    - Formation of explosive air/ vapour mixtures are possible.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- 10.1. Reactivity
  - No data available.
- 10.2. Chemical stability
  - The product is stable under the conditions, noted in section 7 "Handling and storage".
- 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
  - None known.
- 10.4. Conditions to avoid
  - Do not expose to any forms of heat (e.g. solar radiation). May lead to excess pressure.
  - Avoid static electricity, consider antistatic clothing, footwear and ppe.
  - Mechanical influences (e.g. Shock, pressure, impact, friction). Fire, sparks or other ignition sources.
- 10.5. Incompatible materials
  - Amines
  - Bases
  - Combustible materials
  - Organic solvents
  - Peroxides



Strong acids  
Strong alkalines  
Strong oxidizing agents

#### 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as retained and amended in UK law

##### Acute toxicity

Harmful in contact with skin.  
Harmful if inhaled.

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

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

##### Respiratory sensitisation

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

##### Skin sensitisation

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

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

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

##### Carcinogenicity

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

##### Reproductive toxicity

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

##### STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

##### STOT-repeated exposure

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

##### Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### 11.2. Information on other hazards

##### Long term effects

Irritation effects: This product contains substances, which may cause irritation upon exposure to skin, eyes or lungs. Exposure may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.

Neurotoxic effects: This product contains organic solvents, which may cause adverse effects to the nervous system.

Symptoms of neurotoxicity include: loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, ringing in ears, tingling sensations of skin, sensitivity to the cold, cramps, difficulty in concentrating, tiredness, etc. Repeated exposure to solvents can result in the breaking down of the skin's natural fat layer and may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.

##### Endocrine disrupting properties

This mixture/product does not contain any substances known to have hormone-disrupting properties in relation to health.

##### Other information

Xylene has been classified by IARC as a group 3 carcinogen.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture/product does not contain any substances known to fulfil the criteria for PBT and vPvB classification.

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

This mixture/product does not contain any substances considered to have endocrine-disrupting properties in relation

to the environment.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

This product contains substances that are toxic to the environment. May result in adverse effects to aquatic organisms.

This product contains substances, which may cause adverse long-term effects to the aquatic environment.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

Product is covered by the regulations on hazardous waste. (\*)

HP 3 - Flammable

HP 4 - Irritant (skin irritation and eye damage)

HP 6 - Acute toxicity

HP 14 - Ecotoxic

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 on waste as retained and amended in UK law.

A hierarchy of control may exist, users should investigate disposal options, containers that have been sufficiently cleaned of product should be recycled where possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations. It is the responsibility of the waste producer to assign the appropriate code to the waste by sector and process type, for disposal within EU & GB, the relevant waste code should be identified from the European Waste Catalogue see

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6152d0b78fa8f5610b9c222b/Waste\\_classification\\_technical\\_guidance\\_WM3.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6152d0b78fa8f5610b9c222b/Waste_classification_technical_guidance_WM3.pdf)

Liquid uncured product should be disposed of as special hazardous waste (EWC Identified with \* i.e. 12 34 56\*).

Solid fully cured product should be disposed of as special non-hazardous waste (EWC Identified without \* i.e. 12 34 56).

As a guide only, we have identified the most suitable code below for uncontaminated residual waste, it is upon the waste producer to satisfy themselves this is the most appropriate code.

### EWC code

14 06 03\* Other solvents and solvent mixtures

### Specific labelling



#### Contaminated packing





Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty. Where possible decontaminate empty containers and recycle. If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residual product does not remain in it then crush container to prevent reuse.

### EWC code

14 06 03\* Other solvents and solvent mixtures

## SECTION 14: Transport information

	14.1 UN / ID	14.2 UN proper shipping name	14.3 Hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env**	Other information:
ADR	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Xylene)	Transport hazard class: 3 Label: 3 Classification code: F1  	III	Yes	Limited quantities: 5 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) See below for additional information
IMDG	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Xylene)	Transport hazard class: 3 Label: 3 Classification code: F1	III	Yes	Limited quantities: 5 L

14.1 UN / ID	14.2 UN proper shipping name	14.3 Hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env**	Other information:
		 			EmS: F-E S-E See below for additional information.
IATA	UN1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy, Xylene)	Transport hazard class: 3 Label: 3 Classification code: F1	III	Yes	See below for additional information.
		 			

\* Packing group

\*\* Environmental hazards

#### Additional information

This product is within scope of the regulations of transport of dangerous goods.

ADR / See Table A, section 3.2.1 for any information on special provisions, requirements, or warnings in connection with transport. See section 5.4.3, for instructions in writing regarding mitigation of damages in relation to incidents or accidents during transport.

IMDG / See section 3.2.1, for any information on special provisions, requirements, or warnings in connection with transport.

IATA / See Table 4.2 for any information on special provisions, requirements, or warnings in connection with transport.

Hazchem Code: ●3Y

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

#### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

No data available.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### Restrictions for application

Restricted to professional users.

Pregnant women and women breastfeeding must not be exposed to this product. The risk, and possible technical precautions or design of the workplace needed to eliminate exposure, must be considered.

#### Demands for specific education

No specific requirements.

#### Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) - Categories / dangerous substances

P5c - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, Qualifying quantity (lower-tier): 5.000 tonnes / (upper-tier): 50.000 tonnes

E2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS, Qualifying quantity (lower-tier): 200 tonnes / (upper-tier): 500 tonnes

#### UK-REACH, Annex XVII

Xylene is subject to UK-REACH restrictions (entry 40).

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy is subject to UK-REACH restrictions (entry 40).

#### Additional information

Not applicable.

#### Sources

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Regulations 2013.

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015.

Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 on waste as retained and amended in UK law.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) as

retained and amended in UK law.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as retained and amended in UK law.

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Full text of H-phrases as mentioned in section 3

EUH066, Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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.

H411, Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### The full text of identified uses as mentioned in section 1

LCS "IS" = Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU 19 = Building and construction work

LCS "PW" = Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

PROC 10 = Roller application or brushing

PC 9a = Coatings and Paints, Fillers, Putties, Thinners

ERC 5 = Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix

#### 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

CE = Conformité Européenne (European conformity)

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

EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ES = Exposure Scenario

EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement

EuPCS = European Product Categorisation System

EWC = European Waste Catalogue

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GWP = Global warming potential

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = 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

SCL = A specific concentration limit

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

UVBC = Unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### Additional information

The classification of the substance/mixture in regard of health hazards are in accordance with the calculation methods given by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.

The classification of the substance/mixture in regard of environmental hazards are in accordance with the calculation methods given by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) as retained and amended in UK law.

The classification of the mixture in regard to physical hazards has been based on experimental data.

#### The safety data sheet is validated by

Steven D'Silva Quality Manager

#### Other

A change (in proportion to the last essential change (first cipher in SDS version, see section 1)) is marked with a triangle.

The information in this safety data sheet applies only to this specific product (mentioned in section 1) and is not necessarily correct for use with other chemicals/products.

It is recommended to hand over this safety data sheet to the actual user of the product. Information in this safety data sheet cannot be used as a product specification.

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