



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Aro-Bond 621 Spray Adhesive Canister

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Aro-Bond 621 Spray Adhesive Canister

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

Identified uses Adhesive.

Uses advised against Use only for intended applications.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier UREKA GLOBAL LTD
7 FLOWERS HILL,
BRISLINGTON
BRISTOL
BS4 5JJ
+44 117 971 1364
sales@thenamethatsticks.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Ureka Global +44 (0)117 971 1364 (Mon - Fri) 09:00 - 16:00

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Aerosol 1 - H222, H229

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336

Environmental hazards Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Additional information For professional users only.

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Precautionary statements	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. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.
Contains	Dichloromethane
Supplementary precautionary statements	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P261 Avoid breathing spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. 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. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Dichloromethane CAS number: 75-09-2	EC number: 200-838-9	30-60% REACH registration number: 01-2119480404-41-XXXX
Classification Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 Carc. 2 - H351 STOT SE 3 - H336		
Petroleum gases, liquefied CAS number: 68476-85-7	EC number: 270-704-2	30-60%
Classification Flam. Gas 1 - H220 Press. Gas (Liq.) - H280		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin contact	Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force skin apart.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If adhesive bonding occurs, do not force eyelids apart.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Ingestion	May cause stomach pain or vomiting. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.

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

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Hazardous combustion products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Carbon monoxide (CO). Harmful gases or vapours.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Approach the spillage from upwind. Under normal conditions of handling and storage, spillages from aerosol containers are unlikely. If aerosol cans are ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. Small Spillages: Wipe up with an absorbent cloth and dispose of waste safely. Large Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Flush away spillage with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

For professional users only. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Spray will evaporate and cool rapidly and may cause frostbite or cold burns if in contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with national regulations. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Do not store near heat sources or expose to high temperatures. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Flammable compressed gas storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Dichloromethane

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm 350 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm 1060 mg/m³

Sk

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1750 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1250 ppm 2180 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Dichloromethane (CAS: 75-09-2)

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DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 353 mg/m³ Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 706 mg/m³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 12 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 88.3 mg/m³ General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 353 mg/m³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 5.82 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.06 mg/kg/day
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.31 mg/l - marine water; 0.031 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.27 mg/l - STP; 26 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 2.57 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.26 mg/kg - Soil; 0.33 mg/kg

Pentaerythritol tetrakis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate) (CAS: 6683-19-8)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 9.5 mg/m³ Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 27 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 2.3 mg/m³ General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 13.5 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 1.4 mg/kg/day
PNEC	- Fresh water; 0.04 mg/l - marine water; 0.004 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.86 mg/l - STP; 1 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 4000000 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 400000 mg/kg - Soil; 798000 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment 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. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. As this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls should be used to keep worker exposure below any statutory or recommended limits, if use generates dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

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Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.
Other skin and body protection	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol.
Colour	Colourless to pale yellow.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation factor	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	1.2
Solubility(ies)	Not available.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.

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Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Data lacking.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 643 g/l.
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Acrid smoke or fumes.
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀)	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
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Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
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Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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Skin sensitisation

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Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Target organs	Central nervous system
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>General information</u>	
	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.
Ingestion	Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) LD₅₀ : > 2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) LD₅₀ : > 2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) LC₅₀ 49000 mg/m³, Inhalation, Mouse

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Dose: 0.5 ml, 4 hours, Rabbit Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) - Mouse: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	LOAEC 2000 ppm, Inhalation, Mouse
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Two-generation study - NOAEC $\geq$ 1500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat P, F1
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - LOAEC: 4500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 6 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat

Petroleum gases, liquefied

<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	- NOAEC 10000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat P
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEC: 10426 ppm, Inhalation, Rat
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEC 10000 ppm, Inhalation, Rat

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.
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Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

<u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u>	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 193 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 27 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , 40 minutes: 2590 mg/l, Activated sludge
<u>Chronic aquatic toxicity</u>	
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	LC ₅₀ , 8 days: 471 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) NOEC, 8 days: 357 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) NOEC, 28 days: 142 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

Petroleum gases, liquefied

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Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 49.47 mg/l, Fish (Q)SAR Calculation method.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 69.43 mg/l, Daphnia (Q)SAR Calculation method.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 12.32 mg/l, Algae (Q)SAR Calculation method.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability There are no data on the degradability of this product.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Biodegradation Water - Degradation (68%): 28 days

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Phototransformation Air - DT₅₀ : 1906 days

Biodegradation Water - Degradation (100%): 385.5 hours
The substance is readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Bioaccumulative potential BCF: 2.0 - 5.4, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)

Partition coefficient log Pow: 1.25

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dichloromethane

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Henry's law constant 0.002 atm m³/mol @ 25°C

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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Dichloromethane

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

Petroleum gases, liquefied

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Do not empty into drains. Empty containers must not be punctured or incinerated because of the risk of an explosion. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	3501
UN No. (IMDG)	3501
UN No. (ICAO)	3501
UN No. (ADN)	3501

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ISOBUTANE, PROPANE)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ISOBUTANE, PROPANE)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ISOBUTANE, PROPANE)
Proper shipping name (ADN)	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (ISOBUTANE, PROPANE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	2.1
ADR/RID classification code	8F
ADR/RID label	2.1
IMDG class	2.1

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ICAO class/division 2.1

ADN class 2.1

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-D, S-U

ADR transport category 2

Emergency Action Code 2YE

Hazard Identification Number 23
(ADR/RID)

Tunnel restriction code (B/D)

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
The Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 2824).

EU legislation Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
Council Directive of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers (75/324/EEC) (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

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Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
 ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
 RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
 IATA: International Air Transport Association.
 ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
 IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
 CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
 LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
 LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
 EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
 vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Aerosol = Aerosol
 Carc. = Carcinogenicity
 Eye Irrit. = Eye irritation
 Skin Irrit. = Skin irritation
 STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Aerosol 1 - H222, H229: Expert judgement. Skin Irrit. 2 - H315, Eye Irrit. 2 - H319, Carc. 2 - H351, STOT SE 3 - H336: Calculation method.

Training advice

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision date

23/01/2020

Revision

7

Supersedes date

16/03/2018

SDS number

21193

Hazard statements in full

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
 H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
 H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
 H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PRODUCT LOGO

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.