

# Safety data sheet

according to 1907/2006 / EG, article 31

Creation date: 02/22/2018  
Version: 1.0  
Revised: 02/22/2018

Ralmont GmbH  
92361 Berggau  
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## RALMO gun and foam cleaner

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and the company

#### 1.1 Product identifier:

Trade name: RALMO gun and foam cleaner

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

##### 1.2.1 Relevant identified uses:

Cleaning the application gun for PU foam and that of uncured PU foam on the affected surfaces.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier who provides the safety data sheet:

Company name: Ralmont GmbH  
Street: Pavelsbacherstr. 17  
Place: D-92361 Berggau  
Phone: +49 (0) 9181 5120240 · Fax: + 49 (0) 9181 5120241  
Email: info@ralmont.de  
Contact person: Mr. Thomas Eckstein  
Internet: <http://www.ralmont.de>

**1.4 Emergency number:** Monday - Friday 7:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

##### 2.1.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Aerosol 1	H222, H229
Eye irrit.	H319
STOT SE 3	H336

The full version of the H-phrases and the meaning of the abbreviations for the hazard classes according to (EC) No. 1272/2008 are listed in section 16 of this safety data sheet. The classification was made according to

##### 2.1.2 Classification note:

Note: The classification of the mixture was based on the principle of preliminary caution, the calculation method took into account the requirement of the CLP regulation for the classification of aerosols in accordance with point 1.1.3.7 Annex I part 1 of the CLP regulation, i.e. the mixture in aerosol form is classified in the same hazard category as the mixture that is not in aerosol form.

##### The most important harmful physico-chemical effects:

aerosol cans are under constant pressure! Protect from sunlight and temperatures above 50 °C. Contact with air can lead to the formation of explosive mixtures.

##### 2.1.3 The main harmful effects on human health:

Lovely. Long-term or often repeated exposure may cause eye and skin irritation.

##### 2.1.4 The main harmful effects on the environment:

Contains organic solvents miscible with water. Prevent penetration into the groundwater when pouring. As an aerosol product, there is no particular danger provided that the requirements for disposal (see section 13) and the associated national or local regulations are complied with.

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## 2.2 Label elements:

### Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

#### Hazard-determining component (s) for labeling:

naphtha, hydrogen-treated light ethyl acetate n-hexane ethyl acetate

#### Signal word Danger



#### Pictograms:

#### Hazard warnings:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H229	Container is under pressure: May burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### Safety instructions:

P102	Keep out of the reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Do not smoke.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing aerosol.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove any contact lenses if possible. Rinse further.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
P410 + P412	Protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 50 ° C.
P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations.
EUH066	Repeated contact can lead to chapped or cracked skin.

Contains acetone, ethyl acetate

#### Note on labeling:

The classification corresponds to the current EC lists, but is supplemented by information from the specialist literature and company information.

## 2.3 Other hazards:

The mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances according to Annex XIII of EU regulation 1907/2006.

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### SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

#### 3.2 Mixtures: Chemical characterization:

Mixture of organic solvents with freon-free low-boiling propellant.

Hazardous substances	Index no./ EG no./ CAS no./ registration number	Content (%)	Classification According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
Ethyl acetate	607-022-00-5 205-500-4 141-78-6 02-2119752482-38-0000	40-65	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye irrit. H319 STOT SE 3 H336 EUH066
acetone	606-001-00-8 200-662-2 67-64-1 02-2119752482-38-0000	25-45	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye irrit. H319 STOT SE 3 H336 EUH066
Propellant			
Isobutane	601-004-00-40 200-857-2 75-28-5 Not yet assigned.	10-20	Flam. Gas 1 press. Gas H220 H280
propane	601-003-00-5 200-827-9 74-98-6 Not yet assigned.	3-10	Flam. Gas 1 press. Gas H220 H280
butane	601-004-00-40 203-448-7 106-97-8 Not yet assigned.		Flam. Gas 1 press. Gas H220 H280

The full version of the H-phrases and the meaning of the abbreviations according to (EG) 1272/2008 can be found in section 16 of this safety data sheet.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures:

##### General information:

In the event of complaints or in case of doubt, inform the doctor and provide information from this data sheet. In the event of loss of consciousness, bring the victim to a stable side position with his head slightly tilted back. Do not give anything by mouth to people when passed out.

##### After inhalation:

interrupt exposure, remove person from contaminated area into fresh air, ensure physical and mental calm. Do not let the victim cool down. Get medical attention if you have difficulty breathing.

##### After skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing, wash off the affected area with plenty of soap and water and rinse well. In case of severe skin irritation (reddening) or signs of skin damage, consult a doctor.

##### After eye contact:

If the affected person uses eye lenses, remove them. Rinse eyes immediately for at least 15 minutes with the eyelid wide open, especially the area under the songs, under clean, flowing (if possible lukewarm) water; Consult a doctor, especially if pain or reddening of the eyes persists.

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### After swallowing:

Not very likely with the aerosol product. Calm the person concerned and keep them warm. Rinse your mouth with water, but only if you are conscious and have no cramps. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately consult a doctor and show the product label or safety data sheet.

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

Inhalation of vapors: causes headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, can lead to loss of consciousness. In case of skin contact: frequent and permanent skin contact can lead to skin irritation. Degreases the skin. When swallowed: causes nausea, feeling depressed. Affects the central nervous system. Irritating to eye contact.

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

No medical help is required if the mixture is used normally. This is only required if symptoms of a certain level appear, according to the information in paragraphs 4.3 to 4.6. Elementary help, decontamination, symptomatic treatment. No specific antidote is known.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, multi-purpose extinguishing powder, sand, earth. Unsuitable extinguishing media: full water jet. This can only be used to cool the products (containers) near the fire.

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

The products contain highly flammable vapors and liquids. In the event of a fire, smoke is produced; (CO and CO<sub>2</sub>), soot, various hydrocarbons and aldehydes can result from complete burns and thremolysis. Do not inhale combustion products, as the resulting gases are usually heavier than air, they accumulate at the lowest points, there is a risk of reignition or explosion. The explosive limit of the propellant gas with the air at normal temperature and normal steam or mist volume: 1-16%. Dispose of fire residues and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with the locally applicable regulations. Remove products from the fire range or at least cool them with water spray.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters:

In the event of fire, use suitable respiratory protection (insulation device).

### Additional information:

All fire residues and contaminated extinguishing water should be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

#### 6.1.1 Personnel not trained for emergencies:

Avoid eye and skin contact. Do not inhale gases / vapors / aerosols. Provide adequate ventilation. Due to the possible exposure of the effects of hazardous substances, suitable protective agents must be used (resistant gloves, safety glasses and clothing). Remove all sources of ignition. Switch off all electrical devices that can be the radio source (sections 7 and 8).

Gas vapors are heavier than air. Avoid leakage of vapors into sewers.

#### 6.1.2 Forces:

See section 8

### 6.2 Environmental protection measures:

Do not allow product to enter drains / surface water / ground water.

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

Cover contaminated area with damp earth or sand and let react for at least 30 minutes. Then remove mechanically. Hand over the contaminated material to the person authorized to dispose of hazardous waste. Flush the affected area with a large amount of water; if necessary, another suitable cleaning agent should be used.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections:

See section 7, 8, 13.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

##### Advice on safe handling:

Avoid eye and skin contact. Do not inhale gases / vapors / aerosols. Provide adequate ventilation. Suitable protective agents should be used due to the possible exposure to the effects of hazardous substances (resistant gloves, safety glasses and clothing). Remove all sources of ignition. Do not smoke.  
 Switch off all electrical devices that can be sources of ignition (sections 7 and 8).  
 Take preventive measures against electrostatic charging. Proceed according to the instructions for use - no special protective measures are required if they are observed.

##### 7.1.1 Preventive environmental protection measures:

This does not apply to normal use. In the event of an accident, see section 16.

##### 7.1.2 General hygienic principles:

Do not eat, drink or smoke at the workplace. Work clothes and protective equipment must be removed before entering the common rooms. Do not store near heat sources.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, taking into account incompatibilities:

Store dry and cool in the original packaging. Do not store near heat sources. Avoid accumulation of static electricity. Do not smoke.

##### 7.2.1 Requirements for the material type of packaging / containers:

Aerosol cans - material FE (40) or ALU (41). Do not store together with food, drinks and feed. Keep out of the reach of children. The products are under constant pressure! Protect from direct sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above +50 ° C.

#### 7.3 Specific end uses:

The mixture is applied by spraying to areas and objects from which the uncured PU foam should be removed.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters:

Chemical name	CAS No.	Parameters to be monitored
propane	74-98-6	AGW: 1800mg / m <sup>3</sup> ; 1000ppm (DE TRGS 900)
Isobutane	75-28-5	AGW: 2400mg / m <sup>3</sup> ; 1000ppm (DE TRGS 900)
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	AGW: 1500mg / m <sup>3</sup> ; 400ppm (DE TRGS 900)
acetone	67-64-1	AGW: 1200mg / m <sup>3</sup> ; 500ppm (DE TRGS 900) TWA: 1210mg / m <sup>3</sup> ; 500ppm (2000/39 / EC)

##### 8.1.2 DNEL u. PNEC values:

The values for the mixture are not available.

##### 8.1.2.1 DNEL values for the components of the mixture:

###### Acetone:

Employees: 186 mg / kg body weight / day - human exposure, dermal, chronic effects  
 Employees: 2,420 mg / m<sup>3</sup> - human exposure, inhalation, acute effects  
 Employees: 1 210 mg / m<sup>3</sup> - human exposure, inhalation, chronic effects  
 Employees: 62 mg / kg body weight / day - human exposure, oral, chronic effects  
 Employees: 62 mg / kg body weight / day - human exposure, dermal, chronic effects  
 Employees: 200 mg / m<sup>3</sup> - human exposure, inhalation, chronic effects

###### Ethyl acetate:

Employees: 1 468 mg / m<sup>3</sup>, 400 ppm - human exposure, inhalation, acute effects local  
 Employees: 734 mg / m<sup>3</sup>, 200 ppm - human exposure, inhalation, chronic effects local  
 Employees: 63 mg / kg body weight / day - human exposure, dermal, chronic effects

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Consumers: 734 mg / m<sup>3</sup>, 200 ppm - human exposure, inhalation, acute effects local  
Consumers: 367 mg / m<sup>3</sup> - human exposure, inhalation, chronic effects local  
Consumer: 37 mg / kg body weight / day - Human exposure, dermal, chronic effects  
Consumers: 4.5 mg / kg body weight / day - human exposure, oral, chronic effects

## 8.1.2.1 PNEC values for components of the mixture:

### Ethyl acetate:

Soil (arable soil):	0.22 mg / kg
Sea water:	0.026 mg / l
Marine sediments:	0.034 mg / kg
Fresh water environment:	0.26 mg / l
Fresh water sediments:	0.34 mg / kg

### Acetone:

Microorganisms in sewage plants:	19.5 mg / l
Soil (arable soil):	0.112 mg / kg
Sea water:	1.06 mg / l
Marine sediments:	3.04 mg / kg
Fresh water environment:	10.6 mg / l
Fresh water sediments:	30.4 mg / kg
Periodic release:	21 mg / l

## 8.2 Limitation and monitoring of exposure:

### 8.2.1 Limitation of workplace exposure monitoring:

Use in well-ventilated areas with non-flammable materials. There are no special means provided demands that the product be handled in accordance with general principles for hygiene and safety of the population. It is recommended to use the product in well-ventilated places (local suction from the place of gas / steam / aerosol Emergence)

Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with the mixture. Avoid eye or skin contact. Hands are closed before breaks to wash. Pregnant women should avoid inhalation and skin contact.

### 8.2.2 Personal protective equipment:

Personal protective equipment must be in accordance with government regulation 495/2001 Coll. (Transposition of the Regulation 89/686 / EEC).

#### 8.2.2.1 Protection and hygiene measures:

Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact.

Use usual preventive measures when handling chemicals.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with the mixture. Avoid eye or skin contact. Wash hands before breaks.

Do not rub or touch eyes with dirty hands. Prevent the spread of gas / vapor / aerosol of the liquid.

Store work clothes separately. Do not breathe vapor and mist.

#### 8.2.2.2 Respiratory protection:

Usually not required; for long-term stays in insufficiently ventilated premises and if the Appropriate protective breathing apparatus must be used - with anti-gas and combined filters.

#### 8.2.2.3 Hand protection:

Use suitable gloves

In general, the selection of suitable gloves depends not only on the material, but also on others

Quality features that can even be very different - depending on the manufacturers of these protective agents. Since that

Mixture can be used for different purposes in combination with other substances, the suitability of the

Raw materials from which the gloves are made do not determine in advance for all purposes and you have to do this at

Check actual use.

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### 8.2.2.4 Eye / face protection:

Safety glasses with side shields.

### 8.2.2.5 Skin protection (whole body):

Protective work clothing; Do not eat, drink or smoke at work; take off contaminated or soaked clothing  
Wash clothes again. Wash hands with warm water and soap after work and skin with a suitable one  
Treat reparations.

### 8.2.3 Limitation of environmental exposure:

In normal use, it does not apply; Prevent entry into surface water and sewage system.

### 8.3 Exposure scenario:

The exposure scenarios for the individual registered substances contained are available on request.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on the basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance:	liquid in aerosol packaging (including propellant)
Smell:	solvent smell
pH:	not applicable
Odor threshold:	not known
Dew point / freezing point:	-83 ° C (ethyl acetate) -95.35 ° C (acetone)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	76.5-75 ° C (ethyl acetate) 56.24 ° C (acetone) -40 - -10 ° C (propellant)
Flash point:	-3 ° C (ethyl acetate) -18 ° C (acetone) approx. -80 ° C (propellant)
Evaporation rate:	not known.
Flammability (solid substances, gases):	Extremely flammable aerosol
Lower explosion limit:	1.1% by volume (propellant)
Upper explosion limit:	13 vol.% (Propellant gas)
Vapor pressure (at 20 ° C):	ethyl acetate: 13 kPa, acetone: 24 kPa product: <0.7MPa (at 20 ° C)
Vapor density (air = 1):	not known
Relative density (at 20 ° C):	842kg / m <sup>3</sup> (at 20 ° C)
Solubility in water (at 20 ° C):	partially soluble
Solubility in other solvents:	Information not accessible
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water):	-0.24 (acetone)
Autoignition temperature:	> 230 ° C (hydrocarbons C6) ASTM E659 (this temperature can be significantly lower under special conditions (slow oxidation of the finely divided material)
Viscosity:	not known
Oxidizing properties:	not known

### 9.2 Other Information:

Ignition temperature:	propellant:> 350 ° C
Organic solvent VOC content:	0.998kg / kg of product

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity:

The product is stable under normal use, there is no decomposition.

With increasing pressure and temperature (in the can = inside the container) there is a risk of bursting with the aerosol can.

### 10.2 Chemical stability:

The product is stable under normal conditions, there is no decomposition.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Exothermic reactions with strong acids. Not compatible with oxidizing agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Temperatures above flash point; open flames, static electricity, no dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of use.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong acids and oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Incomplete combustion creates smoke and toxic gases such as CO, CO<sup>2</sup>, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes etc. and soot.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

#### 11.1.1 Mixtures:

Relevant information is available for the mixture (can filling). The mixture was evaluated using calculation methods (further see information on the main component of the mixture)

Acute toxicity:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Skin corrosion / irritation:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Serious eye damage / irritation:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory / skin sensitization:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Carcinogenicity:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Reproductive toxicity:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.
Aspiration hazard:	The product does not meet the criteria for classification.

#### 11.1.2 Components of the mixture:

##### Acetone:

Lethal dose for humans: 0.05 g / kg

IDLH (Immediately Dangerous for Life and Health) = 2500 ppm

Single dose oral toxicity is considered low. Ingestion of small amounts by mistake during normal handling most likely does not pose a health risk; Ingestion of large amounts can be detrimental to health. When swallowed: depends on the amount, first there are painful feelings in the throat and, at higher concentrations, even LD50, orally: rat = 5800 mg / kg

LD50, oral: mouse = 3000 mg / kg

LC50, inhalation, for gases and steam: = 76 mg / l / 24 pc.

LC50; inhalation, for gases and steam: = 50100mg / m<sup>3</sup> / 8 pcs.



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### ethyl acetate:

LD50, oral: rat 5620mg / kg  
LD50, dermal: rabbit > 20g / kg  
LC50, inhalative, for gases and steam: Wandering rat 45mg / l / 2hod

### Propane, butane, isobutane:

Inhalative (mg / kg) > 20mg / l / 4h (hiking rats)

### Corrosion / irritation:

Acetone: penetrates the skin when in contact with the skin. Degreases the skin, creating tiny cracks that allow infections to penetrate. In case of eye contact. Has an irritating effect when entering the eyes. Can cause damage to the cornea. Vapors have intoxicating and narcotic effects. Irritate the mucous membrane.

### Sensitization:

acetone: maximization test, guinea pig negative

### Repeated dose toxicity:

#### Acetone:

Excessive exposure may result from inhalation of vapors. Excessive exposure can cause: conjunctivitis, bronchitis, inflammation of the upper respiratory tract, stomach, intestines, anemia, damage to the central nervous system (headache, drowsiness), damage to the digestive tract (loss of appetite, vomiting)

#### 11.2 Experience from the effects on humans:

When inhaling vapors: causes headache, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, can lead to loss of consciousness. In case of skin contact: frequent and permanent skin contact can lead to skin irritation. Degreases the skin. When swallowed: causes nausea, feeling depressed. Affects the central nervous system. Irritating to eye contact.

#### 11.3 Other information:

Not listed.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity:

#### 12.1.1 Mixtures:

Relevant toxicological information is not available for the mixture.

#### 12.1.2 Mixture components:

##### Toxicity to fish:

###### Acetone:

LC50: 5540 mg / l (Oncorhynchus mykiss; 96 pcs.)

LC50: 8300 mg / l (Lepomis macrochirus; 96 pcs.)

###### Ethyl acetate:

LC50: 230 mg / l (Pimephales promelas; 96 pcs.)

##### Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:

###### Acetone:

LC50: 12 600 Daphnia magna, 48 pcs.

###### Ethyl acetate:

EC50: 717 mg / l (Daphnia magna; 48 pieces) (DIN 38412)

##### Toxicity to algae:

###### Acetone:

NOEC: 4740 mg / l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 48 pcs.)

###### Ethyl acetate:

EC50: 3300 mg / l (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae); 48 pcs.)

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## 12.2 Persistence and degradability:

The product is biodegradable.

### Acetone:

Biodegradation 91% / 28 days. Biodegradation occurs aerobically and anaerobically. The product is volatile and vaporizes even under normal conditions and pressure. The vapor phase can be degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Half of biodegradation 71 days. Subject to photolysis under the action of sunlight. Half of biodegradation: 80 days.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

The bioaccumulation potential is low.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil:

Mobility in the ground is high.

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

Not mentioned.

## 12.6 Other adverse effects:

Prevent soil contamination and leakage in surface and groundwater. Do not allow to enter sewers.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods:

Do not mix with household waste. Prevent entry into sewers.

#### 13.1.1 Possible disposal risk:

There is no significant risk of disposal, but empty packaging may contain compressed gas.

#### 13.1.2 Disposal of the mixture:

Aerosol cans with residues of the filling are to be disposed of as hazardous waste.

#### 13.1.3 Recommended waste classification:

Waste code no. EG:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the expected use of this product. Due to the special use and disposal conditions at the user, other waste codes may also be assigned under certain circumstances (2001/118 / EG, 2001/11 / EG, 2001/573 / EG)

07 01 04 \*: other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors

14 06 03 \*: Other solvents and solvent mixtures

16 05 04 \* gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

15 01 11 \* Metal packaging containing a dangerous solid porous matrix (e.g. asbestos), including empty pressure containers.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**14.1 UN number:** UN 1950  
**14.2 UN proper shipping name:** PRESSURE GAS PACKS, flammable  
**14.3 Transport hazard classes:** 2  
**14.4 Packing group:** –  
**14.5 Environmental hazards:** NO  
**14.6 Special precautions for user:** Not applicable  
**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:** Not applicable  
**14.8 Road / rail transport (GGVSE / ADR / RID):**  
Class / classification code: 2 (5F)  
Packing group: –  
Labels: 2.1 AEROSOL UN  
Shipping name: UN 1950 PRESSURE GAS PACKS, flammable

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## 14.9 Maritime transport IMDG:

Class: 2.1 AEROSOL  
Packing group: -  
Labels: 2.1  
UN shipping name: UN 1950 PRESSURE GAS PACKS, flammable  
Ems: F-D, S-U  
Marine pollutant: NO

## 14.10 Air transport ICAO / IATA-DRG:

Class: 2.1  
Packing group: -  
UN shipping name: UN 1950 PRESSURE GAS PACKS, flammable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended  
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended

#### 15.1.1 Composition according to EU Regulation 648/2008 EC on detergents:

Contains more than 30% aliphatic hydrocarbons

#### 15.1.2 Further mandatory designation of the products intended for sale to the general public:

instructions for use, tactile warning mark for blind people, first aid instructions

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: Has not yet been carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 16.1 Instructions for training:

The employees who come into contact with hazardous substances must be made known by the company to the extent necessary with the effects of these substances, with the manner in which they are handled, with protective measures and with the principles of first aid, with necessary renovation procedures and with the procedure for the elimination of defects or accidents. The legal person or entrepreneurial natural person who deals with this chemical mixture must be trained in the safety rules and the information given in the SDS.

### 16.2 Complete version of the H-phrases used in sections 2,3:

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol  
H229 Container is under pressure: May burst if heated.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H220 Extremely flammable gas.  
H225 Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.  
H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
EUH066 Repeated contact can lead to chapped or cracked skin.

### 16.3 Meaning of the abbreviations of the classification classes according to EU 1272/2008, used in section 3:

Aerosol 1 Flammable category 1 aerosol  
Flam Liq. 2 Flammable liquid category 2  
Eye Irrit. 2 severe eye irritation cat. 2  
STOT SE 3 specific target organ toxicity - single exposure cat. 3  
Flam. Gas 1 Category 1 flammable gas  
Press. Gas 1 gases under pressure

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### **16.4 Information on the sources used in the preparation of the safety data sheet:**

Information from the manufacturer and supplier that are given in the individual safety data sheets for the individual components of the mixture. This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with the material sheet. It cannot replace the material sheet. The information given here is based on our knowledge of the product at the time of publication and is offered in good faith. The user is informed of possible dangers that arise from the use of the product for purposes other than that for which it is intended. This does not grant the user an exception from the knowledge and application of the regulations that regulate his activity. The aim of the mentioned regulatory measures is to help the user to fulfill his obligations when using the dangerous products. This information is not exhaustive.

### **16.5 Changes compared to the previous version of the safety data sheet:**

First edition.

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*(The data of the dangerous ingredients were taken from*