Safety Data Sheet

According to the Regulation (EC) №1907/2006

UNCURED PU FOAM CLEANER

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1. Product identifier	
Mixture name	Uncured PU Foam Cleaner
Trade name	TM Smartech: Uncured PU Foam Cleaner TM Mounter: PU Foam Cleaner
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Relevant identified uses	For professional and household use. The product is designed to remove uncured (fresh) polyurethane foam from surfaces and to clean the application gun after foam use. Suitable for cleaning tools, window and door frames, clothing, etc.
Uses advised against	Any other use.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Manufacturer	PROKSI-UKRAYINA, LLC
Street address/P.O. Box	Dnipropetrovsk region, Dnipro district, Stari Kodaky village, Aeroport Street, building 37
Country ID/Postcode/Place	Ukraine, 52072
Telephone number	+30689027663
e-mail address of competent person for safety data sheet	proxy@proxy-ukraine.com
Responsible person	Pavlo Borysovych Sashchenko
National contact	
Website	https://proxy-ukraine.com https://mounter.eu
1.4. Emergency telephone number	
112	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture		
2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)		2.1.2 Additional information
Aerosol 1 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H222; H229 H319 H336	For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements	
Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]	
Product identifier	Methyl acetate, Index № 607-021-00-X
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H222: Extremely flammable aerosol H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated H319: Causes serious eye irritation H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Precautionary statements	P102 Keep out of reach of children. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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. P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

	P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulation
Supplemental Hazard information (EU)	EUH066 'Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking'
2.3. Other hazards	
The substances in the mixture do not meet the criteria of Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for classification as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). The substances in the mixture are not considered to have endocrine-disrupting properties for humans or the environment.	

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Substance name	EC No.	CAS No.	Concentration, range %	Classification	Index No.	Reach reg No.
Methyl acetate	201-185-2	79-20-9	80 - 90	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H336 EUH066	607-021-00-X	-
Isobutane	200-857-2	75-28-5	5 - 10	Flam. Gas 1A H220	601-004-00-0	-
Propane	200-827-9	74-98-6	5 - 10	Flam. Gas 1A H220	601-003-00-5	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures	
General notes	If you feel unwell, seek medical attention (if possible, show Sections 2, 4, and 11 of the Safety Data Sheet).
In case of inhalation	Immediately move the affected person to fresh air. Keep them calm and warm. Seek medical attention if any symptoms of exposure occur.

In case of eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Do not rub eyes. Consult an ophthalmologist if in doubt or if symptoms persist.
In case of skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly wash the skin with plenty of water and soap. Do not use solvents or additional cleaning sprays. If irritation, dryness, or skin cracking occurs, consult a physician.
In case of ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth with water. Do not give anything to eat or drink without medical advice. Seek medical attention if a large quantity has been swallowed.
Self-protection of the first aider	Protective gloves.
4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	
In case of inhalation	Inhalation of vapours or aerosol mist may cause narcotic effects such as drowsiness, dizziness, and reduced attention or concentration. Irritation of the respiratory tract is possible, with symptoms such as coughing, wheezing, or difficulty breathing.
In case of eye contact	Causes eye irritation, including redness, tearing, and burning sensation. Spraying at close range may pose a risk of localised cooling of eye tissues.
In case of skin contact	May cause skin irritation, redness, or itching. Spraying at close range may lead to localised cooling of the skin. Frequent or prolonged contact may result in skin dryness or cracking.
In case of ingestion	Small amounts accidentally ingested during spraying are unlikely to cause symptoms. Ingestion of larger quantities may cause nausea, vomiting, or abdominal pain.
Information to physician and first aider	Symptomatic treatment only. In cases of significant inhalation of vapours or aerosol, monitoring of respiratory function and consciousness is recommended. Supportive therapy may be provided as needed.
First aid arsenal	Universal medical first aid kit with a set of medicines (according to consultation with the company's medical department).
4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	

Seek medical advice in the event of significant ingestion or inhalation. Provide the safety data sheet, label, or packaging to the attending medical personnel.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	Use powder, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO_2) extinguishers. Water spray (mist) may also be effective for cooling containers and reducing vapour concentration, but not for extinguishing flames directly.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use a direct water jet, as it may disperse and spread the fire, heat the canister, and cause an explosion. Avoid simultaneous use of water and foam extinguishing agents, as water destroys the foam.
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
The aerosol can contains highly flammable gases and liquid under pressure.	
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2), aldehydes, ketones, unsaturated hydrocarbons, dense smoke.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Avoid inhalation of vapours and combustion products. Use full fire-resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). In case of a large fire involving a significant quantity of the product, evacuate personnel from the danger zone due to the high risk of ignition or explosion. Cool containers exposed to heat from a safe distance using water spray.	

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	
6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel	Protective equipment: In case of large-scale aerosol release, wear appropriate protective equipment to avoid contamination of skin, eyes, and clothing: safety goggles, protective clothing, gloves, and a respirator. Emergency Procedures: Notify emergency response services. Eliminate potential sources of ignition. Avoid inhalation of vapors and contact with skin and eyes. Ensure proper ventilation.
6.1.2. For emergency responders	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Persons responding to an accidental release are advised to wear

	Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. In case of fire, see Section 5.
6.2. Environmental precautions	
If a large quantity is released, take appropriate measures to contain the spill and prevent environmental contamination. Inform the relevant emergency authorities.	
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
6.3.1. For containment	In case of accidental release of the product from aerosol cans, isolate the hazardous area and restrict access to unauthorized personnel. Ensure that all sources of ignition are eliminated.
6.3.2. For cleaning up	Collect damaged containers mechanically. Remove spilled product using a non-combustible, inert absorbent material (e.g., sand, vermiculite, silica gel, or universal binders) and place in sealed, labeled containers. Treat collected material as waste and dispose of it in accordance with local regulations. Clean residues with water and a mild detergent. Ventilate the area until vapours have completely dissipated. Use only spark-proof tools when handling spills.
6.3.3. Other information	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in enclosed spaces. Make sure that first aid equipment and an emergency shower are available in the working area. Where possible, use antistatic or grounded equipment to prevent ignition by static discharge. For large spills or emergency situations, it is recommended to involve specialized chemical spill response services.
6.4. Reference to other sections	
Information about personal protection - see Section 8. Information about waste disposal - see Section 13.	

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
7.1.1 Protective measures:	
General precautions for safe handling	Use the product only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not inhale vapours or aerosol released from the can. Keep out of reach of children. Do not pierce or disassemble the canister, even when empty.
Fire prevention measures	Do not spray near open flames, sparks, hot surfaces, or electrical appliances. Smoking is prohibited during spraying.
Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation	Use the product according to the instructions. Press the nozzle smoothly and evenly to reduce formation of aerosol mist and vapours. Ensure good ventilation of the working area.
Environmental precautions	Avoid accidental release into the environment, except during intended use.
Safe handling conditions	Use only at ambient temperatures between -15 °C and +40 °C. Do not use near open flames or heated surfaces.
7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene	Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using the product.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
7.2.1 Technical measures and storage conditions	Store in well-ventilated storage areas away from sources of heat, sparks, and open flames. Maintain storage temperature below 40 °C. Use explosion-proof equipment and lighting in storage areas. Do not use open flames or spark-generating devices in the storage zone. Ensure grounding of all metal containers and equipment to prevent static discharge.
7.2.2 Packaging materials	Original aerosol cans.
7.2.3 Requirements for storage rooms and vessels	Storage areas should be equipped with ventilation, explosion-proof lighting, and fire extinguishing systems. Store cans upright in sturdy boxes or on racks, avoiding stacking that may damage valves.
7.2.4 Further information on storage conditions	Regularly inspect containers for damage.

	Avoid direct sunlight, excessive humidity, and mechanical damage to packaging.
7.2.5 Incompatible materials	Do not store near acids or alkalis that may corrode the metal can.
7.2.6 Need for use of stabilizers or antioxidants	Generally not necessary.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
Apart from the intended use as per section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1 National occupational exposure limit values:

Limit value type (country of origin)	Substance name	CAS-No.	Monitoring procedures	Occupational exposure limit value	
				Long term mg/m^3	Short term mg/m^3
Austria	Methyl acetate	79-20-9	Area Air Sampling	610	1220
Belgium				615	768
Denmark				455	910
Finland				610	770
France				610	760
Germany (AGS, DFG)				620	1240
Hungary				310	1240
Latvia				100	-
Poland				250	600
Romania				200	600
Spain				616	770
Sweden				450	900
Austria	iso-Butane	75-28-5	Area Air Sampling	1900	3800
Belgium				-	2370
Finland				1900	2400
Germany (AGS, DFG)				2400	9600
Austria	Propane	74-98-6	Area Air Sampling	1800	3600
Denmark				1800	3600
Finland				1500	2000
Germany (AGS, DFG)				1800	7200
Latvia				1800	-
Poland				1800	-

Romania				1400	1800

Biological exposure limits:

Not established.

8.1.2 Information on monitoring procedures

EN 689:2018 + A1:2019 – Workplace exposure – Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents – Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values.

EN 482:2021 – Workplace exposure – Procedures for the determination of the concentration of chemical agents – Basic performance requirements.

8.1.3 DNEL values:

Methyl acetate, №CAS: 79-20-9

	Workers				Consumers			
Route of exposure	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effects local	Chronic effects	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effects local	Chronic effects
Oral	not applicable				not applicable	203 mg/kg bw/day	not applicable	21.5 mg/kg bw/day
Inhalation	No hazard identified	3 777 mg/m³	620 mg/m³	300 mg/m³	No hazard identified	3 777 mg/m³	133 mg/m³	64 mg/m³
Dermal	No hazard identified	No hazard identified	No hazard identified	43 mg/kg bw/day	No hazard identified	203 mg/kg bw/day	No hazard identified	21.5 mg/kg bw/day
Eyes	Low hazard (no threshold derived)				Medium hazard (no threshold derived)			

Propane CAS No. 74-98-6 – DNEL values not determined

Isobutane CAS No. 75-28-5 – DNEL values not determined

8.1.4 PNEC values

Methyl acetate, №CAS: 79 -20-9

Environmental protection target	Value
Fresh water	No hazard identified
Marine water	No hazard identified
Microorganisms in sewage treatment	No hazard identified
Freshwater sediments	No hazard identified

Marine sediments	No hazard identified
Air	No hazard identified
Soil	No hazard identified
Food chain	No bioaccumulation potential
Propane CAS No. 74-98-6 – PNEC values not determined Isobutane CAS No. 75-28-5 – PNEC values not determined	
8.2. Exposure controls	
8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	
Technical measures to prevent exposure	Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas, or where adequate ventilation can be ensured.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
8.2.2.1 Eye/face protection:	Protective goggles with side protection (compliant with EN 166, EN ISO 16321-1:2022).
8.2.2.2 Skin protection	Protective gloves (compliant with EN ISO 374) with a coating thickness of 0.02mm. Recommended breakthrough time: more than 10 minutes (class 1 or higher). Standard protective work clothing.
8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection	Not required under adequate ventilation conditions. If substance concentrations in the air may exceed OELs/DNELs (e.g. in small, non-ventilated spaces), wear an appropriately selected respirator: a gas filter for organic vapors with a boiling point > 65°C (EN 14387, type A) or a particle filter P2 (EN 143).
8.2.2.4 Thermal hazards	Not applicable.
8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls	
Measures to prevent exposure	Avoid release to the environment. Potential emissions from ventilation and process equipment must be monitored to ensure conformity with applicable environmental regulations.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
Physical state	Liquid. Aerosol.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Characteristic, ether-like, slightly sweet.
Melting point/freezing point	Not technically applicable for aerosol products containing liquid and gaseous components under pressure. Main component (methyl acetate): –98°C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not technically applicable for aerosol mixtures. Main component (methyl acetate): 57.4°C.
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Lower and upper explosion limit	Lower explosion limit: ~1.8% (gases) Upper explosion limit: ~9.5% (gases).
Flash point	Not applicable to aerosols.
Auto-ignition temperature	Risk of aerosol can explosion due to propellant pressure at 50–60°C. Propellant auto-ignition: 350–420°C.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Kinematic viscosity (cSt = mm2/c, 25°C)	No data available 0.385 (methyl acetate).
Solubility	Moderate: ~25g/L at 20°C (methyl acetate).
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) (log Po/w)	Not applicable to mixtures.
Vapour pressure	6 bar (in the can).
Density and/or relative density	0.93g/cm³ (methyl acetate)
Relative vapour density	No data available for the mixture ~3.1 (methyl acetate)
Particle characteristics	Not applicable.
9.2. Other information	
9.2.1. Information with regard to physical	Extremely flammable aerosol, Category 1.

hazard classes	
9.2.2. Other safety characteristics	The product is supplied as an aerosol — a liquid mixture under pressure in a metal container with a flammable propellant (propane/isobutane). Spraying produces a fine aerosol mist and may cause localised surface cooling. Pressure inside the can increases when heated; there is a risk of rupture at temperatures above +50°C.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	The mixture does not exhibit hazardous reactivity under normal conditions of transport, storage, and use.
10.2 Chemical stability	The mixture is stable under normal conditions of transport, storage, and use. Exposure to high temperatures may cause the aerosol can to explode.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous reactions are unlikely under normal storage and use conditions.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Avoid exposure to high temperatures, direct sunlight, open flames, and sparks.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Not applicable for aerosol cans.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	In case of fire or intense heating, toxic and irritating gases may be released, including carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), as well as hydrocarbon and oxygen-containing compounds in the form of dense, acrid smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution
Propane and isobutane have poor absorption via the respiratory tract (~10%) due to their low solubility (75 mg/L, 61 mg/L, 49 mg/L respectively) and high volatility, resulting in minimal uptake (propane: 0.09–0.1 µg/kg/min/ppm; isobutane: 0.04–0.06 µg/kg/min/ppm at 100 ppm). They are mainly distributed in lipid-rich tissues such as the brain and liver. Metabolism occurs in the liver via cytochrome P450 oxidation to the respective alcohols (propane → isopropanol and acetone; isobutane → tert-butanol). Over 90% is exhaled unchanged through the lungs due to rapid gas exchange, with less than 1% excreted in urine as CO_2. Methyl acetate is well absorbed via inhalation and oral exposure. In the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, it is rapidly hydrolyzed to methanol and acetic acid. The primary metabolic pathway proceeds through methanol, which is oxidized to formaldehyde, then to formic acid, and finally to CO_2. Metabolites are excreted in urine and partially via the lungs. Due to its volatility and relatively low water solubility, a portion of methyl acetate is excreted unchanged through the lungs.

		class. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Exposure route	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Methyl acetate	Oral	LD_{50} = 6,482 mg/kg bw	Single dose	Rat	OECD Guideline 401
	Dermal	LD_{50} > 2,000 mg/kg bw	14 days	Rat	OECD Guideline 402
	Inhalation	LC_{50} > 49.2 mg/L	4 hours	Rabbit	Standard acute toxicity method
Hydrocarbon mixture: propane and isobutane	Inhalation	LC_{50} = 539600 ppm	120 min	Mouse	Not specified
Skin corrosion/irritation		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Relevance	Result		Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Methyl acetate	No	Irritation parameter: Erythema score Time point: 24/48/72 h Score: 0; 0.2; 0,3 Fully reversible within 48 hours. Irritation parameter: edema score Time point: 24 / 48 / 72 hours Score: 0		rabbit	OECD Guideline 404
Liquefied gases: propane, isobutane, dimethyl ether	No	Direct contact of liquefied gases with the skin may cause frostbite, as they are extremely cold liquids.		-	-
Serious eye damage/irritation		The mixture meets the classification criteria for this hazard class: Eye Irrit. 2, H319. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Relevance	Result		Species	Method (as is, equivalent or

Methyl acetate	Yes	Irritation parameters 1. Corneal opacity score Mean score: 1.3. Max. score: 1.7. Time point: 24/48/72 h. 2. Iris score. Basis: mean value Time point: 24 / 48 / 72 h Score: 1. Max. score: 1. 3. Conjunctivae score Basis: mean value Time point: 24 / 48 / 72 h Score: 2,7. Max. score: 3. 4. Chemosis score Time point: 24/48/72 h Score: 1,8. Max. score: 2. Fully reversible within: 7 days after application.	rabbit	OECD Guideline 405
Liquefied gases: propane, isobutane, dimethyl ether	No	Direct contact of liquefied gases with mucous membranes may cause frostbite and cryogenic burns, as they are extremely cold liquids.	-	-
Respiratory or skin sensitization		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Methyl acetate	No	No sensitising properties observed	Human	in vivo (human test data)
Reliable data for propane, and isobutane are not available.				
Germ cell mutagenicity		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or

				similar)
Methyl acetate	No	Negative	S. typhimurium	in vitro OECD Guideline 471
Propane/Isobutane	No	Negative	S. typhimurium	in vitro OECD Guideline 471 Read-across
	No	Negative	rat	in vivo OECD Guideline 474
Carcinogenicity		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Methyl acetate	No	No carcinogenic properties observed	Human	Assessment based on metabolism and literature data
Propane/isobutane	No	Simple chemical structures without reactive groups and conclusions that C1-C4 alkanes are non-genotoxic provide strong evidence that none of these substances exhibit significant carcinogenic activity.	-	-
Reproductive toxicity		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.		
Substance name	Relevance	Result	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Methyl acetate	No	NOAEC = 1.3 mg/L	rat	OECD Guideline 416
	No	NOAEC = 1.33 mg/L	rat	OECD Guideline 414
Propane/isobutane	No	NOAEC (fertility) = 7,131 mg/m³ NOAEC (developmental) = 21394 mg/m³ Ambiguous effects on fertility and	rat	OECD Guideline 422

		increased post-implantation losses. No effects on gestation length, number of live and dead fetuses, or fetal anomalies were observed.			
STOT-single exposure		The mixture meets the classification criteria for this hazard class: STOT SE 3, H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. This classification is based on the presence of methyl acetate in the mixture, which can affect the central nervous system after single inhalation exposure, causing transient effects such as drowsiness, headache, or dizziness. The effects are generally reversible and occur only with excessive or prolonged inhalation exposure			
STOT-repeated exposure		The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class. Relevant data are provided below.			
Substance name	Exposure route	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method (as is, equivalent or similar)
Methyl acetate	Inhalation	NOAEL = 1057 mg/m^3	28 days	rat	OECD Guideline 412
Propane/isobutane	Inhalation	NOAEL = 19678 mg/m^3	2 weeks	rat	OECD Guideline 422
Aspiration hazard		Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.			
Adverse health effects and symptoms associated with exposure					
In case of inhalation		Inhalation of vapours or aerosol mist may cause narcotic effects such as drowsiness, dizziness, and reduced concentration. Respiratory tract irritation is possible, accompanied by coughing, wheezing, or difficulty breathing.			
In case of eye contact		Causes eye irritation: redness, tearing, burning sensation. Spraying at close range poses a risk of localised cooling of eye tissues.			
In case of skin contact		May cause skin irritation, redness, and itching. Spraying at close range may lead to localised cooling of skin tissues. Frequent or prolonged contact may result in dryness or skin cracking.			
In case of ingestion		Small amounts accidentally ingested during spraying usually do not cause symptoms. Ingestion of larger amounts may lead to nausea, vomiting, or abdominal pain.			
11.2. Information on other hazards					

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties	Chemical substances in the mixture are not considered to have endocrine-disrupting properties with respect to humans as do not meet the criteria set out in section A of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.
11.2.2. Other information	None.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

The mixture does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

Relevant data are provided below.

Substance name	Aquatic toxicity	Effect dose	Exposure time	Species	Method
Methyl acetate	Acute toxicity to fish	LC_{50} >= 250 <= 350 mg/L	96 h	Danio rerio	OECD Guideline 203
	Long-term toxicity to fish	NOEC = 8.92 mg/L	32 days	Freshwater fish	(Q)SAR
	Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50} = 1,026.7 mg/L	48 h	Daphnia magna	OECD Guideline 202
	Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	NOEC = 235.95 mg/L	21 days	Daphnia sp.	(Q)SAR
	Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria	NOEC = 120 mg/L	72 h	Desmodesmus subspicatus	OECD Guideline 201
	Toxicity to microorganisms	EC_{50} = 6000 mg/L	16 h	Pseudomonas putida	Inhibition of cell proliferation, DIN 3841
Propane/isobutane	Acute toxicity to fish	LC_{50} = 53.141 mg/L	96 h	freshwater fish	(Q)SAR
	Long-term toxicity to fish	NOEC = 3.599 mg/L	30 days	freshwater fish	(Q)SAR
	Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	LC_{50} = 29.662 mg/L	48 h	daphnids	(Q)SAR
	Long-term toxicity to	NOEC = 1.95 mg/L	30 days	daphnids	(Q)SAR

	aquatic invertebrates				
	Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria	EC_{50} = 20.586 mg/L	96 h	Green algae	(Q)SAR

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Abiotic Degradation

Based on the calculation according to SRC AOP v1.92, methyl acetate is indirectly photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere with a half-life (t1/2) of about 62 days taking into account a 24-h day and a mean OH radical concentration of 5.0E+05 molecules per cm^3.

Propane is resistant to hydrolysis in water due to the absence of reactive functional groups, but it rapidly degrades in the atmosphere via reaction with hydroxyl radicals, with an estimated half-life of approximately 14 days, forming simpler compounds.

Isobutane is stable in water and does not undergo hydrolysis; however, in the atmosphere, it degrades under the influence of hydroxyl radicals with a half-life of approximately 6 days, leading to its rapid removal from the air.

Biodegradation

Methyl acetate proved to be readily biodegradable in all tests.

Propane/isobutane shows a low potential for rapid biodegradation in water or soil due to poor solubility and resistance to microbial metabolism.

Dimethyl ether does not undergo biodegradation in water or soil due to its volatile nature, low solubility, and lack of bioavailability in these media.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

The low log Pow of 0.18 indicates a low potential of methyl acetate to bioaccumulate.

Propane and isobutane exhibit low bioaccumulation potential due to their high volatility and low water solubility, with BCF values <10, as they evaporate rapidly and do not accumulate in organisms.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Methyl acetate also shows high mobility in soil, as indicated by a low adsorption coefficient (log Koc = 0.18).

Propane and isobutane exhibit high mobility in soil (Koc <10) due to their low solubility (49–75 mg/L) and high vapor pressure (2,438–8,532 hPa), and they rapidly volatilize from the surface.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The components of the mixture are not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties for the environment.

12.7. Other adverse effects

None.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods	
13.1.1 Product / Packaging disposal	Waste related to the use of the mixture mainly consists of nearly empty aerosol cans containing residual product. Empty aerosol cans may be disposed of as household waste. However, where possible, empty, depressurized cans should be taken to appropriate collection and recycling facilities for this type of waste. Unused aerosol cans must be treated as hazardous waste and should be handed over to licensed waste collection and treatment facilities authorized to handle hazardous materials.
Waste codes / waste designations according to EWC:	The following codes may be applicable depending on the waste type and local regulations: 15 01 04 metallic packaging 17 06 03 other insulation materials consisting of or containing hazardous substances
13.1.2 Waste treatment -relevant information	Waste from the product and its packaging is not suitable for recycling and should be disposed of by controlled incineration in specialized facilities complying with environmental protection and safety requirements. During waste handling, appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must be used, including safety goggles, gloves, protective clothing, and respiratory protection.
13.1.3 Sewage disposal-relevant information	Do not discharge product residues into drains or water bodies.
13.1.4 Other disposal recommendations:	Do not puncture or heat the cans, even if empty, due to the risk of explosion.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product is permitted for transport by road (ADR), rail (RID), sea (IMDG), and air (IATA-ICAO).	
14.1 UN number or ID number	ADR: 1950 RID: 1950 IMDG: 1950 IATA- ICAO: 1950
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ADR: AEROSOLS, flammable RID: AEROSOLS, flammable IMDG: AEROSOLS, flammable IATA- ICAO: AEROSOLS, flammable

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	2 Classification code: 5F
14.4. Packing group	-
14.5. Environmental hazards	ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA- ICAO: not classified as environmentally hazardous. IMDG: Not a marine pollutant.
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 190 327 344 625 Limited quantity: 1 L Excepted quantity: E0 Special packing provisions: PP87, RR6, L2, 203, Y203 Mixed packing provisions: MP9 Tunnel code: 2 (D) Special provisions for carriage: Packages: V14 Emergency schedules for marine pollutants: F-D, S-U ERG Code: 10L
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	The product is not intended for bulk transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Directive 75/324/EEC
15.2. Chemical safety assessment
No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Indication of changes	
The SDS has been issued for the first time.	
16.2. Abbreviations and acronyms	
Aerosol 1	Flammable aerosols and aerosols, Category 1
Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gases, Category 1A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, Category 2

STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose, 50%. Median dose causing death in 50% of the test population
LC_{50}	Lethal Concentration, 50%. Median concentration causing death in 50% of the test population
EC_{50}	Effective Concentration, 50%. Concentration causing 50% of maximum observed effect such as inhibition of growth, reproduction, or activity
NOAEL	NOAEL – No Observed Adverse Effect Level. Highest tested dose at which no adverse effects are observed
NOEC/NOAEC	No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level. Safe exposure level for humans under REACH
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration. Concentration below which no adverse effects are expected in the environment
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative substance
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor
LOD	Limit of Detection
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IATA-ICAO	Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association / International Civil Aviation Organization
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
Kow	n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient

16.3. Key literature references and sources for data

ECHA database on registered substances

ECHA Classification and Labelling (C&L) Inventory

GESTIS database on occupational exposure limit values (OELs)

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the raw material components of the mixture

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

The classification of the mixture for all hazard classes, except for "Flammable aerosols", was performed using the summation and additivity methods based on the classifications of the individual hazardous substances

contained in the mixture and their respective concentrations.

The classification for the hazard class "Flammable aerosols and aerosols" was carried out in accordance with the Note to section 2.3.2.2 of Annex I to the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and sub-point 3 of section 1.11 of Annex I to the EU Aerosol Dispensers Directive (75/324/EEC, as amended).

16.5. Relevant H-statements (number and full text)

H220: Extremely flammable gas.

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

16.6. Training advice

Read this Safety Data Sheet carefully before use.

16.7. Further information

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the knowledge and experience available to the company at the time of publication. The user of this product is responsible for any consequences resulting from use other than as specified in Section 1.

This information applies solely to the designated product and may not be valid if the product is used in combination with other materials or in any manufacturing process not expressly stated.