

# TAR & BUG REMOVER

DISSOLVES TAR & BUG MARKS WITHOUT DAMAGING THE PAINTWORK



Revision Date 12/11/2013

Revision 3

Supersedes date 04/04/2013

# SAFETY DATA SHEET TAR & BUG REMOVER 400ML (LABELLED)

#### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name TAR & BUG REMOVER 400ML (LABELLED)

Product No. 000998082971

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

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

Supplier SUPAGARD LIMITED

23, Gavinton Street,

Muirend, Glasgow, Scotland, G44 3EF 0141 633 5933 0141 637 7219 james@supagard.co.uk

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

# **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

# 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (1999/45/EEC) F+;R12. N;R50/53. R66.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling



Extremely flammable



Dangerous for the environment

Risk Phrases

R12 Extremely flammable.

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the

aquatic environment.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety Phrases

S2 Keep out of the reach of children.

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S23 Do not breathe vapour/spray. S37 Wear suitable gloves.

S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas.

S60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

#### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

# 3.2. Mixtures

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL 1-5%

CAS-No.: 107-98-2 EC No.: 203-539-1

TAR & BUG REMOVER 400ML (LABELLED)								
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336		Classification (67/548/EEC) R10 R67						
2-BUTOXYETHANOL			1-5%					
CAS-No.: 111-76-2	EC No.: 203-905-0							
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319		Classification (67/548/EEC) Xn;R20/21/22 Xi;R36/38						
BUTANE			10-30%					
CAS-No.: 106-97-8	EC No.: 203-448-7							
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Gas 1 - H220		Classification (67/548/EEC) F+;R12						
COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE			1-5%					
CAS-No.: 68603-42-9	EC No.:							
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Not classified.		Classification (67/548/EEC) Xi;R38,R41.						
ISOBUTANE			5-10%					
CAS-No.: 75-28-5	EC No.: 200-857-2							
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Gas 1 - H220		Classification (67/548/EEC) F+;R12						
ODOURLESS KEROSENE			30-60%					
CAS-No.: 64742-47-8	EC No.: 265-149-8							
Classification (EC 1272/2008) EUH066 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304		Classification (67/548/EEC) Xn;R65. R66.						
ORANGE TERPENES			1-5%					
CAS-No.: 8028-48-6	EC No.: 232-433-8							
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410		Classification (67/548/EEC) Xn;R65. Xi;R38. N;R50/53. R10.						

PROPANE 5-10%

CAS-No.: 74-98-6 EC No.: 200-827-9

Classification (EC 1272/2008) Classification (67/548/EEC)

Flam. Gas 1 - H220 F+;R12

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

General information

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Inhalation

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Rinse mouth thoroughly with water and give large amounts of milk or water to people not unconscious. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Skin contact

Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Eye contact

Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

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

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

#### **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

# 5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

Use: Powder. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. Water spray, fog or mist.

# 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Aerosol cans may explode in a fire.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and disperse vapours.

# **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

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

Wear necessary protective equipment. Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking. Ventilate. Let evaporate. Keep out of confined spaces because of explosion risk. If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area.

# 6.4. Reference to other sections

# **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level.

# 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Aerosol cans: Must not be exposed to direct sunlight or temperatures above 50°C.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

#### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA	- 8 Hrs	STEL	- 15 Min	Notes
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	WEL	100 ppm(Sk)	375 mg/m3(Sk)	150 ppm(Sk)	560 mg/m3(Sk)	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	WEL	25 ppm(Sk)		50 ppm(Sk)		
BUTANE	WEL	600 ppm	1450 mg/m3	750 ppm	1810 mg/m3	
ISOBUTANE	WEL	800 ppm		800 ppm		
ODOURLESS KEROSENE		165 ppm	1200 mg/m3			
ORANGE TERPENES		100 ppm				
PROPANE		Asphyxiating	Asphyxiating.	Asphyxiating	Asphyxiating.	

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Ingredient Comments

OES = Occupational Exposure Standard. MEL = Maximum Exposure Limit.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment





Engineering measures

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Respiratory equipment

No specific recommendation made, but respiratory protection must be used if the general level exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit. Use chemical cartridge protection with appropriate cartridge.

Hand protection

Use protective gloves.

Eye protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

Other Protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Hygiene measures

DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

# **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

# 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Aerosol.

Colour Typical

Odour Characteristic.

Flammability Limit - Lower(%) 0.8 Flammability Limit - Upper(%) 9.0

9.2. Other information

# **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

# 10.1. Reactivity

# 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions.

# 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with: Strong oxidising agents. Strong alkalis. Strong mineral acids.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Fire creates: Vapours/gases/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2).

#### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Inhalation

May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

#### Ingestion

May cause discomfort if swallowed. May cause stomach pain or vomiting. Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach.

#### Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause severe irritation. Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema.

#### Eye contact

Irritating to eyes. May cause chemical eye burns.

Route of entry

Inhalation. Skin and/or eye contact.

# **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Ecotoxicity**

Dangerous for the environment if discharged into watercourses.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

# 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

# 12.4. Mobility in soil

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

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

# **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

# 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Empty containers must not be burned because of explosion hazard. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

# **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN)	1950
UN No. (IMDG)	1950
UN No. (ICAO)	1950

# 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name AEROSOLS

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class 2

ADR/RID/ADN Class Class 2: Gases

ADR Label No. 2.1

IMDG Class 2.1

ICAO Class/Division 2.1

Transport Labels



# 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group Not Applicable
IMDG Packing group Not Applicable
ICAO Packing group Not Applicable

# 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant

No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

EMS F-D, S-U

# 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

# **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**Uk Regulatory References** 

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.

Statutory Instruments

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).

Approved Code Of Practice

Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

**Guidance Notes** 

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37.

CHIP for everyone HSG(108).

# 15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

# **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

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Risk Phrases In Full

R12 Extremely flammable.

R10 Flammable.

R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R38 Irritating to skin.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Hazard Statements In Full

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.