



# HYCOTE VHT PAINT

## Precautionary Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing vapour/spray.
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## Supplementary Precautionary Statements

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P264	Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P410+412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122°F.

## Supplemental label information

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated

## 2.3. Other hazards

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.2. Mixtures

ACETONE	30-60%
CAS-No.: 67-64-1	EC No.: 200-662-2
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 EUH066 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319	Classification (67/548/EEC) F;R11 Xi;R36 R66
BUTANE	5-10%
CAS-No.: 106-97-8	EC No.: 203-448-7
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Gas 1 - H220	Classification (67/548/EEC) F+R12
ETHYLBENZENE	< 1%
CAS-No.: 100-41-4	EC No.: 202-849-4
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	Classification (67/548/EEC) F;R11

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ISOBUTANE	1-5%
CAS-No.: 75-28-5	EC No.: 200-857-2
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Gas 1 - H220	Classification (67/548/EEC) F+;R12
ISO-BUTANOL	< 1%
CAS-No.: 78-83-1	EC No.: 201-148-0
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335	Classification (67/548/EEC) R10 Xi;R37/38,R41 ---
PROPANE	10-30%
CAS-No.: 74-98-6	EC No.: 200-827-9
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Gas 1 - H220	Classification (67/548/EEC) F+;R12
XYLENE	10-30%
CAS-No.: 1330-20-7	EC No.: 215-535-7
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H335 STOT RE 2 - H373	Classification (67/548/EEC) R10 Xn;R20/21 ---

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

### Composition Comments

The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

## 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.

#### Ingestion

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.

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## 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**

### General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependant of the concentration and the length of exposure.

### Inhalation

In high concentrations, vapours are anaesthetic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects.

### Ingestion

Due to the physical nature of this material it is unlikely that swallowing will occur.

### Skin contact

Prolonged skin contact may cause redness and irritation.

### Eye contact

Irritating and may cause redness and pain.

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

No specific first aid measures noted.

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## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **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**

#### Hazardous combustion products

When heated, vapours/gases hazardous to health may be formed.

#### Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Aerosol cans may explode in a fire.

#### Specific hazards

Aerosol containers can explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

### **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.

#### Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear full protective clothing.

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## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wear protective gloves. Do not smoke, use open fire or other sources of ignition. Avoid inhalation of vapours and aerosol spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Not relevant considering the small amounts used.

### **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**

For personal protection, see section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13.

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## **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **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**

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Aerosol cans: Must not be exposed to direct sunlight or temperatures above 50°C. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the advice of insurers and/or relevant authority.

Storage Class

Store in a dry, well ventilated, moisture free area.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Decorative paint coating for a range of substrates

Usage Description

Aerosolised paint spray

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs		STEL - 15 Min		Notes
ACETONE	WEL	500 ppm	1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1500 ppm	3620 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
BUTANE	WEL	600 ppm	1450 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	750 ppm	1810 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
ETHYLBENZENE	WEL	100 ppm(Sk)	441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Sk)	125 ppm(Sk)	552 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Sk)	
ISO-BUTANOL	WEL	50 ppm	154 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	75 ppm	231 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
PROPANE		Asphyxiating	Asphyxiating.	Asphyxiating	Asphyxiating.	
XYLENE	WEL	50 ppm(Sk)	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Sk)	100 ppm(Sk)	441 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Sk)	

Ingredient Comments

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Process conditions

No specific process measures

Engineering measures

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Respiratory equipment

Filter apparatus, type AX (EN371)

Hand protection

Use protective gloves.

Eye protection

Use approved safety goggles or face shield.

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.

Personal protection

It is advisable to wear suitable eye protection (goggles)

Skin protection

Suitable gloves

Thermal hazards

No specific thermal hazards noted

Environmental Exposure Controls

Due to the method of dispense, the product is likely to have a minimal environmental impact.

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Appearance	Aerosol.
Colour	Varying.
Odour	Ketonic. Characteristic of a solvent based paint product
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	
Technically not feasible.	The boiling point of the lowest boiling point material is minus 40 degrees Celcius (-40). This is the boiling point of the propellant (LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas).
Melting point (°C)	
Scientifically unjustified.	The resin binder in the paint film begins to soften at temperatures in excess of 80 degrees Celcius.
Relative density	Not relevant <1.000 Ambient Not applicable
Bulk Density	
Not relevant	Not applicable
Vapour density (air=1)	Not determined. >1 The vapours are heavier than air.
Vapour pressure	
Not determined.	Propellant vapour pressure 590 - 1760 KPa
Flash point (°C)	
Technically not feasible.	The flash point of the lowest flash point material is minus 104 degrees Celcius (-104). This is the flash point of the propellant (LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas)
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	0.8
Flammability Limit - Upper(%)	9.0

### 9.2. Other information

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	652 g/litre
	Aerosol products which are used for vehicle refinishing are classed as Annex IIB subcategory (e). The maximum permitted VOC's are 840 g/l. The typical VOC content for this range of products is between 625 and 675 g/l. The VOC regulations do not apply to any other aerosol products except those which are used for vehicle

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product may form explosive vapours/air mixtures even at normal room temperatures.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with: Strong oxidising agents. Strong alkalis. Strong mineral acids. Avoid exposing aerosol containers to high temperatures or direct sunlight

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid

Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Strong oxidising substances.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Fire creates: Vapours/gases/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

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## 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. Irritating to 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. May cause allergic contact eczema. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Irritating to skin.

#### Eye contact

Irritating to eyes. May cause chemical eye burns.

#### Route of entry

Inhalation. Skin and/or eye contact. Ingestion.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecotoxicity

Under normal use conditions, this material is unlikely to accumulate in sufficient quantities to present any aquatic toxicity hazard.

### 12.1. Toxicity

Data set not currently available.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

The majority of the constituents are readily degradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility:

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

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Not known.

## 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. Industrial and institutional users should dispose of aerosols through a registered waste disposal company.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### General

For industrial and institutional users can transport these products as "Limited Quantities" (LQ). For the final stages of retail distribution within the UK (only), unpackaged LQ product may be transported without external packaging under the DfT road derogation 4. The user must confirm the condition of the derogation prior to road

### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN) 1950

UN No. (IMDG) 1950

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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 N/A  
IMDG Packing group N/A  
ICAO Packing group N/A

## 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant  
No.

## 14.6. Special precautions for user

EMS F-D, S-U  
Tunnel Restriction Code (D/E)

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

Not relevant

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

Uk Regulatory References

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (S.I 2002 No. 2677) with amendments.  
Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging) Regulations.

Statutory Instruments

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

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

The Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009

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).

EU Legislation

Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC.

Dangerous Substance Directive 67/548/EEC.



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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, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments.

The Aerosol Dispensers Directive 1975/324 EEC

### 15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

#### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	07/01/2016
Revision	5
Supersedes date	07/11/2014
Safety Data Sheet Status	Approved.
Date	27/03/2015
Signature	A. Taylor
Risk Phrases In Full	
R12	Extremely flammable.
R10	Flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R11	Highly flammable
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system 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.
Hazard Statements In Full	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
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.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs <<Organs>> through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### Disclaimer

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