



TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

QUIN GLOBAL (UK) LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 1.1

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: 19/05/2022

Print Date: 13/11/2023

S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains propane)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	UFI:4566-D22G-R00P-U3GF

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

Chemical Product Category	PC1	Adhesives, sealants
Sectors of Use	SU22	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
	SU3	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites
Sector of Use - Sub Category	SU19	Building and construction work
Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.	
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.	

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	QUIN GLOBAL (UK) LTD
Address	PO BOX 7634 PERTH PH2 1GA United Kingdom
Telephone	01738 501 510
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.quinglobal.com
Email	technicalhelp.uk@quinglobal.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+44 20 3901 3542
Other emergency telephone numbers	+44 808 164 9592

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2, H222+H229 - Aerosols Category 1
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TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	  
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.

May affect fertility*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

methylene chloride	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
butane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
propane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
iso-butane	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI	SCL /	Nanoform Particle
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**TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)**

2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No			2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	M-Factor	Characteristics
1. 75-09-2 2.200-838-9 3.602-004-00-3 4.01- 2119480404-41-XXXX	40-60	<u>methylene chloride</u> *	Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 106-97-8. 2.203-448-7 3.601-004-00-0 601-004-01-8 4.01- 2119474691-32-XXXX	10-20	<u>butane</u>	Flammable Gases Category 1A, Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H220, H280, EUH044 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 74-98-6 2.200-827-9 3.601-003-00-5 4.01- 2119486944- 21-XXXX	10-20	<u>propane</u>	Flammable Gases Category 1, Gases Under Pressure; H220, H280 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 75-28-5. 2.200-857-2 3.601-004-00-0 601-004-01-8 4.01- 2119485395- 27-XXXX	5-10	<u>iso-butane</u>	Flammable Gases Category 1A, Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas); H220, H280, EUH044 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties					

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▶ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area. ▶ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water. ▶ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate. ▶ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners. ▶ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage. ▶ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s) ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor. ▶ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur. ▶ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage. ▶ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice DO NOT use hot or tepid water.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▶ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. ▶ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. ▶ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. ▶ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. ▶ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. ▶ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. ▶ MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY. ▶ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ▶ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

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TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- No specific antidote.
- Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

For frost-bite caused by liquefied petroleum gas:

- If part has not thawed, place in warm water bath (41-46 C) for 15-20 minutes, until the skin turns pink or red.
- Analgesia may be necessary while thawing.
- If there has been a massive exposure, the general body temperature must be depressed, and the patient must be immediately rewarmed by whole-body immersion, in a bath at the above temperature.
- Shock may occur during rewarming.
- Administer tetanus toxoid booster after hospitalization.
- Prophylactic antibiotics may be useful.
- The patient may require anticoagulants and oxygen.

[Shell Australia 22/12/87]

For gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

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SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

GENERAL

**TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)**

	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. - Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire. - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: - Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. - Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. - Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS: - Positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus is required for fire-fighting of hazardous materials. - Full structural fire-fighting (bunker) gear is the minimum acceptable attire. - The need for proximity, entry and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket - May burn but does not ignite easily. - Fire exposed cylinders may vent contents through pressure relief devices thereby increasing vapour concentration.. - Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. - Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. - May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. - Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. POISONOUS: MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: - carbon monoxide (CO) - carbon dioxide (CO₂) - hydrogen chloride - phosgene - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated. - Increase ventilation. - Clear area of personnel. - Stop leak only if safe to do so. - Remove leaking cylinders to safe place. Release pressure under safe controlled conditions by opening valve. - Do not exert excessive pressure on the valve; do not attempt to operate a damaged valve - Orientate cylinder so that the leak is gas, not liquid, to minimise rate of leakage - Keep area clear of personnel until gas has dispersed.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. - Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Consider evacuation (or protect in place). - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Increase ventilation. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. - Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. - Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. - Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. - Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. - Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. - Consider evacuation. - Increase ventilation.

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TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

- ▶ No smoking or naked lights within area.
- ▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so.
- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- ▶ **DO NOT** enter confined space where gas may have collected.
- ▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.
- ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- ▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- ▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- ▶ **DO NOT** exert excessive pressure on valve; **DO NOT** attempt to operate damaged valve.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested · Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature · The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines. · Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended. · Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not contain another gas. Before disconnecting gas cylinder, isolate supply line segment proximal to cylinder, remove trapped gas in supply line with aid of vacuum pump · When connecting or replacing cylinders take care to avoid airborne particulates violently ejected when system pressurises. · Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release. · Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<100 psig) piping or systems · Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back-flow into the cylinder · Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys. · Open valve slowly. If valve is resistant to opening then contact your supervisor · Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. · Never insert a pointed object (e.g hooks) into cylinder cap openings as a means to open cap or move cylinder. Such action can inadvertently turn the valve and gas a gas leak. Use an adjustable strap instead of wrench to free an over-tight or rusted cap. · A bubble of gas may buildup behind the outlet dust cap during transportation, after prolonged storage, due to defective cylinder valve or if a dust cap is inserted without adequate evacuation of gas from the line. When loosening dust cap, preferably stand cylinder in a suitable enclosure and take cap off slowly. Never face the dust cap directly when removing it; point cap away from any personnel or any object that may pose a hazard. · under negative pressure (relative to atmospheric gas) · Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. · Do NOT drag, slide or roll cylinders - use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement · Test for leakage with brush and detergent - NEVER use a naked flame. · Do NOT heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from cylinder. · Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary. · If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier. · Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. · DO NOT attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure. · Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage. ▶ DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▶ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. ▶ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. ▶ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. ▶ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. ▶ Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. ▶ Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. ▶ Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. ▶ Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act. ▶ Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. ▶ Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. ▶ Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. ▶ Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. ▶ Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling. NOTE: A 'G' size cylinder is usually too heavy for an inexperienced operator to raise or lower.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Cylinder: ▶ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure. ▶ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction. ▶ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected. ▶ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage. ▶ Cylinder valve must be closed when not in use or when empty. ▶ Segregate full from empty cylinders. WARNING: Suckback into cylinder may result in rupture. Use back-flow preventive device in piping.
Storage incompatibility	Methylene chloride ▶ is a combustible liquid under certain circumstances even though there is no measurable flash point and it is difficult to ignite ▶ its is flammable in ambient air in the range 12-23%; increased oxygen content can greatly enhance fire and explosion potential ▶ contact with hot surfaces and elevated temperatures can form fumes of hydrogen chloride and phosgene ▶ reacts violently with active metals, aluminium, lithium, methanol, peroxydisulfuryl difluoride, potassium, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

	- forms explosive mixtures with nitric acid - is incompatible with strong oxidisers, strong caustics, alkaline earths and alkali metals - attacks some plastics, coatings and rubber - may generate electrostatic charge due to low conductivity Butane / isobutane: - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides - does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics - may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours. Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°CPropane: - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc. - Dissolves some plastics, rubbers, and coatings - may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours - Segregate from alcohol, water. - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents - Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	P3b: Flammable Aerosols
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P3b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 (net) / 50 000 (net)

7.3. Specific end use(s)
See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
methylene chloride	Dermal 12 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 176 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 5.82 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 44 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.06 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.31 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.27 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.031 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2.57 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.26 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.33 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 26 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	methylene chloride	Dichloromethane	100 ppm / 353 mg/m3	706 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	BMGV, Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	butane	Butane	600 ppm / 1450 mg/m3	1810 mg/m3 / 750 ppm	Not Available	Carc. (only applies if Butane contains more than 0.1% of buta-1,3-diene)

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
iso-butane	5500* ppm	17000** ppm	53000*** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	2,300 ppm	Not Available
butane	Not Available	1,600 ppm
propane	2,100 ppm	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. - Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. - Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of
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TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

	the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. - Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. - Open-vessel systems are prohibited. - Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. - Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. - For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. - Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). - Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. - Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	- Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] - Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] - Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. - Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. - Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. - Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. - Eye-wash unit. - Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces. - Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work. - Rescue gear: Two sets of SCBA breathing apparatus Rescue Harness, lines etc.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
CPE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
VITON	C
VITON/BUTYL	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge

Continued...

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

respirators is considered appropriate.

- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured		
Physical state	Dissolved Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.20
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	40	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	900.50
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Continued...

**TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)**

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation. Inhalation of the vapour is hazardous and may even be fatal The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Inhalation of toxic gases may cause: ▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.
Chronic	Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
methylene chloride	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 76 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Not Available
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

iso-butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >13023 ppm4h ^[1]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
PROPANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER) & METHYLENE CHLORIDE	

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	2-5.4	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	202-286mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	108.5mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	2-3.3mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4
butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER

(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

propane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

iso-butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Methylene Chloride: Log Kow: 1.25; Log Koc: 1.68; Log Kom: 1.44; Henry's atm m3 /mol: 2.68E-03; Henry s Law Constant: 0.002 atm/m3/mol; BCF: 5.

Atmospheric Fate: Methylene chloride is a volatile liquid that tends to evaporate to the atmosphere from water and soil. The main degradation pathway for methylene chloride in air is via reactions with hydroxyl radicals the average atmospheric lifetime is estimated to be 130 days. Because this degradation pathway is relatively slow, methylene chloride may become widely dispersed but, is not likely to accumulate in the atmosphere. The small amount of methylene chloride which reaches the stratosphere, (about 1%), may undergo direct breakdown by sunlight; however, this is not expected to occur in the troposphere. Reactions of methylene chloride with ozone or other common atmospheric species, (e.g., oxygen atoms, chlorine atoms, and nitrate radicals), are not believed to contribute to its breakdown.

Terrestrial Fate: The substance will evaporate rapidly from moist soil and does not sorb strongly to soil or sediment. Methylene chloride is likely to be highly mobile in soil and is expected to leach to groundwater. Biological breakdown is dependent on soil type, substrate concentration, and if the chemical gains or loses electrons, (redox reactions). The substance has been reported to be degraded in both oxygenated and low oxygen soils and degradation appears to accelerate in the presence of elevated levels of organic carbon. Methylene chloride has a low tendency to absorb to soil; therefore, there is a potential for leaching to groundwater. The substance is expected to evaporate from dry/moist soil.

Aquatic Fate: Methylene chloride will evaporate rapidly from water, however; evaporation rates vary with rate of mixing, wind speed, temperature, and other factors. The substance slowly breaks down in neutral pH water, with an experimental half-life of 18 months @ 25 C. This reaction rate varies greatly with changes in temperature and pH it has been estimated that the same reaction in acidic solutions would take 700 years. Oxygenated and non-oxygenated biological breakdown may be important fate processes for methylene chloride in water. Methylene chloride has been observed to undergo degradation at a rapid rate in the presence of oxygen.

Ecotoxicity: Only a few valid acute toxicity data, and no results from long-term studies in marine species, are available for this substance. Available data in marine species do not indicate a marked difference in the sensitivity of marine and freshwater species to this substance. Methylene chloride is moderately toxic to the common mummichog, daggerblade grass shrimp, and fathead minnow. The substance has low toxicity to Daphnia magna water fleas. Methylene chloride is not expected to accumulate/concentrate in aquatic organisms.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry s Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere. Nighttime reactions with radical species and nitrogen oxides may contribute to the atmospheric transformation of butane.

Terrestrial Fate: Butane is expected to have low mobility in soil. Evaporation from dry soil surfaces is expected to be the main fate process. This substance is expected to be biologically degraded in soil.

Aquatic Fate: Butane may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment and is expected to occur from water surfaces with an estimated half-life for a model river of 2.2 hours and 3 days, from a model lake. Biological breakdown in water is expected to occur with complete breakdown estimated to be 34 days to 2-butanone and 2-butanol, (observed in studies).

Breakdown by water and by sunlight in water are not expected to be important fate processes.

Ecotoxicity: The substance is expected to moderately accumulate in aquatic organisms. Butane is moderately toxic to fish, and Daphnia water fleas.

For Isobutene (Refrigerant Gas): Koc: 35, (estimated); Henry s Law Constant: 4.08 atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 2611 mm Hg @ 25 deg C; BCF: 74, (estimated).

Atmospheric Fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. The substance is highly flammable and explosive. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days. The loss of these substances via wet/dry deposition is thought to be of minor importance. It is thought that the substance will evaporate upon leaving the atmosphere in precipitation then reemitted to the atmosphere after deposition to the land. Isobutane is a contributor to the production of PAN, (peroxyacyl nitrates), under photochemical smog conditions.

Terrestrial Fate: Isobutane will have very high mobility in soil and low adsorption potential. Evaporation from dry/moist soil surfaces is an important fate process for this substance. Isobutane is biodegradable, especially under acclimated conditions, and may biodegrade in soil. The substance is not expected to contaminate the soil.

Aquatic Fate: Isobutane is not expected to not adsorb to sediment/particulate matter in the water column. Isobutane will readily evaporate from water with an estimated half-life of 2.2 hours, for a model river and 3.0 days. If the gas is introduced to water, it will float and boil, producing a flammable, and visible, vapor cloud. Isobutane will not concentrate in aquatic organisms and will be broken down by microorganisms in water, however; the substance will not contaminate the water.

Ecotoxicity: Isobutane has slight acute toxicity to aquatic life. Short-term effects include death of animals, fish, and birds and low growth rate in plants. Long term, (chronic), effects include shortened life-spans, reproductive problems, lowered fertility, and appearance/behavioral changes in animals.

For Propane: Koc 460. log Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10-1 atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

Terrestrial Fate: Propane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is based vapor pressure. Biodegradation may be an important fate process in soil and sediment.

Aquatic Fate: Propane is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected and half-lives for a model river and model lake are estimated to be 41 minutes and 2.6 days, respectively. Biodegradation may not be an important fate process in water.

Ecotoxicity: The potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Atmospheric Fate: Propane is expected to exist solely as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase propane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 14 days and is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
butane	LOW	LOW
propane	LOW	LOW
iso-butane	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)

TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER (TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
iso-butane	LOW (BCF = 1.97)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
iso-butane	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Evaporate residue at an approved site. ▶ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. ▶ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3501						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains propane)						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
Class	2.1						
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td><td>8F</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>2.1</td></tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	23	Classification code	8F	Hazard Label	2.1
Hazard identification (Kemler)	23						
Classification code	8F						
Hazard Label	2.1						

**TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)**

Special provisions	274 659
Limited quantity	0
Tunnel Restriction Code	B/D

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s. * (contains propane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A1 A187
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	218
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains propane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	274 362
	Limited Quantities	0

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3501	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains propane)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	8F
	Special provisions	274; 659
	Limited quantity	0
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	1

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methylene chloride	Not Available
butane	Not Available
propane	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Continued...

**TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
(TENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER)**

Product name	Ship Type
methylene chloride	Not Available
butane	Not Available
propane	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****methylene chloride is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

propane is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

iso-butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P3b
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methylene chloride; butane; propane; iso-butane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	19/05/2022
Initial Date	31/03/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

Continued...

**SENSORGRIP H44 HIGH PERFORMANCE INSULATION SPRAY ADHESIVE, CLEAR, CANISTER
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The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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