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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Decothane® Clearglaze

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

Product use : Liquid applied membranes, For professional users only.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Sika Limited

Watchmead Welwyn Garden City

Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ +44 (0)1707 394444

Telephone : +44 (0)1707 394444
Telefax : +44 (0)1707 329129
E-mail address of person : EHS@uk.sika.com

responsible for the SDS

1.4 Emergency telephone number

National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number +44 870 190 6777

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3

Eye irritation, Category 2

Skin sensitisation, Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex
H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous

svstem

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

posure, Category 3, Respiratory system

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

wavs.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat- H411: Te

egory 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness

or cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks,

open flames and other ignition sources. No

smoking.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ va-

pours/ spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or

alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics Isophorondiisocyanate homopolymer bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2-diylbiscarbamate Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate dibutyltin dilaurate

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Not Assigned 918-668-5 01-2119455851-35- XXXX [corresponding group CAS 64742-95- 6]	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	>= 25 - < 40
Isophorondiisocyanate homopolymer Contains: 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate <= 0,49 %	53880-05-0 931-312-3 500-125-5 01-2119488734-24- XXXX	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 10 - < 20
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3- oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2- diylbiscarbamate	59719-67-4 261-879-6 UK-01-6693092877- 6-0001	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 10 - < 20
reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Not Assigned 905-588-0 01-2119488216-32- XXXX	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 5 - < 10
Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate Contains: bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4- piperidyl) sebacate methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4- piperidyl sebacate	1065336-91-5 915-687-0 01-2119491304-40- XXXX	Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 ———— M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0,1 - < 0,25

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3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9 223-861-6 01-2119490408-31- XXXX	Acute Tox. 1; H330 Acute Tox. 1; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 specific concentration limit Resp. Sens. 1; H334 >= 0,5 % Skin Sens. 1; H317 >= 0,5 % Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 0,031 mg/l	>= 0,025 - < 0,25
dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7 201-039-8 01-2119496068-27- XXXX	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Muta. 2; H341 Repr. 1B; H360FD STOT SE 1; H370 STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	>= 0,025 - < 0,25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Consult a physician.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

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If inhaled : Move to fresh air.

Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Rinse mouth with water.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis.

Cough

Respiratory disorder Allergic reactions Excessive lachrymation

Erythema Loss of balance

Vertigo

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects

and symptoms.

Risks : Risk of serious damage to the lungs (by aspiration).

irritant effects sensitising effects

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam

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Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Water

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Hazardous combustion prod- :

ucts

No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

for firefighters

Special protective equipment : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Use personal protective equipment.

> Remove all sources of ignition. Deny access to unprotected persons.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentra-

tions. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent product from entering drains.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible ab-Methods for cleaning up

> sorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local

/ national regulations (see section 13).

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6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see

section 8).

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. For personal protection see section 8.

Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being

used.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.

Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge

(which might cause ignition of organic vapours).

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products

Advice on protection against :

fire and explosion

Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking. Take precautionary

measures against electrostatic discharges.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in accord-

ance with local regulations.

Further information on stor-

age stability

: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parame-	Basis *
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		of exposure)	ters *		
reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xy-	Not Assigned	TWA	50 ppm	2000/39/EC	
lene			221 mg/m3		
	Further inform	ation: Identifies the	possibility of signi	ficant uptake	
	through the sk		. , ,	·	
		STEL	100 ppm	2000/39/EC	
			442 mg/m3		
		TWA	50 ppm	GB EH40	
			220 mg/m3		
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The as-				
	signed substances are those for which there are concerns that				
	dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.				
		STEL	100 ppm	GB EH40	
			441 mg/m3		
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-	4098-71-9	TWA	0,02 mg/m3	GB EH40	
trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate			(NCO)		
	Funds and of any				

Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyperresponsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.

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(NCO)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parame- ters	Sampling time	Basis
reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Not Assigned	methyl hippuric acid: 650 Millimo- les per mole Cre- atinine (Urine)	After shift	GB EH40 BAT
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate	4098-71-9	isocyanate- derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creati- nine (Urine)	At the end of the period of expo- sure	GB EH40 BAT

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)- 3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2- diylbiscarbamate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	29,4 mg/m3
•	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	16,7 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6,25 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	8,3 mg/kg
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	4,2 mg/kg

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3- oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2- diylbiscarbamate	Fresh water	0,0186 mg/l
	Marine water	0,00186 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0,709 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0,0709 mg/kg
	Soil	1,131 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166

Eye wash bottle with pure water

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an ap-

proved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manu-

facturer specifications.

Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes:

Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves (> 0,1 mm)

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Contaminated gloves should be removed.

Suitable for permanent exposure:

Viton gloves (0.4 mm), breakthrough time >30 min.

Skin and body protection Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345,

> long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionaly recommended for mixing

and stirring work.

Respiratory protection Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated

exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe work-

ing limits of the selected respirator.

organic vapor filter (Type A)

A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficent to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Prevent product from entering drains.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state liquid Colour colourless Odour characteristic

Melting point/range / Freezing :

No data available

Boiling point/boiling range No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Upper explosion limit / Up- : 7 %(V)

per flammability limit

0,8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit

40 °C Flash point

Method: closed cup

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Auto-ignition temperature : > 450 °C

Decomposition temperature : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : > 7 mm2/s (40 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Vapour pressure : 7,9993 hPa

Density : ca. 1 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Relative vapour density : No data available

Particle characteristics : No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2-diylbiscarbamate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg

Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.230 mg/kg

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 4.814 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0,031 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity estimate: 0,031 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 7.000 mg/kg

dibutyltin dilaurate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 2.071 mg/kg

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Assessment Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

11.2 Information on other hazards

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2,6 - 2,9 plants

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

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bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] hexane-1,2-diylbiscarbamate:

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 87,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aguatic

plants

EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 18,6

ma/l

Exposure time: 72 h

reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: > 1.3 ma/l Exposure time: 56 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 1,17 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Daphnia (water flea)

Pentamethyl piperidylsebacate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Fish): 0,97 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

1

dibutyltin dilaurate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 3,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

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12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher...

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized

wherever possible.

Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe

way.

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed

waste disposal contractor.

Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional

local authority requirements.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

 ADR
 : UN 1263

 IMDG
 : UN 1263

 IATA
 : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

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ADR : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

(solvent naphtha)

IMDG : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

(solvent naphtha)

IATA : Paint related material

(solvent naphtha)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

 ADR
 : 3

 IMDG
 : 3

 IATA
 : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, <u>S-E</u>

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 355

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)

Environmentally hazardous : yes

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14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17) Conditions of restriction for the fol-

lowing entries should be considered:

3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate

(Number on list 74)

dibutyltin dilaurate

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors

Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

Not applicable

GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior

Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations P5c

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

2015 (COMAH)

E2 **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Volatile organic compounds Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds

(VOCV)

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 34,9% w/w

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content:

35% w/w, 350,72 g/l

VOC content excluding water

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or : Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758



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mixture: (COSHH)

May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards

Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

Other regulations:

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled. H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H334 : May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 : Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H360FD : May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

H361f : Suspected of damaging fertility.

H370 : Causes damage to organs if swallowed.

H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if swallowed.

H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if inhaled.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox.

Eye Irrit.

Flam. Liq.

Muta.

Repr.

Eye irritation

Flammable liquids

Germ cell mutagenicity

Repr.

Reproductive toxicity

Resp. Sens.

Respiratory sensitisation

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

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STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure STOT SE

Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first 2000/39/EC

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits GB EH40 GB EH40 BAT UK. Biological monitoring guidance values

2000/39/EC / TWA Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL Short term exposure limit

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) GB EH40 / TWA Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) GB EH40 / STEL

European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of **ADR**

> Dangerous Goods by Road Chemical Abstracts Service

CAS **DNEL** Derived no-effect level

Half maximal effective concentration EC50

Globally Harmonized System GHS

International Air Transport Association IATA

International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods **IMDG**

Median lethal dosis (the amount of a material, given all at LD50

once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of

test animals)

LC50 Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in

air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from

Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978

OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic **PNEC** Predicted no effect concentration

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament **REACH**

and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency

SVHC Substances of Very High Concern

vPvB Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Further information

Flam. Liq. 3	H226	Based on product data or assessment
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H336	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H335	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Calculation method

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The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.

Changes as compared to previous version!

GB / EN