Pararapide Cleaner

Product Ref: (DsC50-0516)
Issue No: 01

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name: Pararapide Cleaner

Type of Product: Cleaning agent/ Cleaner

1.2. Supplier Details

Langley Waterproofing Systems Limited
Langley House,
Lamport Drive,
Heartlands Business Park,
Daventry,
Northants,
NN11 8YH
Phone: 01327704778
Fax: 01327704845
Email: enquiries@langley.co.uk
Web: www.langley.co.uk

2. SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard-determining components of labelling:
- Ethyl acetate

2.1. Classification

Hazard Statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements

P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

Hazard pictograms

GHS02-Flame

GHS07-Exclamation Mark

Signal word – Danger.

2.3. Other Hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT:	**Does not meet the PBT-criteria of Annex XIII of REACH (self assessment).**
vPvB:	**Does not meet the vPvB-criteria of Annex XIII of REACH (self assessment).**

3. SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Ethylacetat (Essigsäureethylester) C4H8O2

CAS No. Description
141-78-6 ethyl acetate

Identification number(s)

EC number:	205-500-4
Index number:	607-022-00-5
Additional information:	Please refer to section 15

4. SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES (ACTIONS)

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information:
Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product. Take affected persons out of danger area and lay down. Do not leave affected persons unattended.
Ensure the First Aider is wearing suitable PPE.

After inhalation:
In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.
Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. Keep patient warm. Consult doctor if symptoms persist.

After skin contact:
Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.
If skin irritation continues, consult a doctor.

After eye contact:
Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.

After swallowing:
Mouth rinse.
Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects

Headache.
Dizziness.
Unconsciousness.
Nausea.
Gastric or intestinal disorders.

Hazards:
Danger of pulmonary oedema.
After swallowing and subsequent vomiting with aspiration into the lungs, can lead to chemical Pneumonia or suffocation.

5. SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:
CO_2, powder or water. For larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:
Water with full jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Can form explosive gas-air mixtures.
Because of the high vapour pressure, temperature increase risk of bursting of the vessels.
In case of fire, the following can be released:
Carbon monoxide (CO)
CO_2

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment:
Wear fully protective suit.
Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

Additional information:
Cool endangered receptacles with water spray.
Dispose of fire debris and contaminated firefighting water in accordance with official regulations. If without risk, remove containers from the danger zone.

6. SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Keep away from ignition sources.
Avoid static electricity.
Wear protective equipment.
Keep unprotected persons away.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
Suppress gases/fumes/haze with water spray.
Inform respective authorities in case of seepage in to water course or sewage system.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).
Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.
Dispose of the material collected according to regulations.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.

7. SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep receptacles tightly sealed.
Prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.
Avoid splashes or spray in enclosed areas.
Ensure good interior ventilation, especially at floor level with at least 7 air changes to prevent formulation of aerosols.

Information about fire - and explosion protection:
Highly volatile, flammable constituents are released during processing.
Keep ignition sources away - Do not smoke.
Fumes can combine with air to form an explosive mixture.
Only use with explosion-proof equipment.
Use explosion-proof apparatus / fittings and spark-proof tools.
Protect against electrostatic charges.
Do not spray onto a naked flame or any incandescent material.
Handle only outside or in explosion protected rooms.
Protect from heat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage:

Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:
Store only in the original receptacle.
Follow regulations for storage of flammable liquids.
Store in a cool location.

Information about storage in one common storage facility:
Store away from foodstuffs.

Further information about storage conditions:
Store in cool, dry conditions in well-sealed receptacles.
For gaskets and sealants could use: PTFE.

Suitable storage materials are: Stainless carbon steel, stainless steel.
Keep container tightly sealed.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No further relevant information available.

8. SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Additional information about design of technical facilities:
Ensure adequate ventilation at the workplace.

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:	
141-78-6 ethyl acetate (99.999-1%)	
WEL (Great Britain)	Short-term value: 400 ppm Long-term value: 200 ppm
MAK (Switzerland)	Short-term value: 2800 mg/m³, 800 ppm Long-term value: 1400 mg/m³, 400 ppm SSc;

DNELs		
141-78-6 ethyl acetate		
Oral	DNEL (population)	4.5 mg/kg bw/day (Long-term - systemic effects)
Dermal	DNEL	63 mg/kg bw/day (Long-term - systemic effects)
	DNEL (population)	37 mg/m³ (Long-term - systemic effects)
Inhalative	DNEL (population)	734 mg/m³ (Acute – local effects) 734 mg/m³ (Acute - systemic effects) 367 mg/m³ (Long-term - systemic effects) 367 mg/m³ (Long-term - local effects)
	DNEL (worker)	1468 mg/m³ (Acute - local effects) 1468 mg/m³ (Acute - systemic effects) 734 mg/m³ (Long-term - systemic effects) 734 mg/m³ (Long-term - local effects)

PNECs	
141-78-6 ethyl acetate	
PNEC	0.22 mg/kg (ground) 0.34 mg/kg (sediment) 0.26 mg/l (water)

8.2. Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment:

General protective and hygienic measures:
Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Use skin protection cream for skin protection.
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Do not carry product impregnated cleaning cloths in trouser pockets.
Do not eat, drink, smoke or sniff while working.
Avoid contact with the eyes.

Respiratory protection:
Short term filter device: Filter A/P2.
The use of respiratory protective hood is recommended because time limitations apply without the correct use of PPE.

Protection of hands:
Solvent resistant gloves.
Check condition of protective gloves prior to each use.
The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.
Check the permeability prior to each renewed use of the glove.
To avoid skin problems reduce the wearing of gloves to the required minimum.

Protective gloves:
Once gloves have been removed apply skin-cleaning agents.
Check condition of protective gloves prior to each use.
The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/substance/preparation.
In selecting the glove material consideration should be given to the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.

Material of gloves
Butyl rubber gloves – butyl.
Recommended thickness of the material: ≥0.7 mm e.g. KCL BUTOJET.
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

Penetration time of glove material
Our recommendation is mainly on a one-time use as a short-term protection against liquid splashes.
For other applications, you should contact a glove manufacturer.

The exact breakthrough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.
At the first sign of wear protective gloves should be replaced.
Permeation / Breakthrough time: ≥120 min (EN 374).

For permanent contact in work areas without heightened risk of injury (e.g. Laboratory) gloves made of the following material are suitable:
Butyl rubber, BR.

For the permanent contact gloves made of the following materials are suitable:
Butyl rubber, BR.

Unsuitable are gloves made of the following materials:
Fluorocarbon rubber (Viton)
Natural rubber, NR
Chloroprene rubber, CR
Nitrile rubber, NBR
PVC gloves
Leather gloves

Eye protection:
Tightly sealed goggles
EN-Standard: EN 166

Body protection:
Protective work clothing.

Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment:
Not discharge into drains / surface water bodies / groundwater.

9. SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information:

Appearance:	
Form:	Fluid.
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Fruit-like.
Odour threshold:	0.006 - 0.686 mg/l (gas in air)
PH-value at 20°C:	Not determined.
Change in condition:	
Melting point/Melting range:	-84 °C (DIN 51751)
Boiling point/Boiling range:	74-78°C (DIN 53757)
Flash point:	-4 - -1°C (DIN 51755)
Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not applicable.
Ignition temperature:	≥452 °C (DIN 51794)
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
Self-igniting:	Product is not self-igniting.
Danger of explosion:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air/vapour mixtures are possible.
Explosion limits:	
Lower:	2.1 Vol % (MMA)
Upper:	11.5 Vol % (MMA)
Oxidising properties:	not classified as oxidising.
Vapour pressure at:	~100 hPa (2-EHA)
Density at 20 °C:	0.9 g/cm^3 (DIN 51757)
Evaporation rate:	4.5 (n-BuAc = 1)
Solubility in / Miscibility with water:	~80 g/l Not miscible or difficult to mix.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	0.66 – 0.68 log POW.
Viscosity:	
Dynamic at 20 °C:	~0.45 mPas (EN ISO 2555)
Kinematic:	No data available.

Solvent content:
Organic solvents: 100 %

10. SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

See Section 10.2.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:
No decomposition if used according to the specifications.
Avoid: heat, flames, sparks.
No decomposition if used according to specifications.
Avoid shocks, friction, heat, sparks, and static electricity.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Used empty containers may contain product gases which form explosive mixtures with air.
Develops readily flammable gases/fumes.
Danger of receptacles bursting because of high vapour pressure when heated.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No further relevant information available.

10.5. Incompatible materials:

Highly oxidizing agents.
Strong acids.
Alkalis (bases, alkalis).
Metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Additional information:
Emergency procedures will vary depending on individual circumstances. A contingency plan should be in place.

11. SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

There were no toxicological effects found during the application.

11.2. Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:		
141-78-6 ethyl acetate		
Oral	LD50	4934 mg/kg (rabbit) (OECD 401)
Dermal	LD50	>18000 mg/kg (rat)
	LD50	> 18000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalative	LC50/4h	56 mg/l (rat)

Specific symptoms in biological assay:

Mice that were exposed for 7 days 6 hours per 4300 ppm developed, slight blood changes, and loss of appetite. Rabbits that were exposed for 40 days one hour per day 4400 ppm, developed secondary anemia, blood effects and minor Milzerweiterung. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in mice were observed.

Primary irritant effect:
Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may defat the skin and result in skin irritation. Serious eye **damage/irritation:** Short-term, reversible irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Other information (about experimental toxicology): Ames test: Negative.

Subacute to chronic toxicity:
In vitro mutagenicity:
Ames test: negative - with and without metabolic activation method: OECD 471 .
Cytogenicity assay in Chinese hamster cells: negative - with and without metabolic activation - Method:OECD 473.
Mouse lymphoma cell gene mutation: negative - with and without metabolic activation - Method: OECD 476 (Reference substance: Ethanol).
In vivo Mutagenicity:
Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus test in Chinese hamster and male mice: negative - Method: OECD 474.
Carcinogenic effects: No evidence of carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity: No effects on fertility (Reference substance: Ethanol). Routes of exposure oral gavage (species mouse, Method OECD 416).
NOAEL: 26400 mg / kg bw / day (for ethyl acetate ona molar basis) Rat species, type of study Two-generation study .
Development Damaging effects: No teratogenetic, maternally or develomental effects (Referencesubstance: Ethanol) Rat species, method OECD 414, NOAEC: 73,300 m3 mg /Type of study Prenatal Developmental.
Repeated exposure: No negative impact.
Routes of exposure oral gavage: rat species, method EPA OTS 795.2600, NOAEL: 900 mg / kg bw / day.
Repeated exposure: No negative impact.
Inhalation routes of exposure: rat species, method EPA OTS 798.2450, NOEC 1.28 mg / l, 90-day inhalation study subchronic toxicity study.
Additional toxicological information: Inhalation of concentrated vapors may lead to anesthesia-like conditions and headache, dizziness, etc.
CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction): Based on current information known no CMR effects.
Germ cell mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT-single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-repeated exposure: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12. SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

141-78-6 ethyl acetate	
EC50/24h	3090 mg/l (daphnia magna) (DIN 38412, Part 11)
EC50/48h	164 mg/l (daphnia magna) 3300 mg/l (scenedesmus subspicatus)
LC50/96h	230 mg/l (fish) 455 mg/l (pimephales promelas)
NOEC/21d	2.4 mg/l (daphnia magna)
NOEC/72h	>100 mg/l (Alge (Desmodesmus subspicatus)) (OECD 201)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The product is easily biodegradable.

Other Information: DOC: >70 %.
Biodegradability 100% in 28 days (OECD 301 D).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

log P (o/w): 0,66 - 0,68
Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water an appreciable enrichment (bioaccumulation) in organisms is not to be expected (log P (o / w): 1-3).

12.4. Mobility in soil

No further relevant information available.
Additional ecological information:
COD-value: 1816 mg O2/g.
BOD5-value: 293 mg O2/g.

General notes:
Water hazard class 1 (German Regulation) (Assessment by list): slightly hazardous for water.
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

12.5. Additional ecological information

PBT: Does not meet the PBT-criteria of Annex XIII of REACH (self assessment).
vPvB: Does not meet the vPvB-criteria of Annex XIII of REACH (self assessment)..

13. SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Hazardous waste according to Waste Catalogue (EWC).
If recycling is not possible, waste must be in compliance with local regulations to be removed.

Recommendation
Uncured product residues are special waste.
Cured product residues are not hazardous waste.
Must be specially treated adhering to official regulations.
Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

Waste disposal key:
The following Waste Codes of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC), are considered a recommendation.
Please contact waste management services for the appropriate waste code.

Liquid product:
080111 * paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.
080199 waste nec.

Cured product residues:
080112 paint and varnish wastes other than those mentioned in 080111.
080410 adhesive waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 080409.

European waste catalogue
The allocation of waste identity numbers to EWC have to branch and process specific.

Uncleaned packaging:

Recommendation:
Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14. SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN-Number

ADR, IMDG, IATA: UN1173

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR: 1173 ETHYL ACETATE I
MDG, IATA: ETHYL ACETATE

14.3. Transport hazard class

ADR, IMDG, IATA:

Class: 3 Flammable liquids.
Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

Warning: Flammable liquids.

Danger code (Kemler): 33

EMS Number: F-E,S-D

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

Not applicable.

14.8. Transport/Additional information

ADR

Limited quantities (LQ): 1L

Excepted quantities (EQ): Code: E2

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml

Transport category : 2

Tunnel restriction code: 2 D/E

IMDG

Limited quantities (LQ): 1L

Excepted quantities (EQ): Code: E2

Maximum net quantity per inner packaging: 30 ml

Maximum net quantity per outer packaging: 500 ml

UN "Model Regulation": UN 1173 ETHYL ACETATE, 3, II

15. SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Directive 2012/18/EU
Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
GHS label elements.

Named dangerous substances ANNEX I: Substance is not listed.

National regulations:
Information about limitation of use:
Employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (94/33/EC).
Employment restrictions for maternity Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant and nursing mothers.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment:

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16. SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This information relates to the product as delivered.

Sector of Use:
Relevant identified uses of the mixture.
SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites.
SU19 Building and construction work.
SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen).

Uses advised against:
SU21 Consumer uses: Private households / general public / consumers.

Training hints:
Instruction must take place before the start of employment and at least annually thereafter.

Department issuing MSDS:
Division product safety.

Abbreviations and acronyms:
RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail).
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation.
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road).
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society).
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU).
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH).
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH).
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent.
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent.
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.
vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative.
Flam. Liq. 2: Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 2.
Flam. Liq. 3: Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3.
Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2.
Eye Irrit. 2: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2.
Skin Sens. 1: Sensitisation - Skin, Hazard Category 1.
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, Hazard Category 3.
Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1.
Aquatic Chronic 2: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, Category 2.
Aquatic Chronic 3: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, Category 3.

This document is only a guide.
Langley Waterproofing Systems Ltd reserves the right to change the composition and fixing recommendations of products as a result of the evolution of knowledge and technology.