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Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II  
Revision date / version: 22.02.2019 / 0008  
Replacing version dated / version: 18.05.2018 / 0007  
Valid from: 22.02.2019  
PDF print date: 24.03.2019  
Toko Proof & Care

## Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

**Toko Proof & Care**

**5582624 Shoe Proof & Care 250ml**  
**5582629 Shoe Proof & Care 250ml JAP**

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

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:**

Impregnator  
Sector of use [SU]:  
SU21 - Consumer uses: Private households (=general public = consumers)  
Chemical product category [PC]:  
PC34 - Textile dyes, and impregnating products  
Environmental Release Category [ERC]:  
ERC 8a - Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor)  
ERC 8d - Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, outdoor)

**Uses advised against:**

No information available at present.

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

GB

Brav Germany GmbH, Junkersstr. 1, 82178 Puchheim, Germany  
Phone:+49 (0)89 849 369 0, Fax:+49 (0)89 849 369 13  
info@brav-germany.com, www.brav-germany.com

Toko AG  
Industriestrasse 4  
CH-9450 Altstätten SG  
Tel.: +41 (0)71 757 73 73 Fax: +41 (0)71 757 73 00  
www.toko.ch  
www.facebook.com/tokoworldwide

Qualified person's e-mail address: info@chemical-check.de, k.schnurbusch@chemical-check.de Please DO NOT use for requesting Safety Data Sheets.

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

**Emergency information services / official advisory body:**

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**Telephone number of the company in case of emergencies:**

+49 (0) 700 / 24 112 112 (SWS)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)**

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement
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Eye Irrit.	2	H319-Causes serious eye irritation.
STOT SE	3	H336-May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Aquatic Chronic	3	H412-Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Aerosol	1	H222-Extremely flammable aerosol.
Asp. Tox.	1	H304-May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Aerosol	1	H229-Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)



Danger

H319-Causes serious eye irritation. H336-May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H412-Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H222-Extremely flammable aerosol. H229-Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102-Keep out of reach of children.  
 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. P261-Avoid breathing vapours or spray. P271-Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P312-Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor if you feel unwell.  
 P405-Store locked up. P410+P412-Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.  
 P501-Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal facility.

EUH066-Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Without adequate ventilation, formation of explosive mixtures may be possible.  
 Caution! You must comply! Damage to health possible due to inhaling! Only use outdoors or in well-ventilated rooms!  
 Spray only for a few seconds! Spray leather and textile products only outdoors and let them air well! Keep away from children!  
 Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics  
 Isopropyl acetate  
 Propan-2-ol

## 2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Aerosol

### 3.1 Substance

n.a.

### 3.2 Mixture

Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Registration number (REACH)

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<b>Index</b>	---
<b>EINECS, ELINCS, NLP</b>	927-241-2 (REACH-IT List-No.)
<b>CAS</b>	---
<b>content %</b>	50-70
<b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)</b>	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

<b>Propan-2-ol</b>	
<b>Registration number (REACH)</b>	01-2119457558-25-XXXX
<b>Index</b>	603-117-00-0
<b>EINECS, ELINCS, NLP</b>	200-661-7
<b>CAS</b>	67-63-0
<b>content %</b>	10-15
<b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)</b>	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336

<b>Isopropyl acetate</b>	
<b>Registration number (REACH)</b>	01-2119537214-46-XXXX
<b>Index</b>	607-024-00-6
<b>EINECS, ELINCS, NLP</b>	203-561-1
<b>CAS</b>	108-21-4
<b>content %</b>	1-5
<b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)</b>	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336

<b>Ethanol</b>	<b>Substance with specific conc. limit(s) acc. to REACH-registration</b>
<b>Registration number (REACH)</b>	---
<b>Index</b>	603-002-00-5
<b>EINECS, ELINCS, NLP</b>	200-578-6
<b>CAS</b>	64-17-5
<b>content %</b>	1-2,5
<b>Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)</b>	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.

The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!

For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.

If, for example, the note P is applied for a hydrocarbon then this has already been taken into account for the classification named here.

Quote: "Note P - The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7)."

Article 4 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) was also observed and taken into account for the classification named here.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

First-aiders should ensure they are protected!

Never pour anything into the mouth of an unconscious person!

#### Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.

Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.

If the person is unconscious, place in a stable side position and consult a doctor.

#### Skin contact

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Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.

### **Eye contact**

Remove contact lenses.

Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

### **Ingestion**

Typically no exposure pathway.

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.

Do not induce vomiting - give copious water to drink. Consult doctor immediately.

Danger of aspiration.

In case of vomiting, keep head low so that the stomach content does not reach the lungs.

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

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.

The following may occur:

Irritation of the respiratory tract

Coughing

Headaches

Dizziness

Effects/damages the central nervous system

Coordination disorders

Mental confusion

Ingestion:

Nausea

Vomiting

Danger of aspiration.

Oedema of the lungs

Chemical pneumonitis (condition similar to pneumonia)

Other dangerous properties cannot be ruled out.

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

Gastric lavage (stomach washing) only under endotracheal intubation.

Subsequent observation for pneumonia and pulmonary oedema.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

#### **Suitable extinguishing media**

CO<sub>2</sub>

Extinction powder

Water jet spray

Alcohol resistant foam

#### **Unsuitable extinguishing media**

High volume water jet

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon

Toxic gases

Danger of bursting (explosion) when heated

Explosive vapour/air or gas/air mixtures.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Protective respirator with independent air supply.

According to size of fire

Full protection, if necessary.

Cool container at risk with water.

Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke.

Ensure sufficient supply of air.

Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin.

If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.

Prevent penetration into drains, cellars, working pits or other places in which accumulation could be hazardous.

If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

If spray or gas escapes, ensure ample fresh air is available.

Without adequate ventilation, formation of explosive mixtures may be possible.

Active substance:

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent, sand, diatomaceous earth) and dispose of according to Section 13.

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

### 7.1.1 General recommendations

Ensure good ventilation.

Avoid inhalation of the vapours.

Avoid contact with eyes or skin.

Keep away from sources of ignition - Do not smoke.

Take measures against electrostatic charging, if appropriate.

Do not use on hot surfaces.

Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.

Observe directions on label and instructions for use.

Use working methods according to operating instructions.

### 7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep out of access to unauthorised individuals.

Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.

Store product closed and only in original packing.

Do not store with flammable or self-igniting materials.

Observe special storage conditions.

Observe special regulations for aerosols!

Keep protected from direct sunlight and temperatures over 50°C.

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store cool.

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 Control parameters

Workplace exposure limit (WEL) of the total hydrocarbon solvent content of the mixture (RCP method according to EH40):  
800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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Chemical Name	Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		Content %:50-70
WEL-TWA: 800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	WEL-STEL: ---	---	
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581)</li> <li>- Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571)</li> <li>- Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174)</li> </ul>		
BMGV: ---	Other information: (OEL acc. to RCP-method, paragraphs 84-87, EH40)		

Chemical Name	Propan-2-ol		Content %:10-15
WEL-TWA: 400 ppm (999 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	WEL-STEL: 500 ppm (1250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	---	
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compur - KITA-122 SA(C) (549 277)</li> <li>- Compur - KITA-150 U (550 382)</li> <li>- Draeger - Alcohol 25/a i-Propanol (81 01 631)</li> <li>- DFG (D) (Lösungsmittelgemische), DFG (E) (Solvent mixtures 6) - 1998, 2002 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 66-3 (2004)</li> <li>- Draeger - Alcohol 100/a (CH 29 701)</li> </ul>		
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---		

Chemical Name	Isopropyl acetate		Content %:1-5
WEL-TWA: ---	WEL-STEL: 200 ppm (849 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	---	
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compur - KITA-139 SB(C) (549 731)</li> <li>- Compur - KITA-111 U (549 178)</li> <li>- NIOSH 1454 (Isopropyl acetate) - 1994 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 14-4 (2004)</li> </ul>		
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---		

Chemical Name	Ethanol		Content %:1-2,5
WEL-TWA: 1000 ppm (1920 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	WEL-STEL: ---	---	
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compur - KITA-104 SA (549 210)</li> <li>- Draeger - Alcohol 25/a Ethanol (81 01 631)</li> <li>- DFG (D) (Lösungsmittelgemische), Methode Nr. 6 DFG (E) (Solvent mixtures) - 1998, 2002 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 63-2 (2004)</li> </ul>		
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---		

Chemical Name	Butane		Content %:
WEL-TWA: 600 ppm (1450 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	WEL-STEL: 750 ppm (1810 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	---	
Monitoring procedures:	- Compur - KITA-221 SA (549 459)		
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---		

Chemical Name	Propane		Content %:
WEL-TWA: 1000 ppm (ACGIH)	WEL-STEL: ---	---	
Monitoring procedures:	- Compur - KITA-125 SA (549 954)		
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---		

Chemical Name	Isobutane		Content %:
WEL-TWA: 1000 ppm (EX) (ACGIH)	WEL-STEL: ---	---	
Monitoring procedures:	- Compur - KITA-113 SB(C) (549 368)		
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---		

Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	300	mg/kg bw/d	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	900	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	300	mg/kg bw/day	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	300	mg/kg bw/d	

Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	1500	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
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Propan-2-ol						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - freshwater		PNEC	140,9	mg/l	
	Environment - marine		PNEC	140,9	mg/l	
	Environment - sediment, freshwater		PNEC	552	mg/kg	
	Environment - sediment, marine		PNEC	552	mg/kg	
	Environment - soil		PNEC	28	mg/kg	
	Environment - sewage treatment plant		PNEC	2251	mg/l	
	Environment - water, sporadic (intermittent) release		PNEC	140,9	mg/l	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term	DNEL	319	mg/kg	(1 d)
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term	DNEL	89	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term	DNEL	26	mg/kg	(1 d)
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term	DNEL	888	mg/kg	(1 d)
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term	DNEL	500	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

Ethanol						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - freshwater		PNEC	0,96	mg/l	
	Environment - marine		PNEC	0,79	mg/l	
	Environment - water, sporadic (intermittent) release		PNEC	2,75	mg/l	
	Environment - sewage treatment plant		PNEC	580	mg/l	
	Environment - sediment, freshwater		PNEC	3,6	mg/kg	
	Environment - soil		PNEC	0,63	mg/kg dry weight	
	Environment - oral (animal feed)		PNEC	0,72	mg/kg feed	
	Environment - sediment, marine		PNEC	2,9	mg/kg dry weight	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Short term, local effects	DNEL	950	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	114	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	87	mg/kg	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	206	mg/kg bw/d	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Short term, local effects	DNEL	950	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	343	mg/kg bw/d	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	950	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Short term, local effects	DNEL	1900	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
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(GB) WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany).  
 (8) = Inhalable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). (9) = Respirable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period).  
 (8) = Inhalable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). (9) = Respirable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). (10) = Short-term exposure limit value in relation to a reference period of 1 minute (2017/164/EU). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.  
 \*\* = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.  
 If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn. Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.  
 Suitable assessment methods for reviewing the effectiveness of protection measures adopted include metrological and non-metrological investigative techniques.  
 These are specified by e.g. BS EN 14042.  
 BS EN 14042 "Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents".

### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.  
 Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.  
 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.  
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:  
 With danger of contact with eyes.  
 Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:  
 Normally not necessary.  
 In case of direct contact with the ingredients:  
 If applicable  
 Protective nitrile gloves (EN 374).  
 Minimum layer thickness in mm:  
 0,4  
 Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:  
 > 480

The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 16523-1 were not obtained under practical conditions.  
 The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.  
 Protective gloves made of polyvinyl alcohol (EN 374)  
 Protective Viton® / fluoroelastomer gloves (EN 374)  
 Protective hand cream recommended.

Skin protection - Other:  
 Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:  
 Normally not necessary.  
 If OES or MEL is exceeded.  
 Filter A2 P2 (EN 14387), code colour brown, white  
 At high concentrations:  
 Respiratory protection appliance (insulation device) (e.g. EN 137 or EN 138)  
 Observe wearing time limitations for respiratory protection equipment.



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Thermal hazards:  
 Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.  
 In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.  
 Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.  
 Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.  
 Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.  
 In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.  
 The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Aerosol. Active substance: liquid.
Colour:	Clear
Odour:	Alcoholic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not determined
Flash point:	Not determined
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	1,5 Vol-% (Propellant gas )
Upper explosive limit:	10,9 Vol-% (Propellant gas )
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Vapour density (air = 1):	Not determined
Density:	0,65 - 0,7 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20°C)
Bulk density:	n.a.
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	partially
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	~365 °C (Propellant gas, Ignition temperature )
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined
Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive. When using: development of explosive vapour/air mixture possible.
Oxidising properties:	No

### 9.2 Other information

Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined
Surface tension:	Not determined
Solvents content:	Not determined

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are known.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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Heating, open flame, ignition sources  
 Pressure increase will result in danger of bursting.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition when used as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						n.d.a.
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>54	mg/l/4h	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LD50	>20	mg/l/4h	Rat		Analogous conclusion
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Guinea pig		Not sensitizing (Analogous conclusion)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Guinea pig	OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	Not sensitizing
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Salmonella typhimurium	OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Carcinogenicity:					OECD 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity/Carcinogenicity Studies)	No indications of such an effect.
Reproductive toxicity:					OECD 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study)	No indications of such an effect.

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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):					OECD 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)	No indications of such an effect.
Aspiration hazard:						Yes
Symptoms:						drowsiness, unconsciousness, heart/circulatory disorders, headaches, cramps, drowsiness, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

Propan-2-ol						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	4570-5840	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	13900	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	30	mg/l/4h	Rat		
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Eye Irrit. 2
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Guinea pig	OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	Not sensitising
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Salmonella typhimurium	(Ames-Test)	Negative
Carcinogenicity:						Negative
Reproductive toxicity:						Negative
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						Target organ(s): liver
Aspiration hazard:						No
Symptoms:						breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, vomiting, headaches, fatigue, dizziness, nausea
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE), oral:	NOAEL	900	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)	

Isopropyl acetate						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	6750	mg/kg	Rat		

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Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>20000	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	68-136	mg/l	Rat		
Skin corrosion/irritation:						Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit		Irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Guinea pig		Not sensitising
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Aspiration hazard:						No
Symptoms:						lack of appetite, eyes, reddened, drowsiness, unconsciousness, cornea opacity, headaches, drowsiness, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

<b>Ethanol</b>						
<b>Toxicity / effect</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Organism</b>	<b>Test method</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	10470	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	124,7	mg/l/4h	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Mouse	OECD 429 (Skin Sensitisation - Local Lymph Node Assay)	No (skin contact)
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Salmonella typhimurium	OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Mouse	OECD 476 (In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)	Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 473 (In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)	Negative

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Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 475 (Mammalian Bone Marrow Chromosome Aberration Test)	Negative
Carcinogenicity:	NOAEL	>3000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies)	24 mon
Reproductive toxicity:	NOAEL	5200	mg/kg bw/d	Rat		
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):	NOAL	>20	mg/l	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	Male
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):	NOAEL	1730	mg/kg/d	Rat	OECD 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)	Female
Aspiration hazard:				Human being		No indications of such an effect.
Symptoms:						respiratory distress, drowsiness, unconsciousness, drop in blood pressure, vomiting, coughing, headaches, intoxication, drowsiness, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea
Experiences in humans:						Excessive alcohol consumption during pregnancy induces the foetus alcohol syndrome (reduced weight at birth, physical and mental disorders)., There is no sign that this syndrome is also caused by dermal or inhalative absorption.

Butane						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	658	mg/l/4h	Rat		
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative

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Aspiration hazard:						No
Symptoms:						ataxia, breathing difficulties, drowsiness, unconsciousness, frostbite, disturbed heart rhythm, headaches, cramps, intoxication, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

#### Propane

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	658	mg/l/4h	Rat		
Skin corrosion/irritation:						Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:						Not irritant
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Reproductive toxicity (Developmental toxicity):	NOAEC	21,641	mg/l		OECD 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Tox. Study with the Reproduction/Developmental Tox. Screening Test)	
Aspiration hazard:						No
Symptoms:						breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, frostbite, headaches, cramps, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

#### Isobutane

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	658	mg/l/4h	Rat		
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit		Not irritant
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Aspiration hazard:						No
Symptoms:						unconsciousness, frostbite, headaches, cramps, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

### Toxicity / effect

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							n.d.a.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.

### Hydrocarbons, C9-C10, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL		>0,1- <=1,0	mg/l			
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	21d	0,317	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50		>10- 100	mg/l			
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EL50	48h	>22- <46	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	NOELR	72h	<1	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	IC50		>100	mg/l			
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Readily biodegradable
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	89	%		OECD 301 F (Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test)	Readily biodegradable
12.2. Persistence and degradability:	ThOD	28d	53-55	%			Biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		4-5,7				
12.4. Mobility in soil:							Product floats on the water surface.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
Toxicity to bacteria:	EC50		>1000	mg/l			

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Other information:	AOX						Does not contain any organically bound halogens which can contribute to the AOX value in waste water.
Water solubility:			~ 0,04	g/l			Insoluble20°C

Propan-2-ol							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	>100	mg/l	Leuciscus idus		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	2285	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	>100	mg/l	Desmodesmus subspicatus		
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		21d	95	%		OECD 301 E (Ready Biodegradability - Modified OECD Screening Test)	Readily biodegradable
12.2. Persistence and degradability:			99,9	%		OECD 303 A (Simulation Test - Aerobic Sewage Treatment - Activated Sludge Units)	Readily biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		0,05			OECD 107 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) - Shake Flask Method)	
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
12.4. Mobility in soil:	Koc		1,1				Expert judgement
Toxicity to bacteria:	EC50		>1000	mg/l	activated sludge		
Other information:	ThOD		2,4	g/g			
Other information:	BOD5		53	%			
Other information:	COD		96	%			References
Other information:	COD		2,4	g/g			
Other information:	BOD		1171	mg/g			

Isopropyl acetate							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	48h	265	mg/l	Leuciscus idus		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	24h	4150	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	IC5	8d	165	mg/l	Scenedesmus quadricauda		



12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		1,03				A notable biological accumulation potential is not to be expected (LogPow 1-3).
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
Toxicity to bacteria:	EC5	16h	190	mg/l	Pseudomonas putida		
Other information:	COD		1670	mg/g			
Water solubility:			18,9	g/l			

#### Ethanol

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL	10d	9,6	mg/l	Ceriodaphnia spec.		
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	13000	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	LC50	48h	12340	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.2. Persistence and degradability:			97	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	Readily biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		-0,32				Bioaccumulation is unlikely (LogPow < 1).
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	BCF		0,66 - 3,2				
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	275	mg/l	Chlorella vulgaris	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
Other organisms:	NOEC/NOEL		280	mg/l	Lemna gibba	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
12.4. Mobility in soil:	H (Henry)		0,000138				
Toxicity to bacteria:			440	mg/l			
Other information:	COD		1,9	g/g			
Other information:	BOD5		1	g/g			

#### Butane

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	24,11	mg/l		QSAR	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	LC50	48h	14,22	mg/l		QSAR	
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		2,98				A notable biological accumulation potential is not to be expected (LogPow 1-3).

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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
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#### Propane

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		2,28				A notable biological accumulation potential is not to be expected (LogPow 1-3).
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance

#### Isobutane

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							A notable biological accumulation potential is not to be expected (LogPow 1-3).
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	27,98	mg/l			
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	96h	7,71	mg/l			
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Readily biodegradable
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.

Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)

16 05 04 gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Take full aerosol cans to problem waste collection.

Take emptied aerosol cans to valuable material collection.

#### For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Recommendation:

Do not perforate, cut up or weld uncleaned container.

Recycling

15 01 04 metallic packaging

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### General statements

14.1. UN number:

1950

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**Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)**

14.2. UN proper shipping name:  
 UN 1950 AEROSOLS  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 2.1  
 14.4. Packing group: -  
 Classification code: 5F  
 LQ: 1 L  
 14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable  
 Tunnel restriction code: D



**Transport by sea (IMDG-code)**

14.2. UN proper shipping name:  
 AEROSOLS  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 2.1  
 14.4. Packing group: -  
 EmS: F-D, S-U  
 Marine Pollutant: n.a  
 14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable



**Transport by air (IATA)**

14.2. UN proper shipping name:  
 Aerosols, flammable  
 14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 2.1  
 14.4. Packing group: -  
 14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable



**14.6. Special precautions for user**

Persons employed in transporting dangerous goods must be trained.  
 All persons involved in transporting must observe safety regulations.  
 Precautions must be taken to prevent damage.

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

Freighted as packaged goods rather than in bulk, therefore not applicable.  
 Minimum amount regulations have not been taken into account.  
 Danger code and packing code on request.  
 Comply with special provisions.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

Observe restrictions:  
 Comply with trade association/occupational health regulations.

Directive 2012/18/EU ("Seveso III"), Annex I, Part 1 - The following categories apply to this product (others may also need to be considered according to storage, handling etc.):

Hazard categories	Notes to Annex I	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of - Lower-tier requirements	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of - Upper-tier requirements
P3a	11.1	150 (netto)	500 (netto)

The Notes to Annex 1 of Directive 2012/18/EU, in particular those named in the tables here and notes 1-6, must be taken into account when assigning categories and qualifying quantities.

Directive 2012/18/EU ("Seveso III"), Annex I, Part 2 - This product contains the substances listed below:

Entry Nr	Dangerous substances	Notes to Annex I	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of - Lower-tier requirements	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of - Upper-tier requirements
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18	Liquefied flammable gases, Category 1 or 2 (including LPG) and natural gas	19	50	200
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The Notes to Annex 1 of Directive 2012/18/EU, in particular those named in the tables here and notes 1-6, must be taken into account when assigning categories and qualifying quantities.

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): 99 %

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

## SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections: 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 16  
 Employee training in handling dangerous goods is required.  
 These details refer to the product as it is delivered.  
 Employee instruction/training in handling hazardous materials is required.

### Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Evaluation method used
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Classification according to calculation procedure.
STOT SE 3, H336	Classification according to calculation procedure.
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Classification according to calculation procedure.
Aerosol 1, H222	Classification according to calculation procedure.
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Classification according to calculation procedure.
Aerosol 1, H229	Classification based on the form or physical state.

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Eye Irrit. — Eye irritation  
 STOT SE — Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - narcotic effects  
 Aquatic Chronic — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic  
 Aerosol — Aerosols  
 Asp. Tox. — Aspiration hazard  
 Flam. Liq. — Flammable liquid

### Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories  
 acc., acc. to according, according to  
 ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)  
 AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level  
 AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds

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approx. approximately  
 Art., Art. no. Article number  
 ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)  
 BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)  
 BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)  
 BCF Bioconcentration factor  
 BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)  
 BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-*t*-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)  
 BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)  
 BOD Biochemical oxygen demand  
 BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum  
 bw body weight  
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service  
 CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids  
 CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques  
 CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council  
 CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)  
 CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic  
 COD Chemical oxygen demand  
 CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association  
 DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level  
 DNEL Derived No Effect Level  
 DOC Dissolved organic carbon  
 DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration  
 DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)  
 dw dry weight  
 e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance  
 EC European Community  
 ECHA European Chemicals Agency  
 EEA European Economic Area  
 EEC European Economic Community  
 EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
 ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 EN European Norms  
 EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)  
 ERC Environmental Release Categories  
 ES Exposure scenario  
 etc. et cetera  
 EU European Union  
 EWC European Waste Catalogue  
 Fax. Fax number  
 gen. general  
 GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 GWP Global warming potential  
 HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane  
 HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential  
 IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 IATA International Air Transport Association  
 IBC Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)  
 IC Inhibitory concentration  
 IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods  
 incl. including, inclusive  
 IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database  
 LC lethal concentration  
 LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill  
 LCLo lowest published lethal concentration  
 LD Lethal Dose of a chemical  
 LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill  
 LDLo Lethal Dose Low  
 LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

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LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration  
LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level  
LQ Limited Quantities  
MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships  
n.a. not applicable  
n.av. not available  
n.c. not checked  
n.d.a. no data available  
NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)  
NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration  
NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration  
NOEL No Observed Effect Level  
ODP Ozone Depletion Potential  
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
org. organic  
PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon  
PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic  
PC Chemical product category  
PE Polyethylene  
PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration  
POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential  
ppm parts per million  
PROC Process category  
PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene  
REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)  
REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.  
RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)  
SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature  
SAR Structure Activity Relationship  
SU Sector of use  
SVHC Substances of Very High Concern  
Tel. Telephone  
ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand  
TOC Total organic carbon  
TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)  
UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods  
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))  
VOC Volatile organic compounds  
vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative  
WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).  
WHO World Health Organization  
wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.  
No responsibility.

These statements were made by:

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