

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code : Hygienfresh DeoSpray Capri Marine Spray
Trades code : A73-004
Product line: HygienFresh

UFI: UXJ2-50G6-W00C-H83Y

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

Deo spray eats odors for Fabrics & Environment

Sectors of use:

Industrial Manufacturing[SU3], Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21], Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

Uses advised against

Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Tintolav s.r.l. - Via M. D' Antona 7 - 10028 Trofarello (TO) Tel. 011/649.68.27 Fax 011/649.67.42

Email: info@tintolav.com - Sito internet: www.tintolav.com

Email tecnico competente: a.conedera@tintolav.com

National contact: Malta: Emergency Ambulance 112
Accident & Emergency Department 2545 4030

1.4. Emergency telephone number

The UK National Poisons Emergency number +44 (0)870 600 6266
London: Emergency 24 hour telephone +44 (0) 207188 0100

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:

GHS02, GHS07

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):

Flam. Aerosol 1, Skin Sens. 1B, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Chronic 3

Hazard statement Code(s):

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aerosol that ignites easily even at low temperatures, fire risk

If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.

The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.

The product is dangerous to the environment as it is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

The repeated inhalation of vapors can cause drowsiness and giddiness.
Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ° C.
The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

2.1.2 Additional information:

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:



Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS02, GHS07 - Danger

Hazard statement Code(s):
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
not applicable

Precautionary statements:

General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contains:

butane, isobutane, propane, alcohol, parfum, Tetramethyl acetyloctahydronaphthalenes, linalool, amyl salicylate, hexamethylindanopyran, limonene, Citrus Aurantium Peel Oil.

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 98,16 %

UFI: UXJ2-50G6-W00C-H83Y

2.3. Other hazards

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

No information on other hazards

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilivant

3.2 Mixtures

Butane contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3-butadiene (EINECS No 203-450-8)

Note K - The harmonised classification as a carcinogen or mutagen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3- butadiene (Einecs No 203-450-8), in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for those hazard classes. Where the substance is not classified as a carcinogen or mutagen, at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P210-P403 shall apply.

Note C - Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers. In this case the supplier must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer or a mixture of isomers.

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
Butane Note: K	>= 35 < 50%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220 ATE inhal = 658,000 mg/l/4 h	601-004-00-0	106-97-8	203-448-7	01-2119474 691-32
Isobutane	>= 15 < 25%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220 ATE oral = 570.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 570.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 658.000,000 mg/l/4 h	601-004-00-0	75-28-5	200-857-2	01-2119485 395-27
Propane	>= 15 < 25%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280 ATE inhal = 410.000,000 mg/l/4 h	601-003-00-5	74-98-6	200-827-9	01-2119486 944-21
ethanol	>= 5 < 15%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Limits: Eye Irrit. 2, H319 %C >=50; ATE oral = 7.060,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 20.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 116,900	603-002-00-5	64-17-5	200-578-6	01-2119457 610-43

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
		mg/l/4 h				
Propan-2-ol - FEMA 2929	>= 1 < 5%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336 ATE oral = 2.100,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.100,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 29,000 mg/l/4 h	603-117-00-0	67-63-0	200-661-7	ND
1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1,00%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	54464-57-2	259-174-3	01-2119489 989-04
Linalool	< 0,1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 2.790,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.610,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 307,000 mg/l/4 h	603-235-00-2	78-70-6	201-134-4	01-2119474 016-42-000 0
pentyl salicylate - FEMA 0	< 0,1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 15,800 mg/kg	ND	2050-08-0	218-080-2	01-2120771 342-58
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran	< 0,1%	Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 ATE oral = 3.250,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 3.250,000 mg/kg	603-212-00-7	1222-05-5	214-946-9	01-2119488 227-29-000 0
dipentene Note: C	< 0,1%	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 ATE oral = 4.400,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	601-096-00-2	5989-27-5	227-813-5	01-2119529 223-47-000 1

In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

H220	= 87,83	H280	= 19,32	H225	= 10,00	H319	= 10,65
H336	= 3,43	H315	= 0,98	H317	= 0,58	H410	= 0,44
H400	= 0,46	H302	= 0,18	H411	= 0,20	H226	= 0,09
H304	= 0,09	H332	= 0,06	H335	= 0,03	H373	= 0,04
H301	= 0,02	H412	= 0,08	H312	= 0,01		

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product):

Take contaminated clothing Immediately off.

Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.

In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately

Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:

Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

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

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:

CO2 or dry powder extinguisher

Extinguishing means to avoid:

Direct jets of water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

Manufactured under pressure in sealed metal container (test pressure 15 bar max). Cool containers with water spray trying to remove them from the fire. The aerosol containers can be overheated and burst violently ejected from a distance (protect the head using a safety helmet).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus
Safety helmet and full protective suit.
The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction
You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)
Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Leave the surrounding area recalling that any overheating could project the cylinder at a considerable distance.
Wear gloves and protective clothing

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Given the tightness of aerosol, it is unlikely that the spillage may occur.
However if some container is damaged likely to cause a loss, insulate the tank in question by bringing it to open air or covering it with inert material and fuel (eg sand, earth, vermiculite) and having the care to avoid any point of ignition that might pose a serious risk of fire.
Wear gloves and protective clothing
Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.
Provision of sufficient ventilation.
Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill
Inform the competent authorities.
Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or the removal.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use extreme caution when handling the product. Avoid shock or friction.
Do not smoke at work

At work do not eat or drink.

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread close to the ground and form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent formation of flammable or explosive concentrations in the air.

Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ° C.

Do not pierce or burn, even after the use. Do not spray on flame or incandescent objects. Use in adequately ventilated areas.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Pressurized container. Store in a ventilated place, in original packaging away from heat and sunlight.

Always store in well ventilated areas.

Never close the container tightly, leave a chance to vent

Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct sunlight exposure.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial Manufacturing:

Handle with extreme caution.

Store in a well ventilated place away from heat sources.

Private households (= general public = consumers):

Handle with care.

Store in ventilated place away from heat sources,

Keep the container tightly closed.

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

Handle with care. Store in a ventilated area and away from heat, keep the container tightly closed.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

Butane:

TLV (ACGIH) = 1000 ppm

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1900 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour (s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 1900 mg/m 8 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour (s).

Butane EH40 WEL TWA 600 ppm 1.450 mg/m³

Isobutane:

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1900 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour (s)

Propane:

TLV: (Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases) 1000 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2005).

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1800 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour (s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).

TWA: 1800 mg/m 8 hour (s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 1800 mg/m 8 hour (s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s)

ethanol:

Component CAS-No. Value Control parameters

Basis

Ethanol-17-64 TWA 5 ppm 1.000

1.920 mg/m³

UK. EH40 WEL-Workplace Exposure Limits

Remarks Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

Propan-2-ol:

TLV: TWA 200 ppm 400 ppm as STEL A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004).

MAK: 200 ppm 500 mg/m peak limitation Category: II (2); Risk group for pregnancy: C; (DFG 2004).

dipentene:

TWA: 30 from AIHA

TWA: 165.5 (mg/m³) from AIHA

- Substance: ethanol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 950 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 343 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 114 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 206 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 87 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,96 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 3,6 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,79 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 2,9 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 580 (mg/l)

ground = 0,63 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Propan-2-ol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 500 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 888 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 89 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 26 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 26 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 140,9 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 552 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 140,9 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 552 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 2251 (mg/l)

ground = 28 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone
DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1,76 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 1,73 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1,76 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 1,73 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,0028 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 3,73 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00028 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,75 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 0,705 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Linalool

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 2,8 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 2,5 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 0,7 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 1,25 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 0,2 (mg/kg bw/day)

- Substance: 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 22 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 60 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 6,5 (mg/m³)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 36 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 3,8 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,0044 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 2 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00044 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,394 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 0,31 (mg/kg ground)

8.2. Exposure controls



Appropriate engineering controls:
Industrial Manufacturing:
No specific monitoring foreseen

Private households (= general public = consumers):
No specific checks planned

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):
No specific monitoring foreseen

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection
When handling the pure product use safety glasses (spectacles cage) (EN 166).

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be checked before use. Use a technique suitable for removing gloves (without touching the outer surface of the glove) to avoid the skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with current legislation and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry your hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the requirements of EU directive 89/686 / EEC e the resulting EN 374 standards.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

minimum thickness: 0.11 mm

breakthrough time: 480 min

The choice of an appropriate glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics which vary from one manufacturer to another.

For the choice of the type of gloves to use, consult the supplier / manufacturer of the gloves.

Observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves.

(ii) Other

When handling the pure product wear full protective skin clothing.

Better is to use cotton antistatic clothing

(c) Respiratory protection

Work in a sufficiently ventilated to avoid inhaling the product.

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Related to contained substances:

dipentene:

Do not let this chemical agent contaminate the environment.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Physical state	Aerosol	
Colour	colorless liquid under pressure	
Odour	Characteristic	
Odour threshold	not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	< -100 °C (liquid gas)	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	> -42 °C (liquid gas)	
Flammability	flammable	
Lower and upper explosion limit	9,5% vol / 1,8% vol	
Flash point	< -80 °C (liquid gas)	ASTM D92
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
pH	irrelevant	
Kinematic viscosity	irrelevant	
Solubility	irrelevant	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Water solubility	not determined	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not determined	
Vapour pressure	3,2 bar	
Density and/or relative density	0,65 kg/l	
Relative vapour density	> 2 (liquid gas)	
Particle characteristics	not determined	

9.2. Other information

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 98,16 %

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

a) Explosives

i) sensitivity to shock
Irrilevant

ii) effect of heating under confinement
Irrilevant

iii) effect of ignition under confinement
Irrilevant

iv) sensitivity to impact
Irrilevant

v) sensitivity to friction
Irrilevant

vi) thermal stability
Irrilevant

vii) package
Irrilevant

b) Flammable gases

i) Tci / explosion limits
Irrilevant

ii) fundamental burning velocity
Irrilevant

c) Aerosols
Irrilevant

d) Oxidising gases
Irrilevant

e) Gases under pressure
Irrilevant

f) Flammable liquids
Irrilevant

g) Flammable solids

i) burning rate, or burning time as regards metal powders
Irrilevant

ii) statement on whether the wetted zone has been passed
Irrilevant

h) Self-reactive substances and mixtures

i) decomposition temperature
Irrilevant

ii) detonation properties
Irrilevant

iii) deflagration properties
Irrilevant

iv) effect of heating under confinement
Irrilevant

v) explosive power, if applicable
Irrilevant

i) Pyrophoric liquids
Irrilevant

j) Pyrophoric solids

i) statement on whether spontaneous ignition occurs when poured or within five minutes thereafter, as regards solids in powder form
Irrilevant

ii) statement on whether pyrophoric properties could change over time
Irrilevant

k) Self-heating substances and mixtures

i) statement on whether spontaneous ignition occurs and the maximum temperature rise obtained
Irrilevant

ii) results of screening tests referred to in section 2.11.4.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, if relevant and available
Irrilevant

l) Substances and mixtures, which emit flammable gases in contact with water. The following information may be provided

i) identity of the emitted gas, if known
Irrilevant

ii) statement on whether the emitted gas ignites spontaneously
Irrilevant

iii) gas evolution rate

Irrilevant

m) Oxidising liquids

Irrilevant

n) Oxidizing solids

Irrilevant

o) Organic peroxides

i) decomposition temperature

Irrilevant

ii) detonation properties

Irrilevant

iii) deflagration properties

Irrilevant

iv) effect of heating under confinement

Irrilevant

v) explosive power

Irrilevant

p) Corrosive to metals

i) metals that are corroded by the substance or mixture

Irrilevant

ii) corrosion rate and statement on whether it refers to steel or aluminium

Irrilevant

iii) reference to other sections of the safety data sheet with regard to compatible or incompatible materials

Irrilevant

q) Desensitised explosives

i) desensitising agent used

Irrilevant

ii) exothermic decomposition energy

Irrilevant

iii) corrected burning rate (Ac)

Irrilevant

iv) explosive properties of the desensitised explosive in that state

Irrilevant

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

a) mechanical sensitivity

Irrilevant

b) self-accelerating polymerisation temperature

Irrilevant

c) formation of explosible dust/air mixtures

Irrilevant

d) acid/alkaline reserve

Irrilevant

e) evaporation rate

Irrilevant

f) miscibility

Irrilevant

g) conductivity

Irrilevant

h) corrosiveness

Irrilevant

i) gas group

Irrilevant

j) redox potential

Irrilevant

k) radical formation potential

Irrilevant

l) photocatalytic properties

Irrilevant

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heating the product, it could explode.

Avoid contact with combustible materials. The product could catch fire.

Avoid heat, open flames, sparks or hot surfaces.

The aerosol product is stable for a period exceeding 36 months and in normal storage conditions can not take place dangerous reactions as the container is almost hermetically sealed.

To avoid that the metal container can deteriorate, keep away from acidic or basic products. Attention to the heat as

temperatures exceeding 50 ° C has increased pressure inside the container that gets to deformation of the cylinder until the outbreak.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents.
It can generate toxic gases to contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic peroxides, organic water peroxides.
It can ignite in contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic nitrides, peroxides and water peroxides, strong oxidants agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

ATE(mix) oral = 11.647,8 mg/kg

ATE(mix) dermal = ∞

ATE(mix) inhal = 2.150,1 mg/l/4 h

(a) acute toxicity: ethanol: LD50 Oral-rat-7.060 mg/kg

Remarks: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Other changes.

LC50 Inhalation-rat-10:0-20000 ppm

1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone: TOXIC DOSE 1-LD > 50 5000 mg/kg (oral rat)

TOXIC DOSE 2-LD > 50 5000 mg/kg (skn-rbt)

pentyl salicylate: LC50 = 15.8 mg/L 83d Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Acute Oral Toxicity

(1) Wistar rats (10/sex) were administered commercial grade HHCB (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. The corrected dose of HHCB was 3250 mg/kg-bw. One death occurred at this dose.

LD50 > 3250 mg/kg-bw

(2) Rats (10 females/dose; strain not specified) were administered commercial sample (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 3000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. It is not clear whether the reported dose reflected dose of the mixture or of HHCB. Therefore, a conservative estimate of the LD50 is considered to be 65% of the test concentration. No mortality was observed during the study.

LD50 > 1950 mg/kg-bw

dipentene: LD50 Oral-rat-4.400 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral: Change in motor activity (specific assay). Respiratory disorder Skin and Appendages:

Other: Hair. Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory system.

LD50 Dermal-rabbit->5.000 mg/kg

(b) skincorrosion/irritation: ethanol: Skin-rabbit

Result: Irritating to skin. -12:0 am

Propan-2-ol: Skin-rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritation

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.

ethanol: Eyes-rabbit

Result: Mild eye irritation-12:0 am

(Draize Test)

Propan-2-ol: Eyes-rabbit

Result: Eye irritation- 24 h

(d) respiratoryorskinsensitisation: The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(f) carcinogenicity: dipentene: Carcinogenicity-rat-Oral

Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Kidney tumors. Tumorigenic Effects: Testicular tumors.

Carcinogenicity-mouse-Oral

Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria: Tumorigenic. Gastrointestinal: Tumors.

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity IARC, ACGIH, NTP, based on its or EPA classification.

IARC: Group 3-3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (D-Limonene)

(g) eproductivetoxicity: ethanol: Reproductive toxicity-Human-female-Oral

Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only). Effects on Newborn: Other measures or neonatal effects.

Effects on Newborn: Drug dependence.

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Mated female CrI:CD(SD)Br rats (animals/sex/dose not specified) were administered HHCB via gavage at 0, 2, 6 or

20 mg/kg-bw/day beginning on gestation day 14. The F1 offspring were exposed in utero and throughout lactation.

At the end of the pre-weaning period, 24 male and 24 female pups per dose were retained for further study. On day

22 post-partum, excess pups and parents were sacrificed and examined for abnormalities. When offspring were 84

days of age, males and females were mated and produced litters. After day 21 post-partum, all F2 pups and F1 dams

were sacrificed and examined internally and externally for abnormalities. No adverse effects on behavior or

reproduction were observed at any dose in parental animals or in F1 or F2 pups.

NOAEL (systemic and reproductive toxicity) = 20 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated

exposure 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Sprague-Dawley rats (15/sex/dose) were administered HHCB via the diet at 0, 5, 15, 50 or 150 mg/kg-bw/day for 13

weeks. Test concentrations were determined from a range finding study in which a LOAEL of 300 mg/kg-bw/day

(based on hepatic effects) was determined. Mean estimated test substance intakes were 5.4, 15.7, 51.8 or 155.8

mg/kg-bw/day for males and 5.1, 15.6, 51.9 or 154.6 mg/kg-bw/day for females. There were no mortalities, adverse

clinical signs or treatment-related effects on body weight, hematology or ophthalmologic evaluation. Slightly lower

mean plasma triglyceride levels were observed at week 13 in males at 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day. Slightly lower

plasma glucose concentrations were noted at week 7 in males and females given 15, 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day and

at week 13 in males given 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day; these effects were not seen at the end of the 4-week recovery

period. There were no treatment-related differences in absolute organ weights or organ weight

(j) aspiration hazard: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Related to contained substances:

Butane:

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658

Isobutane:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 570000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 570000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658000

Propane:

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 410000

ethanol:

ROUTES of EXPOSURE: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes and ingestion.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quite slowly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C.

Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to the eyes. Inhalation of high vapour can concetrazioni cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system effects of

REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features. The substance may have an effect on

the high central nervous system respiratory tract, causing irritation, headaches, fatigue and lack of concentration. See

Notes.

ACUTE HAZARDS/Symptoms INHALATION Cough. Headaches. Fatigue. Drowsiness.

CUTE CUTE.

EYE Redness. Pain. Burning.

SWALLOWED burning sensation. Headaches. Confusion. Vertigo. State of unconsciousness.

N O T and consumption of ethanol during pregnancy can have adverse effects on the unborn child. Chronic ethanol ingestion can cause cirrhosis of the liver.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 7060

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 20000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 116,9

Propan-2-ol:

ROUTES of EXPOSURE: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quite slowly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C; However, for spraying or scattering, much more quickly.

Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract the substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, causing depression. Much greater exposure to the OEL may lead to unconsciousness.

Effects of REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features.

ACUTE HAZARDS/Symptoms INHALATION Cough. Vertigo. Drowsiness. Headaches. Sore throat. See If Swallowed. CUTE CUTE.

EYE Redness.

INGESTION abdominal pain. Difficulty in breathing. Nausea. State of unconsciousness. Vomiting. (Further see inhalation).

N O T and use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2100

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2100

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 29

1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

Linalool:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2790

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5610

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 307

pentyl salicylate:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 15,8

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3250

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 3250

dipentene:

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 4400 mg/kg [Rat].

Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of inhalation (lung irritant).

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects:

Skin: Causes skin irritation. It can be absorbed through intact skin. However, it is generally regarded to have low toxicity by dermal route.

Eyes: Causes eye irritation.

Inhalation: Aspiration of large doses may produce pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. May cause dizziness and suffocation. No nasal or pharyngeal irritation has been reported.

Ingestion: It is generally regarded to have low toxicity by oral route. It may produce burning pain in the mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. There may be an odor of terpenes in the vomitus or breath.

It may affect behavior/central nervous and peripheral nervous system. Central nervous system effects may include excitement, somnolence, delirium, ataxia, convulsions, and stupor while peripheral system effects may include spastic paralysis. It may affect respiration (respiratory depression, choking, coughing, dyspnea, cyanosis). Other symptoms may include cyanosis, fever, and tachycardia. Systemic absorption of large doses may produce pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. The urine may smell like violets.

Chronic Potential Health Effects:

Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion may produce nausea, lowered blood sugar and cholesterol, and kidney damage (hematuria, albuminuria, tubular necrosis), and may also affect the liver.

Skin: It may be a weak sensitizer and responsible for some rare allergic responses (dermatitis)

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 4400

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:

Butane:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

Isobutane:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

Propane:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

ethanol:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 11200

Propan-2-ol:

Toxicity to fish LC50-Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)-9, 640.00 mg/l-96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

-EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea)-5, 102.00 mg/l- 24 h

EC50 Immobilization-Daphnia magna (Water flea)-6.851 mg/l- 24h

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 5102.1

1

1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone:

Endpoint: LC50 species: lepomis macrochirus (fish-salt Bluegrill) = 1.30 mg/l-h Duration: 96-Note:: method: OECD 203 TG

Endpoint: EC50-species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) = 1.38 mg/l-h Duration: 48-comments:: semi-static test method: OECD TG 202

Endpoint: EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus-species (green algae) = 2.60 mg/l-h Duration: 72-Note:: static test method: OECD TG201

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,3 1
1

Linalool:

Fish: 96h LC50:39 mg/L (Oryzias latipes)

Crustacea: 48h EC50:52 mg/L (Daphnia magna)

Algae: 72h EC50:28 mg/L (Selenastrum capricornutum)

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 27,799999 1

1

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:

21 days Daphnia magna NOEC 111 g/L NOEC 21 days Bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) 68 g/L NOEC 35-day

early life stage test Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 68 g/L NOEC 72 h Algae (Pseudokirchneriella

subcapitata) 201 g/L 8 weeks NOEC Earthworm (Eisenia fetida) 45 g/kg Soil DM 4 weeks Springtails NOEC (Folsomia

candida) 45 g/kg Soil DM

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,282

dipentene:

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,702 1

The product is dangerous for the environment as it is toxic for aquatic organisms following acute exposure.

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Related to contained substances:

Linalool:

90 % (by BOD), 99 % (by TOC), 100 % (by GC)

pentyl salicylate:

Pentyl 2-hydroxybenzoate is predicted to be readily degradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Related to contained substances:

Linalool:

106

12.4. Mobility in soil

Related to contained substances:

Linalool:

log Pow: 2.55

Soil adsorption (Koc): 75

Henry's Law constant (PaM³/mol): 2

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

The waste must be disposed of in compliance with the regulations in force delivering empty containers for final disposal and equipped to safely handle pressurized containers containing flammable liquids and gas waste. The empty container heated to temperatures exceeding 70 ° C can burst.

Recover if possible. Send to authorized discharge plants or for incineration under controlled conditions. Operate according to local and National rules in force

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 1950

ADR exemption because compliance with the following characteristics:

Combination packagings: per inner packaging 1 L per package 30 kg

Inner packagings placed in shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 1 L per package 20 kg



14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL infiammabili

ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL flammable

ICAO-IATA: AEROSOL flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class : 2

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label : 2.1 + Limited quantities

ADR: Tunnel restriction code : D

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities : 1 L

IMDG - EmS : F-D, S-U

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: --

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Product is not environmentally hazardous

IMDG: Marine polluting agent : Not

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso category:

P3a - FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:

HP3 - Flammable

Substances in the Candidate List (REACH Article 59)

Based on available data, no SVHC substances are present

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has made an assessment of chemical safety

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

H220 = Extremely flammable gas.

H280 = Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 = May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H315 = Causes skin irritation.

H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H302 = Harmful if swallowed.

H226 = Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 = May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Classification procedure: On basis of test data

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated. Classification procedure: On basis of test data

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. Classification procedure: Calculation method

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. Classification procedure: Calculation method

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Classification procedure: Calculation method

Main normative references:



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hygienfresh DeoSpray Capri Marine Spray

Issued on 04/15/2025 - Rel. # 1 on 04/15/2025

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In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Directive 1999/45/EC
Directive 2001/60/EC
Regulation 1272/2008/EC
Regulation 2010/453/EC

** The information contained herein is based on our knowledge at the date above.

Related solely to the product and do not constitute a guarantee of a particular quality.

It is the duty of the user to ensure that these are appropriate and complete information regarding the specific use intended.

This data sheet cancels and replaces any previous edition.
