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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PREMIUM-SEAL REPAIR

CAS RN

NONE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

SUPPLIER

Company: PREMIUM Vertriebs GmbH Address: Rieslingweg 23 74354 Besigheim Germany Telephone: +49-(0)7143-968676

PRODUCT USE

Tyre sealant.

SYNONYMS

tyre sealant

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS				
NAME	CAS RN	INT HAZ	%	
glycol, as propylene glycol	57-55-6	None	>60	
corrosion inhibitor additives unregulated water EC NO: 231-791-2	7732-18-5	None	5-10 <15	

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of

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001/58/EC) CHEMWATCH 4616-92 CD 2005/2 Page 2 of 8 Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Sock modical advice

Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from
- eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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8/EC) CHEMWATCH 4616-92 CD 2005/2 Page 3 of 8 Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed,
- where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

• Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

• Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

• There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Other decomposition products include. carbon dioxide (CO2).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Wipe up and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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CHEMWATCH 4616-92 CD 2005/2 Page 4 of 8 Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Matarial

EXPOSURE	CONTROLS
Source	

Source	Material	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Irish Occupational	Propane-1,2-diol	150	470				
Exposure Limits	total (vapour and particulates)						
Irish Occupational	Propane-1,2-diol		10				
Exposure Limits	particulates						
UK Approved Occupational Exposure Standards (OES)	Propane-1,2-diol - total (vapour and particulates)	150	474				
UK Approved Occupational Exposure Standards (OES) No data available for water as None assigned Refer to individ	Propane-1,2-diol - particulates (CAS: 7732-18-5) Jual constituents		10				

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INGREDIENT DATA

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: ES TWA: 150 ppm, 474 mg/m³ (total vapour and particulates) ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ (particulates only) OES TWA: 150 ppm, 474 mg/m³ (total, vapour and particulates) OES TWA: 10 mg/m³ (particulates) Saturated vapour concentration @ 20 deg C.= 65.8 ppm, 204.6 mg/m3; i.e higher concentrations can only occur as aerosols or at higher temperatures. Odour Threshold: Practically odourless. A small number of individuals show skin irritation or sensitisation from repeated or prolonged exposure to propylene glycol. A workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) has been established by AIHA and is thought to be protective against systemic effects.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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CD 2005/2 Page 5 of 8 Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

• OTHERWISE:

Safety glasses with side shields.

 Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC. Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

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

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

Protective Material CPI *.

PE/EVAL/PE А

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	A-AUS A-PAPR-AUS	-
25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2
		A-PAPR-2
50 x ES	-	A-3
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand ^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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CD 2005/2 Page 6 of 8 Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid. Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable Melting Range (°C): -40 Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible pH (1% solution): Not Available Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available pH (as supplied): Not Available Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available **Evaporation Rate: Not Available** Flash Point (°C): Not Available Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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APPEARANCE

Clear fluorescent yellow liquid with low odour; mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Premium-Seal Repair

Not available. Refer to individual constituents. unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

IRRITATION Skin(human):500 mg/7days Mild Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Moderate

WATER: No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

PROPYLENE GLYCOL: log Kow (Prager 1995): -0.92 log Kow (Sangster 1997): -0.92

continued...

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- 2001/58/EC) CHEMWATCH 4616-92 CD 2005/2 Page 7 of 8 Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 4.7 BOD5: 0.955 (2.2 BOD20: 1.225 ThOD: 1.685

log Kow : -1.41- -0.3 Half-life (hr) air : 32 Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.20E-08 BOD 5 if unstated: 0.995,2.2% ThOD : 1.685 BCF : <1 Bioacculmulation : not sig processes Abiotic: photoxid log Kow : -1.41- -0.3 Half-life (hr) air : 32 Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.20E-08 BOD 5 if unstated: 0.995,2.2% ThOD : 1.685 BCF : <1 Bioacculmulation : not sig processes Abiotic: photoxid

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle where possible

Otherwise ensure that:

• licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

• disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name: None Hazard Class: None UN/NA Number: None ADR Number: None Packing Group: None Additional Shipping Information: International Transport Regulations: IMO: None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

Preparation is WGK 1 Name WGK Score propylene glycol 1 Source: VwVwS water 1 0

Classification due to the administrative regulation of water-endangering materials (VwVwS) (http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/wgs/vwvws.htm)

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- 2001/58/EC) CHEMWATCH 4616-92 CD 2005/2 Page 8 of 8 Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists: European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations German Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (WGK) UK Approved Occupational Exposure Standards (OES)

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists: European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations – as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 76/769/EEC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EEC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, as well as the following British legislation:

- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002

- COSHH Essentials
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

RISK

Explanation of Risk Codes used in the Ingredient Table

None

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