

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code: PURITY DESIGN MASTERPIECE SCULPTING MOUSSE

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

Hair mousse

Sectors of use:

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

Product category:

Cosmetics, personal care products

Uses advised against

Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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Email: info@itelyhairfashion.it - www.itelyhairfashion.it

Email technical competent: lisanna.loiacono@itelyhairfashion.it

National contact: Emergency telephon number EU

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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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

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):

Flam. Aerosol 2

Hazard statement Code(s):

H223 - Flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Flammable aerosols, fire risk

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.

2.2. Label elements

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

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):



SAFETY DATA SHEET
PURITY DESIGN MASTERPIECE
SCULPTING MOUSSE

Issued on 14/12/2016

In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2015/830

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GHS02 - Warning

Hazard statement Code(s):

H223 - Flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):

not applicable

Precautionary statements:

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.

Storage

P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

No information on other hazards

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

| Substance | Concentration | Classification | Index | CAS | EINECS | REACH |
|-----------|---------------|--|--------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| ethanol | > 4,9 <= 9,5% | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 | | 64-17-5 | 200-578-6 | |
| butane | > 0,9 <= 4,9% | Flam. Gas 1, H220; Press. Gas, H280 | 601-004-00-0 | 106-97-8 | 203-448-7 | |
| isobutane | > 0,9 <= 4,9% | Flam. Gas 1, H220; Press. Gas, H280 | 601-004-00-0 | 75-28-5 | 200-857-2 | |
| propane | > 0,9 <= 4,9% | Flam. Gas 1, H220; Press. Gas, H280 | 601-003-00-5 | 74-98-6 | 200-827-9 | |

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):

Wash thoroughly with soap and running water.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water for at least 10 minutes.

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

For symptoms and effects due to substances refer to paragraph 11.

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

No data available.

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:

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

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.

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.

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Private households (= general public = consumers):

- Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames
- Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to direct sunlight
- Do not breathe spray/vapours
- Avoid contact with eyes
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using

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

- Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames
- Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to direct sunlight
- Do not breathe spray/vapours
- Avoid contact with eyes
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm - 1880 mg/m³ (A4)
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen (ACGIH 2004)
MAK: 500 ppm - 960 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: II(2)
Carcinogen category: 5
Pregnancy risk group: C
Germ cell mutagen group: 5 (DFG 2004)

butane:
TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm (ACGIH 2005)
MAK: 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: II(4)
Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2006)

isobutane:
TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm (ACGIH 2005)
MAK: 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: II(4)
Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2008)

propane:
TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm (ACGIH 2005)
MAK: 1000 ppm 2400 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: II(4)
Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2006)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Private households (= general public = consumers):

Work in a well ventilated place or equipped with ventilation devices. Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to sunlight in order to avoid rapid evaporation of the product. Use personal protective equipment (see below).

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

Work in a well ventilated place or equipped with ventilation devices. Do not use on hot surfaces or surfaces exposed to sunlight in order to avoid rapid evaporation of the product. Use personal protective equipment (see below).

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

Wear safety goggles to EN-166

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

Not needed for normal use.

(ii) Other

Avoid direct contact with the skin

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Physical and chemical properties | Value | Determination method |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Appearance | opalescent liquid under pressure | VISUAL |
| Odour | essence | ORGANOLEPTIC |
| Odour threshold | not determined | |
| pH | 7 | PH-METER |
| Melting point/freezing point | 0 °C (active matter) | |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | 100 °C (active matter) | |
| Flash point | non infiammabile (active matter) | |
| Evaporation rate | not determined | |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | irrelevant | |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | non-flammable | |
| Vapour pressure | 3,2 bar | |
| Vapour density | not determined | |
| Relative density | 1 g/ml | |
| Solubility | in water | |
| Water solubility | complete | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | not determined | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | not determined | |
| Decomposition temperature | not determined | |
| Viscosity | 21,95 mPa*s @ 17 °C | |
| Explosive properties | not determined | |
| Oxidising properties | not determined | |
| Container volume | 405 ml | ISO 90-3:2000 |
| Product volume | 300 ml | ISO 90-3:2000 |
| Pressure to 20 °C | 3,2 bar | |
| Deformation pressure | 16,5 bar | PRESSURE GAUGE |
| Burst pressure of the container | 18 bar | PRESSURE GAUGE |
| Flash point of liquid phase | non-flammable | |
| Propellant inflammability | < 0°C | |

9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

Reacts slowly with calcium hypochlorite, silver oxide and ammonia, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts violently with strong oxidants such as nitric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate or magnesium perchlorate, causing fire and explosion hazard.

isobutane:

Reacts with strong oxidants, acetylene, halogens and nitrogen oxides causing fire and explosion hazard.

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.

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, inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.

It can generate toxic gases to contact with inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ATE(mix) oral =

ATE(mix) dermal =

ATE(mix) inhal =

(a) acute toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(b) skin corrosion/irritation based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(d) respiratory or skin sensitization: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

(f) carcinogenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(g) reproductive toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(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 based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

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

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at

20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance irritates the eyes. Inhalation of high concentration of vapour may cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the upper respiratory tract and central nervous system, resulting in irritation, headache, fatigue and lack of concentration. See Notes.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Cough. Headache. Fatigue. Drowsiness.

SKIN Dry skin.

EYES Redness. Pain. Burning.

INGESTION Burning sensation. Headache. Confusion. Dizziness. Unconsciousness.

N O T E S Ethanol consumption during pregnancy may adversely affect the unborn child. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 14000

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

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 20000

butane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

N O T E S High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.

isobutane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the cardiovascular system, resulting in impaired functions and respiratory failure. Exposure at high level may result in death.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Shortness of breath. Suffocation.

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

propane:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

INHALATION RISK: On loss of containment this liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in confined areas.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

EYES ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.

N O T E S High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:

ethanol:

Toxicity to fish

- LC50 *Leuciscus idus*, 48h: 8.140 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

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- EC50 Daphnia magna, 24h: 9,3 - 14,2 g/l
- Toxicity to algae
- EC50 Chlorella pyrenoidosa, 24h > 100 mg/l (literature value)

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

12.6. 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. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN 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 flammable

ICAO-IATA: AEROSOL flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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

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

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

The transport must be carried out by authorized vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Edition of the agreement A.D.R. and national provisions.

The transport must be carried out in the original packaging and in packages that are made from materials resistant to content and not likely to generate with this dangerous reactions. The process of loading and unloading of dangerous goods have received adequate training on the risks presented by prepared and on possible procedures to be taken in the event of emergency situations

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

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

Directive 2012/18/EU, annex I, part 1

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH), Regulations 2002

Regulation 2006/1907/EC (REACH), Regulation 2008/1272/EC (CLP).

Seveso category:

P3a - FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H220 = Extremely flammable gas.

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

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Main normative references:

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Regulation 1272/2008/EC

Regulation (EU) 2015/830

*** This tab annuls and replaces any previous edition.