DICROM DB-209

Version 1.0 MSDS Number: H53297 Revision Date: 13.05.2015

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : DICROM DB-209

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Solvent-borne coatings, Base coating

Recommended restrictions on use : For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Roberlo s.a.
Ctra. Nacional II, Km. 706,5
17457 Riudellots de la Selva
Spain

Telephone : +34972478060

Telefax : +34972477394

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : msds@roberlo.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+34 972 478060 (8:00-12:45 / 14:15-17:30 h) ROBERLO (Spain) (GMT + 1:00)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

posure, Category 3

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)

Flammable	R10: Flammable.
Harmful	R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Irritant	R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements :		
	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	H315	Causes skin irritation.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :		
	Prevention:	
	P260	Do not breathe vapours.
	P260	Do not breathe spray.
	P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
	P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P352 Wash with plenty of water.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Disposal:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P501a This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
xylene (mixture of isomers)

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Paint

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (%)
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7 215-535-7 01-2119488216-32	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 12.5 - < 20
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1 01-2119485493-29	R10 R66 R67	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 10 - < 15
Solvent naphtha (petro-	64742-95-6	Xn; R65	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 2.5 - < 10

leum), light arom.	265-199-0 01- 2119455851-35	Xi; R37 N; R51/53 R10 R66 R67	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2 204-626-7 01- 2119473975-21	Xi; R36	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 3 - < 10
ethylbenzene	100-41-4 202-849-4 01- 2119489370-35	F; R11 Xn; R20	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 1 - < 10
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :				
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2 203-539-1	R10 R67	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H336	>= 10 - < 15

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Protect unharmed eye.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Obtain medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Dry chemical

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Avoid formation of aerosol. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Storage period : 18 Months

Other data : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : For the use of this product do not exist particular recommendations apart from that already indicated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			

xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	STEL	150 ppm 568 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	TWA	100 ppm 375 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	TWA	100 ppm 375 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	STEL	150 ppm 560 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 724 mg/m3	GB EH40
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	STEL	200 ppm 966 mg/m3	GB EH40
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	50 ppm 241 mg/m3	GB EH40
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	STEL	75 ppm 362 mg/m3	GB EH40
C.I. Pigment Yellow 53	8007-18-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m3 (antimony)	GB EH40
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For			

	substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Carcinogenic applies for nickel oxides and sulphides., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma., Sensitizing applies for nickel sulphate.			
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	STEL	200 ppm 884 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	STEL	125 ppm 552 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

xylene : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 77 mg/m3

n-butyl acetate : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 480 mg/m3

Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 608 mg/m3

4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 66.4 mg/m3

		End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term local effects Value: 66.4 mg/m3
ethylbenzene	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 77 mg/m3
1-methoxy-2-propanol	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term local effects Value: 369 mg/m3

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	:	Eye wash bottle with pure water Tightly fitting safety goggles
Hand protection		
Remarks	:	Solvent-resistant gloves The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water.
Skin and body protection	:	impervious clothing Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Respiratory protection	:	In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an approved filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid, viscous
Colour	:	yellow
Odour	:	characteristic
Melting point/range	:	Not applicable
Boiling point/boiling range	:	not determined
Flash point	:	29 °C Method: ISO 1523, closed cup Setaflash
Upper explosion limit	:	not determined

Lower explosion limit	:	not determined
Vapour pressure	:	not determined
Density	:	1.041 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: ISO 2811-1
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	not determined
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	264 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: ISO 2555
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20.5 mm2/s (40 °C)

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No decomposition if used as directed.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents
Strong acids and strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon monoxide

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Components:

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 22.08 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

n-butyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 10,768 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 23.4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 17,600 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,592 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 3,160 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,002 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 7.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 13,750 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

ethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 17.4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 15,400 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result: Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Severe eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 14 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 16 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

n-butyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 32 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 675 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 9.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 3.2 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates		Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 2.9 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

diacetone alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 420 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

ethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 12 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1.8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 33 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information	:	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal., Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty remaining contents. Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers. Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 1263
IMDG	:	UN 1263
IATA	:	UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	PAINT
IMDG	:	PAINT
IATA	:	Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33

DICROM DB-209

Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

		Quantity 1	Quantity 2
P5c	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	5,000 t	50,000 t
34	Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams)	2,500 t	25,000 t

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity

Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation

Full text of H-Statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.