

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY

NAME OF THE PRODUCT	GRAVIBOSS HS Undercoating 1L
CODE	070005 (White) 070006 (Grey) 070007 (Black)
DISTRIBUTOR	BOSSAUTO INNOVA, S.A.
ADDRESS	c/ Thomas Edison 16, Apartado de correos 95
CITY	08430 La Roca del Vallés (Barcelona)
TEL	+ 34 93 860 49 23
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E-MAIL	info@bossauto.com
WEB	www.bossauto.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

A. Regulation n°1272/2008 (CLP)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 – H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin irritation, Category 2 – H315: Causes skin irritation.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 – H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Effects on or via lactation – H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3, central nervous system – H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2 – H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

B. According to Directives 67/548/ECC and 1999/45/EC

Highly flammable – R11: Highly flammable.

Harmful – R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Toxic to Reproduction, Category 3 – R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

Irritant – R38: Irritating to skin.

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R64: May cause harm to breastfed babies.

Dangerous for the environment – R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2. Label elements

A. CLP Regulation (EC) n°1272/2008

- **Hazard pictograms**



- **Signal word**

Danger

- **Hazard statements**

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

- **Precautionary statements**

Prevention:

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P260: Do not breathe vapours.

P260: Do not breathe spray.

Response:

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

- **Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:**

toluene

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

-

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical nature: Paint

A. Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS n° EC n° Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) n° 1272/2008)	Concentration (%)
Toluene	108-88-3 203-625-9 01- 2119471310-51	F ; R11 Repr.Cat.3 ; R63 Xn ; R48/20-R65 Xi ; R38 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>=20-<30
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1 01- 2119485493-29	R10 R66 R67	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336	>=1-<10
Chlorinated paraffins, C14-17	85535-85-9 287-477-0 01- 2119519269-33	R64 R66 N; R50-R53	Lact. H362 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>=1-<2.5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

A. General advice

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

B. If inhaled

Move to fresh air. Consult a physician after significant exposure.

C. 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.

D. In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

E. 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

A. Symptoms

Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms: Headache, dizziness, fatigue, weakness.
 Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms: Redness.

Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms: Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea.

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

A. Treatment

No information available.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

A. Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical.

B. Unsuitable extinguishing media

High volume water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

A. Specific hazards during firefighting

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

B. Hazardous combustion products

No hazardous combustion products are known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

A. Special protective equipment for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

B. Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharge 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

A. Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2. Environmental precautions

A. Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

A. Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations (see section 13).

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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

A. Advice on safe handling

Avoid exceeding of 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. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Container may be opened only under exhaust ventilation hood. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

B. 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.

C. 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

A. Requirements for storage areas and containers

No smoking. Store in cool place. Keep in a well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations/working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

B. Storage period

12 months.

C. Other data

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

A. Specific use(s)

For the use of this product do not exist particular recommendations apart from that already indicated.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

A. Occupational Exposure Limits

· Component: Limestone

CAS n^o: 1317-65-3

Value type (From of exposure): TWA (inhalable dust)

Control parameters: 10 mg/m³

Basis: GB EH40

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, the COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

· Component: Limestone

CAS n^o: 1317-65-3

Value type (From of exposure): TWA (respirable dust)

Control parameters: 4 mg/m³

Basis: GB EH40

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, the COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no Specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

· Component: toluene

CAS n^o: 108-88-3

Value type (From of exposure): TWA

Control parameters: 50 ppm

192 mg/m³

Basis: 2006/15/EC

Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, indicative.

· Component: toluene

CAS nº: 108-88-3

Value type (From of exposure): STEL

Control parameters: 100 ppm
384 mg/m³

Basis: 2006/15/EC

Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, indicative.

· Component: toluene

CAS nº: 108-88-3

Value type (From of exposure): TWA

Control parameters: 50 ppm
191 mg/m³

Basis: 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.

· Component: toluene

CAS nº: 108-88-3

Value type (From of exposure): STEL

Control parameters: 100 ppm
384 mg/m³

Basis: 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

· Component: n-butyl acetate

CAS nº: 123-86-4

Value type (From of exposure): TWA

Control parameters: 150 ppm
724 mg/m³

Basis: GB EH40

· Component: n-butyl acetate

CAS nº: 123-86-4

Value type (From of exposure): STEL

Control parameters: 200 ppm
966 mg/m³

Basis: GB EH40

· Component: titanium dioxide

CAS nº: 13463-67-7

Value type (From of exposure): TWA (inhalable dust)

Control parameters: 10 mg/m³

Basis: GB EH40

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these

levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particle of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

· Component: titanium dioxide

CAS n^o: 13463-67-7

Value type (From of exposure): TWA (respirable dust)

Control parameters: 4 mg/m³

Basis: GB EH40

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particle of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

B. Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) n^o 1907/2006

· Toluene

End use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 147 mg/m³

· n-butyl acetate

End use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 480 mg/m³

· alkanes, C14-16, chloro
 End use: Workers
 Exposure routes: Inhalation
 Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
 Value: 6.7 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

A. 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	White, grey, black
Odour	Characteristic
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Boiling point/boiling	110.6°C (7.6 hPa)
Flash point	5°C Method: ISO 1523, closed cup Setaflash
Upper explosion limit	7.1% (V) (25°C)
Lower explosion limit	1.2% (V) (25°C)
Vapour pressure	22.4 hPa (20°C) 123 hPa (50°C)
Density	1.46 g/cm ³ (20°C) Method: ISO 2811-1
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	Immiscible
Auto-ignition temperature	520°C
Viscosity, dynamic	270,000 mPa.s (20°C) Method: ISO 2555
Viscosity, kinematic	> 20mm ² /s (40°C)

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, carbon dioxide (CO₂), halogenated compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

A. Acute toxicity

• Components

Toluene	
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (rat): 28.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
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: 4h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (rabbit): 17,600 mg/kg
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Chlorinated paraffins, C14-17	
Acute oral toxicity	LD50 Oral (rat): 26,100 mg/kg
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute oral inhalation toxicity	LC50 (rat): > 20mg/l
	Exposure time: 4h
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (rabbit): 13,500 mg/kg
	Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

B. Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

C. Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Vapours may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin.

D. Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

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

E. Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity – Assessment: Contains no ingredient listed as a mutagen.

F. Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity – Assessment: Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen.

G. Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity – Assessment: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H. STOT – single exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Central nervous system.

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

I. STOT – repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

J. Aspiration toxicity

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification.

11.2 Further information

Product:

Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects. Solvents may degrease the skin.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

A. Components

n-butyl acetate	
Toxicity to fish	LD50 (Fish): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 (Daphnia) 32 mg/l Exposure time: 48h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae	EC50 (Algae). 675 mg/l Exposure time: 72h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Chlorinated paraffins, C14-17	
Toxicity to fish	LC50 (Fish): 5,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 (Daphnia) 0.0059 mg/l Exposure time: 48h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	EC50 (Algae) 3.2 mg/l Exposure time: 72h 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 environment 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

A. 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.

B. 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number

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

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
RID: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR: 3
RID: 3
IMDG: 3
IATA: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR

Packing group: III
Classification Code: F1
Hazard Identification Number: 33
Labels: 3
Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

RID

Packing group: III
Classification Code:
Hazard Identification Number: 33
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
(Special provision 640H) FP<23°C, viscous according 2.2.3.1.4. <450 L (ADR) or 2.3.2.3. <30L (IMDG) or 3.3.3.1.1. <30 L (IATA), VP<110 kPa50°C

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous: yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous: yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant: yes

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso II – Directive 2003/105/EC amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

		Quantity 1	Quantity 2
7b	Highly flammable	5,000t	5,000t
Volatile organic compounds	410 g/l		
Directive 2004/42/EC	Special finishes (840 g/l)		

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Full text of R-Phrases

- R10 Flammable.
- R11 Highly flammable.
- R38 Irritating to skin.
- R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
- R53 May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

- R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- R64 May cause harm to breastfed babies.
- R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

B. 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.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The information of this Material 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.