



## C355

Version 1.0

MSDS Number: H51442

Revision Date: 17.10.2014

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : C355

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

Use of the Sub-  
stance/Mixture : Curing chemical

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.
Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2

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

Aspiration hazard, Category 1

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Flammable

R10: Flammable.

Harmful

R20/21: Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Irritant

R37/38: Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**2.2 Label elements**

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.  
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

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



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P260 Do not breathe vapours.  
 P260 Do not breathe spray.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**  
 P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.  
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
 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:

HDI oligomers, isocyanurate

xylene (mixture of isomers)

**Additional Labelling:**

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

**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 (%)
HDI oligomers, isocyanurate	28182-81-2 500-060-2 01- 2119485796-17	Xn-Xi; R20-R37- R43	Acute Tox.4; H332 Skin Sens.1; H317 STOT SE3; H335	>= 40 - < 50
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1	R10 R66	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H336	>= 20 - < 30



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	01- 2119485493-29	R67		
xylene (mixture of iso- mers)	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 SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Asp. Tox.1; H304	>= 12.5 - < 20
ethylbenzene	100-41-4 202-849-4	F; R11 Xn; R20	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT RE2; H373 Asp. Tox.1; H304	>= 1 - < 5
Solvent naphtha (petro- leum), light arom.	64742-95-6 265-199-0 01- 2119455851-35	R10 N; R51/53 R67 Xi; R38 Xn; R65	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 1 - < 2.5

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 : 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.
- 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.



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

Symptoms : Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:  
Headache  
Vertigo  
Fatigue  
Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:  
Redness  
Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:  
Abdominal pain  
Vomiting  
Diarrhoea

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

Treatment : In case of ingestion, the stomach should be emptied by gastric lavage under qualified medical supervision.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam  
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

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 : For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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



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### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses.

### 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 of the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).  
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
For personal protection see section 8.  
Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.  
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

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 in a well-ventilated place.

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.



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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**8.1 Control parameters**

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
HDI oligomers, isocyanurate	28182-81-2	TWA	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as -NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>			
HDI oligomers, isocyanurate	28182-81-2	STEL	0.07 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as -NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>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-</p>			

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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	<p>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., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.</p>			
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
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			
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm 275 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	STEL	100 ppm 550 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm 274 mg/m3	GB EH40





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tate				
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.			
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	STEL	100 ppm 548 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	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.			

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
	28182-81-2	urinary diamine: 1µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post task	GB EH40 BAT
	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid: 650mmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post shift	GB EH40 BAT

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

- n-butyl acetate : End Use: Workers  
Exposure routes: Inhalation  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 480 mg/m3
- xylene : End Use: Workers  
Exposure routes: Inhalation  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 77 mg/m3
- ethylbenzene : End Use: Workers  
Exposure routes: Inhalation  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 77 mg/m3
- Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified : End Use: Workers  
Exposure routes: Inhalation  
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects  
Value: 608 mg/m3



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### 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

Colour : colourless

Odour : characteristic

pH : not applicable

Melting point/range : not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : 126.3 °C  
(7.6 hPa)

Flash point : 27 °C  
Method: ISO 1523, closed cup  
Setaflash

Upper explosion limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit : No data available

Vapour pressure : 6.7 hPa (20 °C)  
  
45 hPa (50 °C)

Density : 0.998 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (20 °C)



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Method: ISO 2811-1

### Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : immiscible

Auto-ignition temperature : not determined

### Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 23 mPa.s (20 °C)  
Method: ISO 2555

Viscosity, kinematic : < 20 mm<sup>2</sup>/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 : Isocyanates

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity

###### Product:

- Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : > 5,000 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 17.48 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapour  
Method: Calculation method
- Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: Calculation method

###### Components:

###### **HDI oligomers, isocyanurate:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (rat): > 0.543 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

###### **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

###### **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



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### **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

### **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): 6.193 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (rabbit): 3,160 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

#### **Product:**

Result: Skin irritation

### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

#### **Product:**

Classification: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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

### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

#### **Product:**

Assessment: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

#### **Product:**

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

### **Carcinogenicity**

#### **Product:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen



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### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Contains no ingredient listed as toxic to reproduction

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

Target Organs: Central nervous system  
Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects.

### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

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

### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Further information

**Product:**

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**HDI oligomers, isocyanurate:**

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 370 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

**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): 32 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202



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Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 675 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

### **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): 16 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

### **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): 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

### **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 aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia): 3.2 mg/l  
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

## **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



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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 : There is no data available for this product.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.  
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.

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## 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 RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG : PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA : Paint related material

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3

IMDG : 3

IATA : 3

### 14.4 Packing group

ADR





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Packing group : III  
Classification Code : F1  
Hazard Identification Number : 30  
Labels : 3  
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

### 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 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
6	Flammable.	5,000 t	50,000 t
13	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



## C355

Version 1.0

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### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Full text of R-Phrases

R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
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.

#### 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.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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.