K35

Version 1.0 MSDS Number: H53180 Revision Date: 13.03.2015

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : K35

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Catalyst

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 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.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

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	R20: Harmful by inhalation.
Irritant	R37: Irritating to respiratory system.
	R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Dangerous for the environment	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.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.
P260	Do not breathe vapours.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
Response:	
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.
Disposal:	
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
HDI oligomers, isocyanurate

hexamethylene-di-isocyanate

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	>= 50 - < 70
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1 01-2119485493-29	R10 R66 R67	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H336	>= 15 - < 20
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6 265-199-0 01-2119455851-35	Xn; R65 Xi; R37 N; R51/53 R10 R66 R67	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H335, H336 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 2.5 - < 5
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	822-06-0 212-485-8 01-2119457571-37	T; R23 Xi; R36/37/38 R42/43	Acute Tox.4; H302 Acute Tox.1; H330 Acute Tox.3; H311 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Resp. Sens.1; H334 Skin Sens.1; H317 STOT SE3; H335	>= 0.1 - < 0.5
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :				

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6 203-603-9 01-2119475791-29	R10	Flam. Liq.3; H226	>= 10 - < 20

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.

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.

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	:	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 of the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). 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. 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.
Further information on storage conditions	:	<** Phrase language not available: [EN] CUST - Z99.00000000038 **>
Storage period	:	12 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
HDI oligomers, isocyanurate	28182-81-2	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (as -NCO)	GB EH40
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., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.			
HDI oligomers, isocyanurate	28182-81-2	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 (as -NCO)	GB EH40
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-			

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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
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
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.			
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	822-06-0	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 (as -NCO)	GB EH40
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., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.			
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	822-06-0	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 (as -NCO)	GB EH40
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 surveil-			

	lance., 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.

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
	822-06-0	urinary diamine: 1µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post task	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

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

hexamethylene-di-isocyanate : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term local effects
Value: 0.035 mg/m3

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 275 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 concen-

tration 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	:	colourless
Odour	:	characteristic
pH	:	not applicable
Melting point/range	:	not applicable
Boiling point/boiling range	:	126.3 °C (7.6 hPa)
Flash point	:	29 °C Method: ISO 1523, closed cup Setaflash
Lower explosion limit	:	1.4 %(V) (25 °C)
Vapour pressure	:	6.4 hPa (20 °C)
		44 hPa (50 °C)
Density	:	1.065 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: ISO 2811-1
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	immiscible
Auto-ignition temperature	:	250 °C
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	20 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: ISO 2555
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20 mm2/s (40 °C)

Oxidizing properties : No data available

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

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Isocyanates

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 10 - 20 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

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

hexamethylene-di-isocyanate:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (rat): 738 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (rat): 0.31 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (rabbit): 593 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (rat): 8,532 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (rat): 35.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (rat): 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Result: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

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:

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

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:

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
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 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

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia): 408 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

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 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

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
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

R10	Flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R23	Toxic by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R42/43	May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact.
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

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further information

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