TOTAL 8

Version 1.0 MSDS Number: H53672 Revision Date: 28.07.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : TOTAL 8

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Bodywork repair putty.

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.
Flammable liquids	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1, Auditory system	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

Flammable	R10: Flammable.
Harmful	R20: Harmful by inhalation.
	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	R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

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.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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:

styrene

Additional Labelling:

EUH208 May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains: cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

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.
No information available.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (%)
styrene	100-42-5 202-851-5 01-2119457861-32	R10 Repr.Cat.3; R63 Xn; R20-R48/20 Xi; R36/38	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Acute Tox.4; H332 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE1; H372	>= 12.5 - < 20
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7 205-250-6 01-2119524678-29	N; R50/53-R62-R43-R66	Eye Irrit.2; H319 Skin Sens.1; H317 Repr.1; H361f Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

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

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

Treatment	:	No information available.

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.

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.

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. 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 container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

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
Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	Talc	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 mg/m3	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, Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica., 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				
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	100 ppm 430 mg/m3	GB EH40
styrene	100-42-5	STEL	250 ppm 1,080 mg/m3	GB EH40

styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	
styrene	100-42-5	STEL	40 ppm 170 mg/m3	
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	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			
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	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			
titanium dioxide	titanium	TWA (inhalable	10 mg/m3	GB EH40

	dioxide	dust)		
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			
titanium dioxide	titanium dioxide	TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	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			
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 (Cobalt)	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., 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., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used, Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.

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

styrene	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 85 mg/m3
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term local effects Value: 0.2351 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	:	paste
Colour	:	white
Odour	:	characteristic
pH	:	not applicable
Melting point/range	:	not applicable
Boiling point/boiling range	:	126.3 °C (7.6 hPa)
Flash point	:	32 °C Method: ISO 1523, closed cup Setaflash
Upper explosion limit	:	6.4 %(V) (25 °C)
Lower explosion limit	:	1.1 %(V) (25 °C)
Vapour pressure	:	4.8 hPa (20 °C) 33 hPa (50 °C)
Density	:	1.13 g/cm3 (20 °C) Method: ISO 2811-1
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	immiscible
Auto-ignition temperature	:	478 °C

Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic : 5,500,000 mPa.s (20 °C)
Method: ISO 2555

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 : Strong acids and oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon monoxide

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

Components:

styrene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (rat): 2,650 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (rat): 11.8 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (rabbit): 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (rat): 3,129 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (rat): 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

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

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 1.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 9 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia): 4.7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Fish): 175 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Algae): 0.14 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:

Environmental fate and pathways	:	No data available
Additional ecological information	:	There is no data available for this product.

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Not dangerous goods

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

Volatile organic compounds : 25 g/l

Directive 2004/42/EC : Body filler/stopper (250 g/l)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

R10	Flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R62	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful 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.