SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: Distillates (petroleum), vacuum

EC No. 274-685-1

Index No. 649-038-00-5

REACH registration No. 01-2119485967-14-0004

CAS No. 70592-78-8

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

Identified uses: Feedstock for fuel

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer:

Public Company *ORLEN Lietuva*
Juodeikiai Vill., LT-89467 Mažeikiai Distr. Municipality, Lithuania
Phone: (370) 443 92121
Fax: (370) 443 92525
E-mail: info@orlenlietuva.lt

1.4. Emergency Phone Number

Public Company ORLEN Lietuva (24/7): +370 443 92510
Poison Center. In case of poisoning (24/7): +370 52 362052

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of a Substance

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Acute Tox. 4, H332
Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Repr. 2, H361
Carc. 1B, H350
STOT RE 2, H373
Aquatic Acute 1, H400
Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M factor = 1)

2.2. Label elements

Signal word:

Danger

Hazard pictograms

GHS02 GHS08 GHS07 GHS09

Hazard statements:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P260: Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

Additional labelling requirements:
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.3. Other hazards
No hydrocarbon structures are present in the product that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (PBT) in accordance with the criteria established by REACH Annex XIII.
For professional use only, except for the use as fuel.

Additional information:
For the full text of Hazard Statements and Precautionary Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances
Name of the Substance: Distillates (petroleum), vacuum

EC No. 274-685-1

CAS No. 70592-78-8

Index No. 649-038-00-5

REACH registration No. 01-2119485967-14-0004

3.1.1 Components according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Component Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration, % (w/w)
Non-aromatic hydrocarbons	no data	no data	97.5
Mono-aromatic hydrocarbons	no data	no data	2.1
Di-aromatic hydrocarbons	no data	no data	0.3
Tri-aromatic hydrocarbons and higher	no data	no data	0.1

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures
General Information
Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

Inhalation
Symptoms: irritation of the respiratory tract due to excess fume, mists or vapour exposure.

If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep a t rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
If the casualty is unconscious and:
- not breathing, ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical assistance.
- breathing, place in the recovery position and keep the head below the level of the torso. Administer oxygen if necessary.

Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult.
If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H_2S:
- rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.
- remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible.
- immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased.
- Provision of oxygen may help.
- Obtain medical advice for further treatment.

Skin contact
Symptoms: reddening, irritation in case of repeated or prolonged exposure.
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear and dispose of safely. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents for washing of contaminated skin. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists.
When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur. If high-pressure injuries occur, immediately seek professional medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
For minor thermal burns: Cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. However, body hypothermia must be avoided. Do not put ice on the burn. Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them.
Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns

Eye Contact
Symptoms: slight irritation (unspecific). May cause burns when in contact with high temperature product.
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.
If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.

Ingestion
Symptoms: few or no symptoms expected. If any, nausea and diarrhea might occur.
Do not induce vomiting. Ask for medical assistance. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Inhalation of high concentrations of smoke, mist or vapor may cause irritation of respiratory tract. Skin contact - reddening, irritation in case of repeated or prolonged exposure. Eye contact: slight irritation (unspecific). May cause skin or eye burns when in contact with high temperature product. If swallowed, few or no symptoms may occur. Symptoms may cause nausea and diarrhea.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media

- Foam (specifically trained personnel only),
- Water fog (specifically trained personnel only),
- Dry chemical powder,
- Carbon dioxide,
- Inert gases (subject to regulations),
- Sand or earth.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustion Products

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

If sulfur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H_2S and SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

Specific Hazards

This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3. Protective Equipment for Firefighters

In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons.

NOTE: gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use.

If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated.

Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.

Respiratory protection: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours or a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

Stop or contain leak at the source if safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with released material. Stay upwind. In case of large spillages, alert residents in downwind areas. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares).

In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of H_2S around the spilled product is suspected or proved, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training.

If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Spillages on to Land

Stop or contain leak at the source if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers, waterways or other bodies of water. If necessary, dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Let hot product cool down naturally. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit fire risk. Do not use direct jets.
When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

Spillages on Water or at Sea

Stop or contain leak at the source if safe to do so. Product less dense than water: In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Large quantities spilled to open waters shall be contained, if possible, using floating barriers or other mechanical means.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Spillages on to Land

Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials. Collect free product with suitable means. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.
In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat this in accordance with local regulations.

Spillages on Water or at Sea

Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.
Product which is denser than water will sink to the bottom, and usually no intervention will be feasible. If possible, collect the product and contaminated materials with mechanical means, and store/dispose of according to relevant regulations. In special situations (to be assessed on case-by case basis, according to expert judgement and local conditions), excavations of trenches on the bottom to collect the product, or burying the product with sand may be a feasible option.

Additional information

NOTE: The recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken.
Concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) in tanks may reach hazardous values in case of prolonged storage. This situation is especially relevant for those operations which involve direct exposure to the vapours in the tank.
Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which are unlikely to entail exposure to dangerous concentrations. As H_2S has a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces. In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 8 for Exposure controls/personal protection. See section 13 for Disposal considerations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding explosive atmospheres, and handling and storage facilities of flammable products, are followed.

A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H_2S in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with the product.

Avoid release to the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Handling

Take precautionary measures against static electricity.

The product must be transported using hermetic mobile tanks suitable for the transport of flammable liquids. Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment.

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapours.

Avoid contact with skin. Precautions should be taken to avoid skin burns when handling hot product. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required.

Storage

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground and water pollution in case of leaks or spills.

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability.

Store separately from oxidizing agents.

Recommended and unsuitable materials for storage facilities

Recommended materials: for containers (tanks), or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable materials: some synthetic materials may not be suitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Container advice if the product is supplied in containers

Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Keep containers tightly closed and properly labeled.
Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

Additional Information

Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplace and should never be kept inside the pockets.
Keep away from food and beverages. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
Product is used as feedstock for fuel.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters
Exposure Limits
Observe national occupational exposure limits. In case such limits are not established, the recommended exposure limit value (TWA) is 300 mg/m^3.

8.2. Exposure controls
8.2.1 Technical measures
Mitigate the exposure using closed systems and ensuring sufficient general and local ventilation.
Restrict access, if exposure is expected. Ensure staff training. Avoid contact with skin. Mitigate risks by wearing suitable gloves (tested as per EN374) and overalls to avoid skin contact; use respiratory protection where potential exposure is identified. Clean immediately if spilled.
Perform periodic verification of product concentrations in ambient air and adjust to minimum permitted level.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment:
Respiratory protection
If during operations the exposure to large amounts of product vapour and gas is inevitable, then suitable respiratory protective equipment should be applied (e.g. acc. to EN 14387). For work inside vessels or other confined spaces **do not** use filtering masks, choosing instead the special self-contained protective equipment. Respiratory protection equipment should be selected and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and requirements established by law.

Eye Protection
Wear safety goggles if eye contact may occur (e.g. according to EN 166).

Skin and Body Protection
Hand Protection
Use oil product resistant gloves (tested and compliant to EN374). Wash immediately in case of skin contact.
Other Protection
Wear protective clothes (according to EN 465) and other protection equipment. Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained.

Special Hygienic Recommendations
Comply with personal hygiene requirements. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Wash immediately in case of skin contact.

8.2.3 Environmental Impact Control
To ensure the compliance of ventilation and process equipment with requirements of environmental legislation, emissions of such equipment are subject to verification. In some cases vapour filtering

installations or process equipment modifications may be necessary for the reduction of emission to allowed limit.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) appearance	liquid.
b) odour	specific odour.
c) odour threshold	no data.
d) pH	insignificant information.
e) melting point/freezing point	less than 30 ^{o}C.
f) initial boiling point and boiling range	350 – 380 ^{o}C.
g) flash point	242 ^{o}C.
h) evaporation rate	no data.
i) flammability (solids, gas)	not classified.
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not applicable.
k) vapour pressure	0.02 – 0.791 kPa (120 °C).
l) vapour density	no data.
m) relative density	0.89 – 0.94 kg/m^3 (15 ^{o}C).
n) solubility(ies)	not applicable.
o) partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not applicable.
p) auto-ignition temperature	220 – 550 ^{o}C.
r) viscosity	9.754 mm^2/s (100 ^{o}C).
s) explosive properties	non-explosive.
t) oxidising properties	non-oxidising agent.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity
No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable at ambient temperature.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
High ambient temperature.
Avoid electrostatic discharges and other ignition sources.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, resins, plastics.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition products vary depending on conditions.

Partial decomposition produces fume, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other harmful gases. Concentration of toxic gas in a confined space or premises may reach a hazardous limit.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Sources of Exposure

Product may affect human body through skin, if inhaled and swallowed.

a) acute toxicity

Experimental acute toxicity data:

Oral LD_{50} 4320 mg/kg,
Inhalation LC_{50} 4100 mg/m^3,
Dermal LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg.

b) skin corrosion/irritation

In vivo skin irritation: Not irritant.

c) serious eye damage/irritation

In vivo eye irritation: Not irritant.

d) respiratory/skin sensitisation

Skin sensitization: No evidence of skin sensitization.

e) germ cell mutagenicity

The test is positive for S. typhimurium TA 98

f) carcinogenity

May cause cancer.

g) reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging unborn child.

h) STOT (single exposure)

May cause irritation of respiratory tract or eyes.

i) STOT (repeated exposure)

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Target organs: blood, thymus and liver.

j) aspiration hazard

Risk of aspiration if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Long term and chronic toxicity

Experimental acute toxicity data:

Repeated short term exposure to skin NOAEL 1.06 mg/kg,

Acute Toxicity

Inhalation of vapor slightly irritates eyes and respiratory tract. Liquid product in contact with eyes may cause transient flushing or redness. Liquid product in contact with skin may cause slight irritation and dehydration. Hot product in contact with eyes or on skin causes thermal burns.
Ingestion of small amounts is unlikely to cause adverse effects, but higher amounts may cause nausea and diarrhea. If swallowed, there is a risk of aspiration.

Chronic Toxicity

Prolonged or repeated product contact with skin may cause dermatitis and other skin conditions including skin cancer. Product vapors may contain polycyclic arenas, so prolonged inhalation of vapors and gases is hazardous and may cause diseases, including lung cancer.

NOTE: Handling this product under usual conditions causes no toxic hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to aquatic life. Oxygen transfer can also be impaired due to the formed film.
Experimental Data:
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EL_{50} 0.22 mg/l, 48 h,
Acute toxicity to aquatic algae ErL_{50} 0.32 mg/l, 72 h, NOELR 0.05 mg/l (based on growth rate)
Acute toxicity to fish LL_{50} 79 mg/l, 96 h,
Chronic toxicity to fish NOEL 0.1 mg/l,
Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates based on growth rate and reproduction NOELR 0.27 mg/l, 21 d.,
Toxicity to microorganisms EL_{50} > 1000 mg/l, 72 h, NOEL 14.91 mg/l.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
UVCB hydrocarbon. Standard tests are intended for individual ingredients and are not suitable for composite substance.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
UVCB hydrocarbon. Standard tests are intended for individual ingredients and are not suitable for composite substance.

12.4 Mobility in soil
UVCB hydrocarbon. Standard tests are intended for individual ingredients and are not suitable for composite substance.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
The product contains no hydrocarbon structures deemes PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects
Avoid release to the environment.
No significant toxicity.

SECTION 13. WASTE MANAGEMENT

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Waste disposed of by decontamination in accordance with national requirements and local regulations or via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note hazards arising from waste, and undertake required safety measures when handling it. Personnel involved in waste handling should wear personal protective equipment.
Empty storage tanks and railway tank cars may contain product residues; therefore, warning labels are to be retained as a guide to the safe tank handling and waste disposal. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour.
DO NOT weld, solder or otherwise repair empty cylinders or tanks without proper preparation.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number	3256
14.2 UN proper shipping name	UN 3256, ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), vacuum)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3

Label(s)	3

Hazard identification number (HIN)	30
EmS number	F-E, S-D
Tunnel restriction code	D/E
14.4. Packing group:	III
14.5. Risks for environment	Environmentally hazardous
Sea pollutant	Yes
14.6 Special precautions for user	Caution! Flammable liquid substances

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
No data.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

In Lithuania:

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Commission Regulation (EU) 453/2010; Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Chemical Substances and Preparations (*Official Gazette*, 2000, No 36-987; 2004, No116-4329; 2005, No 79-2846; 2006, No 65-2381; 2008, No 76-3000; 2010, No 145-7434; 2010, No 157-7967; 2012, No 132-6648; Registry of Legal Acts, No 2015-11085); Law on Packing and Packing Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette*, 2001, No 85-2968; 2005, No 86-3206; 2008, No 71-2699; 2011, No 138-6526; 2012, No 6-191; 2013, No 110-5429; 2013, Registry of Legal Acts, No 2014-00038; No 2014-05579; No 2016- -00088); Lithuanian Hygiene Standard HN 23:2011 'Occupational Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances. General requirements for measurement and exposure assessment' approved by 1 September 2011 Order No V-824/A1-389 of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Social Security and Labour (*Official Gazette*, 2011, No 38-1804).

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessment has been conducted.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This safety data sheet has been updated in order to comply with Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
EC	EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) or ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances)
EL_{50}	Effective loading rate resulting in 50% effect
EN	European standard of European Committee for Standardization
EU	European Union

IBC Code	International Code for Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk
UN	United Nations
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration for 50 % percent of test organisms
LD_{50}	Lethal dose for 50 % percent of test organisms (median lethal dose)
LL_{50}	Lethal load for 50 % of the test organisms
LR	Republic of Lithuania
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NOAEL	No observed adverse effect level
NOEL	No observed effect level
NOELR	No Observed Effect Loading Rates
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
REACH	Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
UVCB	Substance of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Hazard statements:
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P260: Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

Additional labelling requirements:
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Do not use the product for any purposes other than indicated in the manufacturer's information. During such use the user may be exposed to unforeseen hazards.

Should you have any questions or doubts regarding MSDS, its contents or any other concerns related to safety of the product, please contact us by e-mail: *info@orlenlietuva.lt*

NOTE: Information provided herein is considered to be accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information provided in this MSDS. Information provided herein serves only as guidelines for safe work, use, processing, storage, and waste handling. It cannot be considered as a warranty or statement of quality. This information applies only to the specific product and may not be suitable for use of the product in combination with any other substances or in any other manner contrary to that described in this document.
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