Dura - Autocote Thinners

Safety Data Sheet

According to Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021 and United Nations GHS revision 10
Issue date: 8/16/2023 Revision date: 8/20/2025 Supersedes: 2/21/2024 Version: 2.0

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

1.1. GHS product identifier

Product form	:	Mixture
Trade name	:	Dura - Autocote Thinners
Type of product	:	Solvent
Product code	:	THINA
Product group	:	Trade product

1.2. Other means of identification

No additional information available

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	:	For use with solvent based coatings as specified

1.4. Supplier's details

Manufacturer
Dura Paints (Pty) Ltd.
5 Wakefield Road; Founders View South.
P.O. Box 303
1610 Edenvale; Johannesburg – South Africa
T 011 452 5221
Contact: Lizel Rosemann

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number	:	079 494 2731 / 011 452 5221

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. GHS classification of the substance/mixture and any national or regional information

Classification according to the United Nations GHS

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 3	H316
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A	H350
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 2	H371
Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 1	H372
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard, Category 2	H401
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 2	H411

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects	:	Flammable liquid and vapour,May cause cancer,May cause genetic defects,Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child,Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure,May cause damage to organs,Causes mild skin irritation,May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways,Toxic to aquatic life,Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Labelling according to the United Nations GHS

Hazard pictograms (GHS ZA) :

Signal word (GHS ZA) : Danger

Hazardous ingredients : Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).]; Xylene; Toluene; Benzol; Naphtha [Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).]

Hazard statements (GHS ZA) : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
H340 - May cause genetic defects (Dermal, Inhalation)
H350 - May cause cancer (Dermal, Inhalation)
H361 - Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Dermal, Inhalation)
H371 - May cause damage to organs (bone marrow, liver, thymus) (Dermal, Inhalation)
H372 - Causes damage to organs (bone marrow, liver, thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation)
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS ZA) : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261 - Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapours.
P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P501 - Dispose of container to Recycling, according to local regulations.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P-statements for label (GHS-ZA) : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.; P102 - Keep out of reach of children.; P103 - Read carefully and follow all instructions.; P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.; P261 - Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapours.; P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.; P273 - Avoid release to the environment.; P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.; P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].; P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.; P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell; P501 - Dispose of container to Recycling, according to local regulations.; P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification or are not covered by the GHS

No additional information available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to the United Nations GHS
Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).]	CAS-No.: 8008-20-6	50 – 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).]	CAS-No.: 64741-77-1	0 – 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).]	CAS-No.: 64742-47-8	0 – 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil.]	CAS-No.: 68955-27-1	0 – 100	Flam. Liq. Not classified Carc. 1B, H350
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).]	CAS-No.: 64742-81-0	0 – 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Naphtha [Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).]	CAS-No.: 8030-30-6	0 – 100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).]	CAS-No.: 91770-15-9	0 – 90	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) STOT RE Not classified Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Naphthalene	CAS-No.: 91-20-3	≤ 3	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE Not classified Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to the United Nations GHS
ethylbenzene	CAS-No.: 100-41-4	≤ 2	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Xylene	CAS-No.: 1330-20-7	≤ 2	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. Not classified (Inhalation:vapour) Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 1, H370 STOT RE Not classified Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Cumene	CAS-No.: 98-82-8	≤ 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE Not classified Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Toluene	CAS-No.: 108-88-3	≤ 1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Cyclohexane	CAS-No.: 110-82-7	≤ 1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Acute Tox. Not classified (Inhalation:vapour) Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Benzol	CAS-No.: 71-43-2	≤ 0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

Self protection of the first-aider : First aid workers will be equipped with suitable personal protective equipment.

4.2. Most important symptoms/effect, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : None under normal conditions.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Irritation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : None under normal conditions.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Risk of lung oedema.

4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapour.
Explosion hazard : No direct explosion hazard.
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released.

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Fight fire from safe distance and protected location. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures : No open flames, no sparks, and no smoking. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Collect spillage. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Stop leak without risks if possible.
Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	:	Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container. Use explosion-proof equipment. Wear personal protective equipment. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Hygiene measures	:	Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.
Additional hazards when processed	:	Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures	:	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Storage conditions	:	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
Packaging materials	:	Store always product in container of same material as original container.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
RHCA - STEL/C	40 ppm
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
OEL TWA	435 mg/m³
	100 ppm
OEL STEL	545 mg/m³
	125 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
BEI	0.15 g/g creatinine Parameter: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: Ns (non-specific)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
OEL eight hour TWA	300 ppm
RHCA - STEL/C	200 ppm
Remark	SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers
OEL TWA	218 mg/m³
	50 ppm
OEL STEL	435 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Remark	Sk (Danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Xylenes
BEI	1.5 g/g creatinine Parameter: Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Cumene (98-82-8)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Cumene [isopropyl benzene]
RHCA - STEL/C	100 ppm
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Cumene (Isopropyl benzene)
OEL TWA	120 mg/m³
	25 ppm
OEL STEL	370 mg/m³
	75 ppm
Remark	Sk (Danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Naphthalene
OEL eight hour TWA	15 ppm
	75 mg/m³
RHCA - STEL/C	20 ppm 10 ppm
	50 mg/m³

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021 Government Notice. R: 1179
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Naphthalene
OEL TWA	50 mg/m³
	10 ppm
OEL STEL	75 mg/m³
	15 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904

Toluene (108-88-3)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Toluene
OEL eight hour TWA	150 ppm
	560 mg/m³
RHCA - STEL/C	40 ppm 50 ppm
	188 mg/m³
Remark	SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption) Sk
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021 Government Notice. R: 1179
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Toluene
OEL TWA	188 mg/m³
	50 ppm
OEL STEL	560 mg/m³
	150 ppm
Remark	Sk (Danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Toluene
BEI	0.02 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: blood - Sampling time: Prior to last shift of workweek 0.03 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift 0.3 mg/g creatinine Parameter: o-Cresol - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: B (background)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Benzol (71-43-2)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Maximum Limits)	
Local name	Benzene
RHCA - OEL	5 ppm

Benzol (71-43-2)	
RHCA - STEL/C	1 ppm
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A and 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Benzene
OEL TWA	3 mg/m³
	1 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Benzene
BEI	25 µg/g creatinine Parameter: S-phenylmercapturic acid (SPMA) - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: B (background) 500 µg/g creatinine Parameter: t,t-Muconic acid (ttMA) - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: B (background)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Cychlohexane
RHCA - STEL/C	200 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Cychlohexane
OEL TWA	340 mg/m³
	100 ppm
OEL STEL	1030 mg/m³
	300 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Materials for protective clothing :
Hand protection : Protective gloves
Eye protection : Safety glasses
Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing
Respiratory protection : [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
Personal protective equipment symbol(s)

8.4. Exposure limit values for the other components

No additional information available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Clear, colorless liquid.
Colour	:	Colourless
Odour	:	Aromatic solvent like odour
Odour threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
pH solution	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	:	No data available
Melting point	:	Not applicable
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	≤ 202 °C ASTM D86/D1078; Source: Supplier SDS
Flash point	:	≥ 34 °C IP 170; Source: Supplier SDS
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Vapour pressure	:	< 10 hPa Source: Supplier SDS
Vapour pressure at 50°C	:	No data available
Relative vapour density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	:	No data available
Density	:	> 0.765 – < 0.8 g/cm³ At 20 deg. C (ASTM D4052); Source: Supplier SDS
Relative gas density	:	No data available
Solubility	:	immiscible.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	< 5 mm²/s At 20 deg. C (ASTM D445); Source: Supplier SDS
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidising properties	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit	:	≈ 0.6 vol % Source: Supplier SDS
Upper explosion limit	:	≈ 6.5 vol % Source: Supplier SDS
Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Clear, colorless liquid.

9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes (supplemental)

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Flammable liquid and vapour.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1175 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.28 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), 95% CL: 0,42 -

Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).] (64741-77-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 4300 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	≈ 4.1 mg/l mg/l air; Source: ECHA

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-47-8)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1175 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LD50 dermal	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.28 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), 95% CL: 0,42 -

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	≈ 3500 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat
LD50 dermal rat	≥ 3500 mg/kg bodyweight ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 3523 – < 6631 mg/kg bodyweight XYLENE : ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	12126 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: male, Remarks on results: other:
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	≥ 27.124 mg/l XYLENE : ECHA

Cumene (98-82-8)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2260 – < 2700 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 0.4 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: other:, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.1300 (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).] (91770-15-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1175 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.28 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), 95% CL: 0,42 -

Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil.] (68955-27-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 4320 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: OECD Guideline 434 (Acute Dermal Toxicity - Fixed Dose Procedure)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	≥ 4.1 mg/l Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LD50 oral rat	5580 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	> 20 mg/l Source: ECHA

Benzol (71-43-2)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 43.767 mg/l Source: ECHA

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 32.88 mg/l/4h Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-81-0)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1175 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-81-0)	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.28 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), 95% CL: 0,42 -

Naphtha [Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).] (8030-30-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.61 mg/l Source: ECHA

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes mild skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects (Dermal, Inhalation).

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer (Dermal, Inhalation).

Toluene (108-88-3)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Dermal, Inhalation).

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 3000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 415 [One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study (before 9 October 2017)]

Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).] (64741-77-1)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 3000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-47-8)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 3000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 415 [One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study (before 9 October 2017)]

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	50 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:
LOAEL (animal/female, F1)	450 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	120 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).] (91770-15-9)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 3000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 415 [One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study (before 9 October 2017)]

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-81-0)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 3000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 415 [One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study (before 9 October 2017)]

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Dermal, Inhalation).

STOT-single exposure : May cause damage to organs (bone marrow, liver, thymus) (Dermal, Inhalation).

Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).] (64741-77-1)	
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas)	≈ 0.88 mg/l Source: ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LOAEL (oral, rat)	≈ 150 mg/kg bodyweight XYLENE : ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat)	≈ 250 mg/kg bodyweight XYLENE : ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas)	> 450 – < 1800 ppmv/4h XYLENE : 12H : ECHA
STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) (Inhalation).

Cumene (98-82-8)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

Toluene (108-88-3)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure : Causes damage to organs (bone marrow, liver, thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation).

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≈ 165 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	> 750 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	≈ 495 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	< 1 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	750 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).] (64741-77-1)	
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	≈ 30 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	> 1.171 mg/l Source: ECHA
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-47-8)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	> 750 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	> 495 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	750 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	75 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 407 (Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation, Dermal).

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	150 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents), Guideline: EPA OPP 82-1 (90-Day Oral Toxicity)

Cumene (98-82-8)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	≥ 535.8 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	400 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	0.011 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OPP 82-4 (90-Day Inhalation Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day Study)
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	200 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).] (91770-15-9)	
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	750 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)

Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil.] (68955-27-1)	
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	> 0.01 – < 1 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	> 1 – < 106 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≈ 1250 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas, 90 days)	≈ 2.261 mg/l Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	≥ 625 mg/kg bodyweight/day
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	> 2.261 – < 4.71 mg/l Source : ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≈ 625 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas, 90 days)	1.131 – 2.355 mg/l Air, Source: ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	2.355 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: EU Method B.29 (Sub-Chronic Inhalation Toxicity:90-Day Study)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Benzol (71-43-2)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≥ 25 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	≈ 100 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-81-0)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	> 750 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	> 495 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	750 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Naphtha [Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).] (8030-30-6)	
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	> 1402 mg/l Source: ECHA

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Dura - Autocote Thinners	
Viscosity, kinematic	< 5 mm²/s At 20 deg. C (ASTM D445); Source: Supplier SDS

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short–term (acute) : Toxic to aquatic life.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic) : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	5.1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Menidia menidia
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	5.4 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	4.9 mg/l Test organisms (species): Skeletonema costatum
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	3.6 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
EC50 96h - Algae [2]	7.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Skeletonema costatum
LOEC (chronic)	1.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia Duration: '7 d'
NOEC (chronic)	0.96 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia Duration: '7 d'
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 3.4 mg/l Fresh water algae : ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 2.6 – < 9.6 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≥ 10.389 mg/l Source: Echa
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 4.6 – < 4.9 mg/l XYLENE : Aquatic Algae : ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	3.16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC chronic fish	> 1.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) Duration: '56 d'
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 0.44 mg/l XYLENE : Aquatic Algae 73H : ECHA

Cumene (98-82-8)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	≈ 4.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Cyprinodon variegatus
LC50 - Fish [2]	≈ 4.8 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≈ 2.14 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 - Crustacea [2]	≈ 2.45 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≈ 2.01 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	≈ 1.29 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
NOEC (chronic)	≈ 0.35 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC chronic fish	≈ 0.38 mg/l Test organisms (species): other: Duration: '28 d'
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 1.49 mg/l Source: ECHA

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1.6 – < 7.9 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	2.16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
NOEC (chronic)	0.59 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia pulex Duration: '125 d'
NOEC chronic fish	> 0.12 – < 0.37 mg/l Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	5.5 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.78 mg/l Source: ECHA
ErC50 algae	≥ 84 mg/l Source : ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	≥ 2.76 mg/l 7 Days - Source : ECHA
NOEC (chronic)	0.74 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia Duration: '7 d'
NOEC chronic fish	≥ 1.39 mg/l Source : ECHA
NOEC chronic crustacea	≈ 0.74 mg/l Source: ECHA

Benzol (71-43-2)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	≈ 5.3 mg/l Source: ECHA

Benzol (71-43-2)	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≈ 10 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≈ 100 mg/l Freshwater algae; Source: ECHA
NOEC chronic fish	≈ 0.8 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 34 mg/l Freshwater algae; Source: ECHA

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 4.53 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≥ 0.9 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≥ 4.42 mg/l Fresh water algae - Source : ECHA
NOEC chronic algae	≥ 0.925 ppm freshwater algae - Source : ECHA

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Dura - Autocote Thinners	
Persistence and degradability	Rapidly degradable

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
Persistence and degradability	

Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C10 through C18, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).] (64741-77-1)	
Persistence and degradability	

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-47-8)	
Persistence and degradability	

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Persistence and degradability	

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Persistence and degradability	
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	> 2.56 – < 2.91 g O_2/g substance

Cumene (98-82-8)	
Persistence and degradability	

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Persistence and degradability	

Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).] (91770-15-9)	
Persistence and degradability	

Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil.] (68955-27-1)	
Persistence and degradability	

Toluene (108-88-3)	
Persistence and degradability	

Benzol (71-43-2)	
Persistence and degradability	

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	
Persistence and degradability	

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).] (64742-81-0)	
Persistence and degradability	

Naphtha [Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).] (8030-30-6)	
Persistence and degradability	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Dura - Autocote Thinners	
Bioaccumulative potential	No additional information available

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	> 3.03 – < 3.6 @ 20 °C and pH 7.84 : ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 3.155 – < 3.16 XYLENE @ 20 °C : ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	> 3.12 – < 3.2 XYLENE @ 20 °C and pH 7: ECHA

Cumene (98-82-8)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 3.55 @ 20 °C; Source: ECHA

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	≈ 3.7 At 25 °C; Source: ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 3.4 At 25 °C and pH 7 - 7.5; Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	2.73 Source: HSDB

Benzol (71-43-2)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	≈ 2.13 @ 20 °C; Source: ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 2.13 @ 25 °C and pH 7; Source: ECHA

Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	≈ 167 l/kg ww Source : ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	≈ 3.44 @ 20 °C Source : ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 3.44 @ 25 °C and pH 7 Source : ECHA

12.4. Mobility in soil

Dura - Autocote Thinners	
Mobility in soil	No additional information available

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient (Log Koc)	≈ 1331 at 20°C : ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient (Log Koc)	≈ 537 XYLENE: @ 20 °C : ECHA

12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone : Not classified
Other adverse effects : No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Sewage disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Additional information : Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container. Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with SANS / UN RTDG / IMDG / IATA

SANS	UN RTDG	IMDG	IATA
14.1. UN number			
1268	1268	1268	1268
14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	Not applicable	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
Transport document description			
Not applicable	UN 1268	UN 1268 PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, III, MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	UN 1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, III, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
3	Not applicable	3	3
	 Not applicable		
14.4. Packing group, if applicable			
III	Not applicable	III	III
14.5. Environmental hazards			
Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes Marine pollutant : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes
No supplementary information available			

14.6. Special precautions for user

SANS

Special provisions (SANS)	:	223
Limited quantities (SANS)	:	5 L
Excepted quantities (SANS)	:	E1
Packagings, large packagings and IBCs Packing instructions (SANS)	:	P001, IBC03, LP01
Portable tank and bulk containers instructions (SANS)	:	T4
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (SANS)	:	TP1, TP29

UN RTDG

No data available

IMDG

Special provisions (IMDG)	:	223, 955
Limited quantities (IMDG)	:	5 L
Excepted quantities (IMDG)	:	E1
Packing instructions (IMDG)	:	P001, LP01
IBC packing instructions (IMDG)	:	IBC03
Tank instructions (IMDG)	:	T4
Tank special provisions (IMDG)	:	TP1, TP29
EmS-No. (Fire)	:	F-E - FIRE SCHEDULE Echo - NON-WATER-REACTIVE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
EmS-No. (Spillage)	:	S-E - SPILLAGE SCHEDULE Echo - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, FLOATING ON WATER
Stowage category (IMDG)	:	A
Properties and observations (IMDG)	:	Immiscible with water.

IATA

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA)	:	E1
PCA Limited quantities (IATA)	:	Y344
PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA)	:	10L
PCA packing instructions (IATA)	:	355
PCA max net quantity (IATA)	:	60L
CAO packing instructions (IATA)	:	366
CAO max net quantity (IATA)	:	220L
Special provisions (IATA)	:	A3
ERG code (IATA)	:	3L

14.7. Transport in bulk according to IMO instructions

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. National regulations

15.1.1. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993

Prohibited Hazardous Chemical Agents
Not regulated

15.2. Safety, health, and environmental national regulations specific for the product

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	:	16/08/2023
Revision date	:	20/08/2025
Supersedes	:	21/02/2024

Section	Changed item	Comments
1.2	Recommended use	**Added**
2	Precautionary statements (GHS ZA)	**Modified**
2	Hazard statements (GHS ZA)	**Modified**
2	Hazard pictograms (GHS ZA)	**Modified**
2.1	Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects	**Modified**
2.1	Classification (GHS UN)	**Modified**
3	Composition/information on ingredients	**Modified**
4	First-aid measures after skin contact	**Modified**
4	First-aid measures after inhalation	**Modified**
4	Self protection of the first-aider	**Added**
4	Symptoms/effects after skin contact	**Added**
4	Symptoms/effects after inhalation	**Added**
4	Symptoms/effects after eye contact	**Added**
5	General measures	**Added**
5.1	Unsuitable extinguishing media	**Added**
5.2	Explosion hazard	**Added**
5.3	Firefighting instructions	**Added**
6	Emergency procedures	**Modified**
6	Environmental precautions	**Modified**
6	Emergency procedures	**Added**
6	Protective equipment	**Added**
6	For containment	**Added**
7.1	Precautions for safe handling	**Modified**
7.1	Additional hazards when processed	**Added**
7.1	Hygiene measures	**Modified**
7.2	Packaging materials	**Added**
8.2	Personal protective equipment	**Added**
9	Density	**Added**
9	Boiling point	**Added**
9	Solubility	**Added**
9	Upper explosion limit	**Added**
9	Lower explosion limit	**Added**
9	Vapour pressure	**Added**
9	Viscosity, kinematic	**Modified**
9	Flash point	**Modified**
9	Relative density	**Removed**
11	ATE ZA (vapours)	**Removed**
12.1	Ecology - general	**Modified**

Section	Changed item	Comments
13	Additional information	**Modified**
13	Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	**Added**
13	Sewage disposal recommendations	**Added**
13	Regional waste regulation	**Added**

Full text of H-statements:	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs
H371	May cause damage to organs
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), South Africa (HCA)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.