

Revision nr. 5

Mastic 2000 Transparent Liquid

Dated 24/2/2015

Printed on 24/02/2015

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	Safety data sheet
SECTION 1. Identification of the subs	stance/mixture and of the company/undertaking
<b>1.1. Product identifier</b> Code: Product name	009MTRAS Mastic 2000 Transparent Liquid
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or m       Intended use     Polyesther mastic for	
<b>1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet</b> Name Full address District and Country	BELLINZONI S.R.L. Via Don Gnocchi, 4 20016 PERO (MI) Italia
	Tel. +39 02-33912133 Fax +39 02-33915224
e-mail address of the competent person	
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet Product distribution by	laboratorio@bellinzoni.com BELLINZONI S.r.I.
<b>1.4. Emergency telephone number</b> For urgent inquiries refer to	E.U.: Centro Antiveleni - Ospedale di Niguarda - Milano - Tel. +39 0266101029 U.S.A.: Chemtech +1.800.424.9300 International: +1.703.527.3887
SECTION 2. Hazards identification.	
2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.	
supplements). The product thus requires a safety datash	he provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and heet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. h and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

### 2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

H226
H361
H332
H372
H319
H315
H335

2.1.2. 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC Directives and following amendments and adjustments. Danger Symbols:

Xn R phrases: 10-20-36/38



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The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

### 2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains: STYRENE

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

**SECTION 3.** Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification. STYRENE	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
CAS. 100-42-5	30 - 40	R10, Xn R20, Xi R36/38, Note D	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Note D



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EC. 202-851-5 INDEX. 601-026-00-0 Reg. no. 01-2119457861-32

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet. T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

## **SECTION 4. First aid measures.**

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

### **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.**

### 5.1. Extinguishing media.

### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

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

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

#### **5.3. Advice for firefighters.** GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

### **SECTION 6.** Accidental release measures.

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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.



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The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

### **SECTION 7. Handling and storage.**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

### **SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.**

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure
	limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as
	amended).
Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.
OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive
	2000/39/EC.
TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2012

STYRENE

Threshold Limit Value.								
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min				
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
TLV-ACGIH		85	20	170	40			
WEL	UK	430	100	1080	250			
OEL	IRL	85	20	170	40			
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.								
Normal value for the terrestrial Normal value in fresh water Normal value in marine water Normal value for fresh water so Normal value for marine water	ediment sediment			0,2 0,028 0,028 0,614 0,0614		mg/kg mg/l mg/l mg/kg mg/kg	]	
Health - Derived no-effec		DMEL						
	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic



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Oral.			VND	2,1 mg/kg				
Inhalation. Skin.	182,75 mg/m3	174,25 mg/m3	VND VND	10,6 mg/m3 343 mg/kg	306 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	VND VND	85 mg/m3 406 mg/kg

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

TLV of solvent mixture: 85 mg/m3.

### 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

### **SECTION 9.** Physical and chemical properties.

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance Colour Odour Odour threshold. pH. Melting point / freezing point. Initial boiling point. Boiling range. Flash point. Evaporation Rate Flammability of solids and gases Lower inflammability limit. Upper inflammability limit. Upper explosive limit. Upper explosive limit. Upper explosive limit. Upper explosive limit. Vapour pressure. Vapour density Relative density. Solubility Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	dense liquid transparent characteristic of solvent Not available. Not available. 145 °C. Not available. 24 °C. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Sot available. Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.



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490 °C. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available.

### 9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) : 35,00 % - 395,00 g/litre. VOC (volatile carbon) : 32,26 % - 364,65 g/litre.

## **SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.**

### 10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use. STYRENE: polymerises readily above 65°C with risk of fire and explosion; added with an inhibitor that requires a small amount of dissolved oxygen at temperatures <25°C.

### 10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

#### The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

STYRENE: can react dangerously with peroxides and strong acids. May polymerise on contact with: aluminium trichloride, azobisisobutyronitrile, dibenzoyl peroxide, sodium. Risk of explosion on contact with: butyllithium, chlorosulphuric acid, diterbutyl peroxide, oxidising agents, oxygen.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

STYRENE: avoid oxidising agents, copper and strong acids; it dissolves various types of plastic materials, but not polychloroprene and polyvinyl alcohol.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

## **SECTION 11.** Toxicological information.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may reduce human fertility or because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may be toxic and damage the foetus development.

Acute effects: inhalation of this product is harmful.

Exposure symptoms may include: stinging and irritated eyes, mouth, nose, throat; cough, respiratory disorders, dizziness, headache, nausea and sickness. In the most serious cases, inhalation of this product may cause larynx and bronchial tube edema and irritation, chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema.

This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure and/or may accumulate inside the human body and is thus graded as dangerous.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory trait. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory trait. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: vapour inhalation may irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders. At higher concentrations it can also cause pulmonary edema. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

STYRENE: Acute toxicity following inhalation at 1000 ppm involves the central nervous system with headache and dizziness, lack of coordination; irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract occurs at 500 ppm concentrations. Chronic exposure produces depression of the Central and peripheral nervous system with loss of memory, headache and somnolence starting at 20 ppm; digestive disorders with nausea and loss of appetite; irritation of the respiratory tract with chronic bronchitis and dermatosis.



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STYRENE LD50 (Oral). 5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg Rat - OECD 402 LC50 (Inhalation). 11,8 mg/l/4h Rat

### **SECTION 12. Ecological information.**

12.1. Toxicity. Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

STYRENE: easily biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

STYRENE: no appreciable bioaccumulation potential (log Ko/w 1-3).

**12.4. Mobility in soil.** STYRENE: slightly mobile in soil.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

### **SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.**

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

### **SECTION 14. Transport information.**

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations. These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport: ADR/RID Class:	3 UN:	3269
Packing Group:	III	
Label:	3	
Nr. Kemler:		
Limited Quantity.	5 L	
Tunnel restriction code.	(E)	
Proper Shipping Name:	POLYESTER RESIN KIT	

### Carriage by sea (shipping):



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	IMO Class:		3	UN:	3269	
	Packing Group:					
	Label:		3			
	EMS:		F-E, S-D			
	Marine Pollutant.		NO			
	Proper Shipping Name:		POLYESTER R	ESIN KIT		
Transport			0		0000	
	IATA:		3	UN:	3269	
3	Packing Group:		III			
	Label:		3			
	Cargo:					
	Packaging instructions:		370	Maximum quantity:	10 Kg	
	Pass.:					
	Packaging instructions:		370	Maximum quantity:	10 Kg	
	Special Instructions:		A66, A163			
	Proper Shipping Name:		POLYESTER R	ESIN KIT		
Seveso ca	tegory.	6				
estrictions	relating to the product or o	contained substances	pursuant to Anne	x XVII to EC Regulation 1907/20	<u>06.</u>	
roduct. Point.		3 - 40				
ubstances	in Candidate List (Art. 59	REACH).				
one.						
ubstances	subject to authorisarion (A	Annex XIV REACH).				
one.						
ubstances	subject to exportation rep	orting pursuant to (EC	) Rea. 649/2012:			
lone.	(	<u></u> , <u>=</u>	, <u> </u>			
		Convention				
	subject to the Rotterdam	Convention:				
lone.						
Substances	subject to the Stockholm	Convention:				



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None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

## **SECTION 16. Other information.**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

R10	FLAMMABLE.
R20	HARMFUL BY INHALATION.
R36/38	IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration



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PEL: Predicted exposure level PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006 RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train TLV: Threshold Limit Value TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure. TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit VOC: Volatile organic Compounds vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation WGK: Water hazard classes (German). GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments 2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments 3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament 4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament 5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
Regulation (EC) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 8. Regulation (EC) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 9. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition 10. Handling Chemical Safety 11. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances 12. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet) 13. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology 14. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition 15. ECHA website Note for users: The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product. This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property. The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses. Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products. Changes to previous review: The following sections were modified:

01/02/03/06/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16.