SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to the Committee's Regulation (EU) 453/2010

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

1.1 Product identifier:

Trade name **Adhesive Upholsterer 65TZ** */Klej Tapicer 65TZ/*

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

Relevant identified uses for gluing polyurethane and polyester sponge and other upholstery materials in different combination with one another to green and lacquered wood as well as wood-based materials.

Uses advised against **-**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Zakłady Chemiczne „ANSER" Sp. z o.o.
ul. J. Conrada 7, 01-922 Warszawa
ph.: +48 22 663 70 73, fax: +48 22 669 01 22

E-mail address of the person responsible for the safety data sheet: reach@anser.pl

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

112 (24h)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the mixture

The mixture is classified as hazardous according to the Regulation of the European Council 1999/45/EC. F: R11; Xi: R38, R43, Xn; R48/20, Repro. Kat. 3; R62, R67, N; R51-53.

Harmful effects for human health

It is irritating and harmful to human health. It is irritating for the skin. May cause allergy in contact with the skin. Harmful via respiratory tract; it poses a serious health hazard in result of prolonged exposure. A likely risk of fertility impairment. Vapours may cause sleepiness and dizziness.

Harmful effects for the environment

Toxic to water organisms; may cause sustained negative changes in water environment.

Harmful effects related to physical-and-chemical properties

Liquid highly flammable. Vapours create explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air, they gather near surface of the ground and in lower parts of rooms. The product and its vapours may ignite from open flame, a sparkle or hot surface.

2.2. Elements of labelling

Warning symbols and signs:

F **Xn** **N**

F – Product highly flammable Xn – Harmful product N – Product hazardous for the environment

Expressions indicating the type of hazard (R):

20/21 – Harmful via respiratory tract and in contact with the skin.

36- Irritating to the eyes.

38 – Irritating to the skin.

40 – Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.

43 – May cause allergic reaction after contact with the skin.

48/20 - Harmful through the respiratory tract; poses a serious health hazard in result of prolonged exposure.

62 – Possible risk of fertility impairment.

65-Harmful; may damage lungs if swallowed.

66- Repeated exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

67 - Vapours may cause sleepiness and dizziness.

51-53 - Toxic to water organisms; may cause sustained negative changes in water environment.

10 – Easily flammable product.

11- Product highly flammable.

Expressions indicating safety measures (S):

2 - Keep away from children.

23 – Do not inhale vapours or spayed liquid.

51 – Use solely in well ventilated rooms.

36/37 – Wear appropriate protective clothes and appropriate protective gloves.

46 – In case of swallowing immediately consult the doctor – show the packaging or label.

29/35 – Do not dispose to the sewage system. Dispose of the product and its packaging in a safe manner.

Other:

Contains: Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen.

2.3. Other hazards

The substances contained in the mixture do not meet the criteria PBT and vPvB pursuant to schedule XIII of the REACH Directive.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Content % mass	Identifying numbers of substances	Classification acc. to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Classification acc. to directive 67/548/EEC
			Flam. Liq. 2; H225	F; R11

Light petroleum treated with hydrogen (oil); Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen	<60	CAS: 64742-49-0 WE: 265-151-9 Index no.: 649-328-00-1	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Repr. 2; H361 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 2; H 373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	Xn; R65 R67 Xn; R48/20 Xi; R38 Repro. Cat. 3; R62 N; R51/53
Methylene chloride	<20	CAS: 200-838-9 WE: 75-09-2 Index no.: 602-004-00-3	Carc. 2; H351	Canc. Cat 3; R40
Calaphony	<20	CAS: 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6, 73138-82-6 WE: 232-475-7, 232-484-6, 277-299-1 Index no.: 650-015-00-7	Skin Sens. 1; H317	R43
Acetone	<5	CAS: 67-64-1 WE: 200-662-2 Index no.: 606-001-00-8	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	F; R11, Xi; R36 R66, R67
Xylene	<5	CAS: 1330-20-7 WE: 215-535-7 Index no.: 601-022-00-9	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	R10, Xn; R20/21, Xi; R 38
Butylglicol	<5	CAS: 111-76-2 WE: 203-905-0 Index no.: 603-014-00-0	Acute Tox.4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Acute Tox.4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	R20/21/22 R36/38

The full wording of expressions describing hazard is given in sec. 16.

Numbers of appropriate registration:

Light petroleum treated with hydrogen (oil) *01-2119475133-43-XXXX.*

Acetone 01-2119471330-49-XXXX.

Other numbers not available.

SECTION 4: First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of exposure via respiratory tract

- Leave exposure area (or take the injured out of the exposure area).
- Assure peace and quite to the injured as well as access to fresh air.
- In case of breath arrest, give artificial respiration.

- In case of stifling, give oxygen.
- Assure medical assistance.

In case of exposure through contact with the skin

- Take off soiled clothing.
- Wash off with plenty of water (and soap if no irritation is visible).
- Consult the doctor in case of skin irritation.

In case of exposure through contact with the eyes

- Remove contact lenses.
- Do not use neutralizing preparations.
- Wash with plenty of cool water for about 15 minutes with the lids open (avoid strong water stream due to the risk of damaging the cornea mechanically)
- Consultation with an oculist is necessary.

In case of exposure via alimentary tract

- Do not provoke vomiting.
- Administer 200 ml of liquid paraffin.
- Do not let the injured drink milk, fat or alcohol to drink.
- Assure medical assistance immediately.

4.2. The most important acute and delayed symptoms and effects of exposure

Sickness, vomiting, headaches and dizziness, dried and cracked skin, irritated eye mucosa.

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

Decision as to the rescue procedure shall be taken by the doctor after careful examination of the condition of the injured.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures.

Proceed in line with the Fire Safety Instruction, if the recipient does not have one, the persons on the site shall be notified about the failure. All persons not participating in repairing the failure shall be removed from the area at risk. Evacuation shall be ordered if needed. Minor fires shall be put out with extinguishers on hand, in case of major fires, State Fire Service and the Police shall be notified.

5.1. Extinguishing media

Appropriate extinguishing media: extinguishing powders and foams, carbon dioxide, water – dispersed jets.

Inappropriate extinguishing media: compact water jets – the risk spreading the fire.

Minor fire: extinguish with carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam.

Major fire: Containers at risk of being affected by fire or high temperature shall be cooled with water from a safe distance; if possible, they shall be removed from the area at risk (risk of explosion).

5.2. Special risks related to the mixture

The product is highly flammable. Prevent leakage and extinguishing media and extinguishing water from getting to ground waters, potable water intakes and sewage system. Product of incomplete combustion may contain carbon oxides. Avoid inhaling combustion products.

5.3. Information for the fire services

The use of full protective clothing outfit and breathing apparatuses with independent oxygen inlet is recommended.

SECTION 6: Proceeding in the event of accidental release to the environment

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For persons not belonging to the personnel giving assistance

Limit access of outsiders to the emergency area until appropriate cleaning procedures have been completed. Do not inhale vapours. Avoid contact with the skin and eyes. Use personal protection means.

For persons giving assistance

Protect containers against overheating due to the risk of explosion. Announce an absolute ban on smoking and use of sparkling devices. Remove ignition sources. Use protective gloves and clothing in case of prolonged exposure and major leakage.

6.2. Precautions related to environment protection

Do not let the product get to the sewage system, ground or surface waters.

6.3. Methods and materials preventing the spread of contamination and aimed at removing contamination

- Protect drains.
- If possible, remove leakage (cut off liquid, place damaged packaging in a sealed protective container). In the event of a major leakage, the spot where liquid gathers shall be protected with an embankment, collected liquid shall be pumped out. Small volumes of spilled liquid shall be covered with a layer of non-flammable absorbing material (sand, soil), collected to a closed container and delivered for recycling or neutralization to competent units.

6.4. References to other sections

Personal protection means – section 8.

Waste shall be removed in line with the binding law provisions – section 13.

SECTION 7: Mixture handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

During usage observe basic principles of hygiene of work with chemical products: do not eat or drink, avoid contact with the product, inhaling dust, contaminating eyes and skin. During breaks at work wash hands. Do not use clothing contaminated with the product. Observe the principles of personal hygiene. Work clothes shall be made of natural materials. Assure effective ventilation so as not to exceed concentrations of dangerous substances above allowed limits (see section 8) and explosive concentrations of solvent vapours in the air. Announce an absolute ban on smoking and use of open fire. Do not use sparkling devices.

7.2. Conditions of safe storage including information on any mutual nonconformities

Store in original appropriately marked and tightly closed packaging in a warehouses, in dry, cool, shadowed and well ventilated locations, away from heat and ignition sources. Keep away from children. Shelf life – 12 months from production date.

Additional information n section 10.

7.3. Specific end uses

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection means

8.1. Control parameters

Allowed concentration in working environment: no data for the product. Below data are stated for its ingredients (Regulation of the Labour and Social Policy Minister of November 29th 2002 on the highest allowed concentrations and intensities of agents hazardous for the health in work environment, Journal of Laws 2002 No 217 item 1833 as amended).

Name of the substance	***NDS* [mg/m³]**	***NDSCh* [mg/m³]**	***NDSP* [mg/m³]**
n-hexane	72	-	-
Acyclic hexane saturated isomers excl. n-hexane	400	1,200	-
Methylene chloride	20	50	-
Acetone	600	1,800	-
Xylene	100	350	-
Butylglikol	98	200	

Hexane and its isomers are contained within low boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen.

Recommended monitoring procedures

PN-Z-04136-3:2003 Protection of air cleanness. Hexane content checks. Determining hexane presence at work posts with gas chromatography.

PN-Z-04057-01:1979 Protection of air cleanness. Acetone content checks. Determining acetone presence at work posts with gas chromatography and enhanced samples.

PN-Z-04116-01:1978 Protection of air cleanness. Xylene content checks. Determining xylene presence at work posts with gas chromatography and enhanced samples.

The Regulation of the Minister of Health of February 2, 20011 on inspecting and measuring agents posing a health hazard in a work environment (Journal of Laws of 2011 No. 33, item 166).

DNEL	**Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen**	
	employee	
Inhaling, chronic toxicity	93 mg/m³	Inhaling, chronic toxicity
Skin, chronic toxicity	13 mg/kg body mass/day	Skin, chronic toxicity
Ingestion, chronic toxicity	-	Ingestion, chronic toxicity

DNEL	**Methylene chloride**	
	employee	*consumer*
Inhaling, acute toxicity	706 mg/m^3	353 mg/m^3
Inhaling, chronic toxicity	353 mg/m^3	88.3 mg/m^3
Skin, chronic toxicity	4,750 mg/kg body mass/day	-
Ingestion, chronic toxicity	-	0.06 mg/kg body mass/day

PNEC	**Methylene chloride**
fresh water	0.54 mg/l
sea water	0.194 mg/l
sediment fresh and sea water	0.972 mg/kg
soil	0.349 mg/kg
waste treatment plants	26 mg/l

Acetone DSB: 30 mg acetone/l – in a urine sample taken on a one-of occasion at the end of a day exposure on any day.
Xylene DSB: 0.75 g methylhipur acid /g creatinine – in a urine sample taken on a one-of occasion at the end of a day exposure on any day.

DNEL	**Acetone**	
	employee	*consumer*
Inhaling, acute toxicity	2.420 mg/m^3	Inhaling, acute toxicity
Inhaling, chronic toxicity	1,210 mg/m^3	Inhaling, chronic toxicity
Skin, chronic toxicity	186 mg/kg body mass/day	Skin, chronic toxicity
Ingestion, chronic toxicity	-	Ingestion, chronic toxicity

PNEC	**Acetone**
fresh water	10.6 mg/l
sea water	1.06 mg/l
sediment fresh and sea water	30.4 mg/kg sediment
soil	29.5 mg/kg soil
waste treatment plants	100 mg/l

DNEL	**Butylglicol**	
	employee	*consumer*

Inhaling, acute toxicity	663 mg/m^3	426 mg/m3
Inhaling, chronic toxicity	98 mg/kg	49 mg/kg
Skin, chronic toxicity	89 mg/kg/d	44.5 mg/kg/d
Ingestion, chronic toxicity	75 mg/kg/d	38 mg/kg/d

PNEC	**Butylglicol**
fresh water	8.8 mg/l
sea water	8.8 mg/l
sediment fresh and sea water	8.14 mg/l
soil	2.8 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure control

Applied technical protection measures

Information provided in section 7.

Personal protection measures:

Eyes or face protection: protective glasses or goggles.

- hand protection: protective gloves resistant to organic solvents (e.g. gloves made of butyl caoutchouc or nitric rubber, vitone, chloroprene or natural caoutchouc).

- other: protective clothing from coated materials in anti-electrostatic version.

Respiratory protection: at risk of exposure use masks with organic vapours absorbers (type AX).

Thermal risks: does not apply.

Environment exposure protection

Mixture shall not access ground waters, sewage or soil.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information about general physical and chemical properties

- Form: pink liquid
- Odour: characteristic
- Odour threshold

Methylene chloride	200 ppm
Acetone	47.5 mg/m^3
Xylene	0.9 - 9 mg/m^3

- pH: nie dotyczy
- pH: does not apply
- Melting/solidification point

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	<-20^{0}C
Acetone	- 94.8^{0}C
Xylene	-50^{0}C
Calaphony	75 - 81^{0}C
Butylglicol	-75^{0}C

- Boiling temperature

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	64 - 95^{0}C
Methylene chloride	40^{0}C
Acetone	56.05 – 56.5^{0}C
Xylene	130-140^{0}C
Butylglicol	168-172 ^{0}C

- Flash point >0^{0}C
- Evaporation rate no data
- Flammability (of solid substance, gas) does not apply
- Lower explosive/combustion limit

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	1.2% volume
Methylene chloride	14 % volume
Acetone	2.5% volume
Butylglicol	1.1% volume

- Upper explosive/combustion limit

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	8.3 % volume
Acetone	14.3% volume
Butylglicol	10.6% volume

- Vapour pressure

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	ca. 43 kPa at 40^{0}C
Acetone	240 kPa at 20^{0}C

- Vapour density

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	2.97 (air = 1)

- Relative density ca. 0.8 g/cm^3
- Solubility not soluble in water, dissolves in organic solvents
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water no data
- Self-ignition temperature

Low-boiling petroleum fraction	>223^{0}C
Methylene chloride	556^{0}C
Acetone	465^{0}C
Xylene	560^{0}C

- Decomposition temperature no data
- Viscosity 950±50mPa*s
- Explosive properties does not apply
- Oxidizing properties no data

9.2. Other information

No data.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is not reactive under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Unknown.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

High temperature, open flame, ignition sources, electric sparkle.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Do not occur under normal conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity: no data for the product. Below data are stated for its ingredients:

Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen

Low toxic substance

LD50 (rat, orally)	> 16,750 mg/kg
LC50 (inhalation, rat)	> 259,354 mg/m^3/ 4h
LD50 (skin, rabbit)	> 3,350 mg/kg

Methylene chloride

LD50 (rat, orally)	> 2,000 mg/kg
LC50 (inhalation, rat)	> 259,354 mg/m^3/ 4h
LD50 (skin, rabbit)	> 3,350 mg/kg

Acetone

LD50 (rat, orally) 5,800 mg/kg

LC50 (inhalation, rat) 76,000 mg/m^3/4h

LD50 (rabbit, guinea pig, skin) 7,400 mg/kg

Butylglicol

LD50 (rat, orally) 200-2000 mg/kg

LD50 (rat, orally) 400-2000 mg/kg
LC50 (rat, orally) 2-20 mg/l/4h

Irritating effect: irritating for the skin.
Caustic effect: based on the data available classification criteria are not met.
Allergenic effect: may cause allergic reaction in contact with the skin.
Repeated dose toxicity: no data fro the product.
Carcinogenicity: based on the data available, classification criteria are not met.
Mutagenicity: based on the data available classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to reproduction: possible risk of fertility impairment.

Information on likely routes of affecting
Swallowing: symptoms the same as in the case of inhalation poisoning.
Inhaling: vapours may cause sleepiness and dizziness. Product irritating to the respiratory tract. May cause headaches and dizziness, sickness, vomiting, at higher vapour concentrations movement coordination disorders possible, disorientation, loss of consciousness.
Skin exposure: direct contact with the product causes reddening of the skin, pain, drying and cracking of the skin.

Eyes exposure: vapours may irritate the mucosa of the eyes. Liquid spurting into the eye may cause congestion of conjunctiva, imitation, stinging and pain of the eye.
Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological properties: no data.
Delayed, immediate and prolonged effects of short- and long-term exposure: chronic inflammation of conjunctiva and skin, nervous system disorders. Product harmful via respiratory tract; poses a serious heath risk after long-term exposure.
Consequences of mutual effect: no data.
Other information: no data.

SECTION 12: Ecological information.

12.1. Toxicity: no data for the product. Below data are stated for its ingredients:
Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen
Acute toxicity for:
- fresh water invertebrates *Daphnia magna* EC50 23.35mg/l/48h
- fresh water algae *Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata* EC50 9.902 mg/l/72h
- fresh water fish *Oncorhynchus mykiss* LC50 13.37 mg/l/96h

Chronic toxicity for:
- invertebrates *Daphnia magna* NOEL 5.224 mg/l/21 days
- fish *Oncorhynchus mykiss* NOEL 2.992 mg/l/28 days

Methylene chloride
Acute toxicity for :

- fresh water invertebrates LC50 193 mg/l/96h

Acetone

Acute toxicity for :

- fresh water invertebrates *Daphnia pulex* LC50 8800 mg/l/48h
- sea water invertebrates *Artemia salina* LC50 2100 mg/l/24h
- fresh water algae *Microcystis aeruginosa* LOEC 530 mg/l/8 dni
- sea water algae *Prorocentrum minimum* NOEC 430 mg/l/96 h
- fresh water fish *Oncorhynchus mykiss* LC50 5540 mg/l 96h
- sea water fish *Alburnus alburnus* LC50 11000 mg/l/96h

Acute toxicity for :

- invertebrates *Daphnia magna* NOEC: 2212 mg/l/28days
- fish – research scientifically unjustified

Sediment:

Examining toxicity for sediment organisms: no data (research scientifically unjustified)

Overland:

Examining toxicity for invertebrates: no data (research scientifically unjustified)

Examining toxicity for plants: no data (research scientifically unjustified)

Examining toxicity for earthworms: LC50 (48 h): 100 — 1000 µg/cm^2

Butylglicol

Toxicity for:

- fish *Lepomis macrochirus* LC50 > 100 mg/l/96h
- fresh water invertebrates *Daphnia magna* EC50 > 100 mg/l/24h
- algae *Desmodesmus suspicatus* EC50 > 100mg/l/7d

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data for the product. Below data are stated for its ingredients:

Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen

Biotic:

Biodegradability: easily biodegradable substance 81% after 28 days.

Examining simulations of activates slimes – does not apply (UVCB substance)

Abiotic:

Hydrolysis as pH function and photolysis/photo-transformation do not occur.

Acetone

Biotic:

Biodegradability: easily biodegradable (OECD 301B; 90.0 ± 2.2% after 28 days).

Examining simulations of activates slimes – no data.

Abiotic:

Hydrolysis as pH function: acetone is resistant to hydrolysis (examining degradability in soil).
Identification of products biodegraded at photolysis: carbon oxide, carbon dioxide, methanol, formaldehyde
Photolysis: 18.6 – 114.4 days.
Butylglicol

Biodegradability: 70% after 28 days.

12.3. Bio-accumulative potential

No data for the product. Below data are stated for its ingredients:
Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen
Does not apply – UVCB substance.
Methylene chloride
Bio-concentration coefficient (BCF):0.91-40 l/kg
Acetone
Bio-concentration coefficient (BCF): 3 (calculated value).

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data for the product. Below data are stated for its ingredients:
Low-boiling petroleum fraction treated with hydrogen
Examining adsorption/desorption – does not apply – UVCB substance.
Methylene chloride
Foreseen vey high mobility in soil.
Acetone
Examining adsorption/desorption – sorption, soil Kd: 1.5 l/kg w 20°C. Acetone may penetrate into the soil and is transported by ground waters.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The mixture's ingredients do not fulfil PBT and vPvB criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Toxic for water organisms; may cause sustained negative changes in water environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

If possible, waste shall be recovered.
Do not allow the contamination of surface and ground waters. In line with the law regulation in force in Poland, waste may be collected, neutralized, recovered or recycled only by authorised companies, and it may be given only to such companies. In case of doubt, waste disposal procedures shall be discussed and agreed with the local Environment Protection Inspection unit.
Removal of mixture: Consider the possibility of putting to use.

Waste code: 08 04 09* - Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances.

Disposal of packaging: recycling or neutralization of packaging waste shall be done in line with the binding law regulations. Multi-use packaging shall be re-used after cleaning. Waste shall be neutralized in professional authorised incinerating plants or waste neutralization plants. Clean packaging may be disposed of as ordinary packaging waste.

Waste code: 15 01 10* – Packaging containing residues of hazardous substances or contaminated with them.

The following law regulations shall be observed:

The Act of 27 April 2001 on waste (Journal of Laws of 2001 no 62 item 628 as amended).

The Environment Minister Regulation of 27 September 2001 on waste catalogue (Journal of Laws of 2001 no 112, item 1206).

The Act of 11 May 2001 on packaging and packaging waste (Journal of Laws of 2001 no 63, item 638 as amended).

SECTION 14: Transport information

This product is subject to regulations on the transport of dangerous goods by road.

Transport by road:

14.1. UN Number	1133
14.2. Proper UN transport name	ADHESIVES CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
14.3. Hazard class in transport	3
14.4. Packaging group	III
14.5. Environmental risk	unknown
14.6. Special precautions	while manipulating the cargo, use protection means in line with section 8. Protect against ignition sources, sparkles, open flame, high temperature.
14.7. Bulk transport pursuant to schedule II to the convention MARPOL 73/78 and IBC code	no data

SECTION 15: Regulatory information.

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

The Regulation of the Minister of Health of 21 December 2005 on essential requirements for individual protection measures (Journal of Laws of 2005 No. 259, item 2173).

The Act of 25 February 2011 on chemical substances and their mixtures (Journal of Laws of 2011 no. 63 item 322).

The Regulation of the Minister of Health of 20 April 2012 on labelling containers with hazardous substances, preparations and some chemical preparations (Journal of Laws of 2012 No. 0 item 445).
Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 31 May 1999 on harmonising the regulatory, executive and administrative provisions of Member States relating to the classification, labelling and packaging of hazardous substances and mixtures.
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) no. 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of hazardous substances and mixtures amending and repealing directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending the directive (EC) no. 1907/2006 (Official Journal EU series L 353 of 31 December 2008 as amended).
Directive of the Committee (EC) no. 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 adjusting the Directive of the European Parliament and Council (EC) no. 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, to the technical-and-scientific progress.
Regulation of the Committee (EC) no. 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 amending the regulation No. 1906/2006 of the European Parliament and Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
European agreement on international transport of dangerous goods by road ADR (in force since January 1, 2005) (Journal of Laws of 2005, No. 178, item 1481).
The Act of 19 August 2011 on transport of dangerous goods by road (Journal of Laws of 2011 no. 227, item 1367 as amended).
The Act of April 16, 2004 on building products (Journal of Laws of 2004 No 92 item 881).
The Regulation of the Infrastructure Minister of August 11, 2004 on the systems of conformity assessment and requirements which notified units participating in conformity assessment should meet and the method of marking building products with the CE mark products (Journal of Laws of 2004 No 195 item 2011).
The Regulation of the Minister of Health of June 11, 2012 on the categories of hazardous substances and mixtures, whose packaging shall be equipped with locks preventing children from opening it and warning information sensed by touch (Journal of Laws of 2005 No. 0, item 688).
Regulation of European Chemicals Agency of 16 June 2014 (ECHA/PR/13/40) concerning substances of very high concern (SVHC).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The producer of the mixture did not provide the evaluation of chemical safety.

SECTION 16: Other information.

Updates

Sections:1, 8, 15.

The explanation of abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

PBT – Persistent, Bio-accumulative, Toxic.

vPvB – very Persistent and very Bio-accumulative.
Flam. Liq. 2 – Easily flammable liquid substance of category 2.
H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapours.
Skin Irrit. 2 – Irritating effect to the skin of category 2.
H315 – Irritating effect to the skin.
Asp. Tox. 1 – Risk caused by aspiration.
H304 – Swallowing and entering the body via respiratory tract may cause death.
Repr. 2 – Harmful effect to fertility of category 2.
H361 – It is suspected to negatively affect fertility or foetus.
STOT SE 3 - Toxic effect on target organs – single exposure STOT single exposure of category 3.
H336 – May cause sleepiness or dizziness.
STOT RE 2 – Toxic effect on target organs – repeated exposure STOT single exposure of category 2.
H373 - May damage organs in result of prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aquatic Chronic 2 – Posing threat for water environment of category 2
H411 – Toxic effect to water organisms with long-term consequences.
Skin Sens. 1 – Allergic to the skin.
H317 - May cause allergenic effect of the skin.
Eye Irrit. 2 – Irritating effect to the eyes of category 2.
H319 – Irritating effect to the eyes.
R11 – Product highly flammable.
R65 – Harmful; may damage lungs in result of swallowing.
Xi – Irritating product.
Repro. Kat. 3 – Harmful effect to reproductivity of category 3.
R36 – Irritating effect to the eyes.
R66 – Repeated exposure may cause drying or cracking of the skin.
NDS – Highest allowed concentration.
NDSCh – Highest allowed momentary concentration.
NDSP – Highest allowed cap concentration.
DN(M)EL – Level not causing changes.
DSB – Allowed concentration in biological material.
PNEC – Predicted concentration not causing effect.
LD50 - Lethal Dose 50% when you observe the death of 50% of the animals tested.
LC50 - Lethal Concentration 50% when you observe the death of 50% of the animals tested.
EC50 - Concentration at which you observe 50% decrease of growth or its tempo.
NOEL – The level at which you do not observe any harmful changes.
LOEC – The lowest concentration causing a noticeable result.
NOEC – The highest concentration of the substance at which you do not observe any adverse effects.
UVCB – Substances of unknown or altered composition, complex reaction products or biological materials.
OECD – Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development.
BCF –Bio-concentration
Kd – Dispersion coefficient.

References to key literature and sources

Safety data sheet of the mixture's ingredients. Data base of the European Commission Joint Research Centre.

Legal regulations.

Recommendations with regard to employee trainings

Prior to commencement of work, the employee shall be trained from within the scope of Work Safety and Hygiene regarding the handling of chemicals and appropriate on the job training. Persons dealing with the transport of hazardous substances shall receive Work Safety and Hygiene training as well as the general on the job training.