Date of update: 24.09.2019	Version: 2.0

SAFETY DATA SHEET

[In accordance with the criteria of Regulation No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended]

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: **BIODUR Enamel universal in aerosol packaging 400ml**

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

Relevant identified uses: quick drying alkyd enamel used for coating of metal, concrete, drywall, wood, glass, paper and other surfaces, for external and internal use.

Uses advised against: not determined.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Importer: **FPC Cheton Grup SRL.**

Address: MD-2002, Muncesti 121/1, mun. Chisinau, R. Moldova

Telephone/Fax number: +373 22 811 911

Information about the product: cheton@cheton.md

1.4 Emergency telephone number

112

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Aerosol 1 H222-H229, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Acute 1 H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms and signal words

DANGER

Digitally signed by Arnaut Natalia
Date: 2022.04.09 15:15:32 EEST
Reason: MoldSign Signature
Location: Moldova

Hazardous components placed on the label

Contains: methyl acetate; xylene - a mixture of isomers.

Hazard statements

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.

Additional labelling

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.3 Other hazards

Substances contained in the mixture do not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH Regulation.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

Propellant:

CAS number: 68476-85-7 EC number: 270-704-2 Index number: 649-202-00-6 REACH registration number: A substance exempted from registration	**petroleum gases, liquefied** [1] Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas H280	100%

Content:

CAS number: 1330-20-7/95-47-6 EC number: 215-535-7/202-422-2 Index number: 601-022-00-9 REACH registration number: 01-2119488216-32-XXXX	**xylene - mixture of isomers**[2] Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Acute Tox. 4 H332	< 36%
CAS number: 79-20-9 EC number: 201-185-2 Index number: 607-021-00-X REACH registration number: 01-2119459211-47-XXXX	**methyl acetate** Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066[3]	< 25%
CAS number: 7440-50-8 EC numbe: 231-159-6 Index number: - REACH registration number:-	**copper** Acute Tox. 4 H302, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M=10), Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 (M=1)	< 15%
CAS number: 7440-66-6 EC number: 231-175-3 Index number: 030-001-01-9 REACH registration number: -	**zinc, stabilized powder** Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M=1), Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 (M=1)	< 3,5%
CAS number: 100-41-4 EC number: 202-849-4 Index number: 601-023-00-4 REACH registration number: 01-2119489370-35-XXXX	**ethylbenzene**[2] Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT RE 2 H373	< 2,5%

CAS number: 108-88-3 EC number: 203-625-9 Index number: 601-021-00-3 REACH registration number:-	**toluene**[2] Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Repr. 2 H361d, STOT RE 2 H373	< 0,1%
CAS number: 61788-45-2 EC number: 262-976-6 Index number: 612-284-00-9 REACH registration number:-	**amines, hydrogenated tallow alkyl** STOT RE 2 H373, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 (M=10), Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M=10)	< 0,035%

1 - classfication taking into account note K (1,3-butadiene content below 0,1%)
2 - substance with occupational exposure limits defined on the European Union level
3 - additional hazard statement code

Full text of each relevant H phrase is given in section 16 of SDS.

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Skin contact: take off contaminated clothes immediately. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly with a large amount of water, then rinse with a large amount of water. Consult a doctor, if disturbing symptoms occur.

Eye contact: contact an ophthalmologist if irritation occurs. Protect non-irritated eye, remove contact lenses. Rinse contaminated eyes with water or physiological fluid (e.g., 0.9% saline or 5% glucose) for over a dozen minutes. Avoid strong stream of water – risk of cornea damage.

Ingestion: exposure by this route does not typically occur. If swallowed, rinse mouth with water. **Do not induce vomiting!** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Contact a doctor, show container or label.

Inhalation: remove the victim to fresh air. Keep warm and calm. If necessary, perform artificial respiration or give oxygen. Consult a doctor, if disturbing symptoms occur.

4.2 Most import ant symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin contact: possible dryness or cracking of the skin with repeated exposure, degreasing, redness, irritation, frostbite when spraying the skin with a spray from a short distance.

Eye contact: redness, burning sensation, tearing, irritation.

Inhalation: irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory system, possible coughing, drowsiness and dizziness.

Ingestion: due to the product's form, the negative effects of exposure by this route are not expected.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Physician makes a decision regarding further medical treatment after thoroughly examination of the injured. Symptomatic treatment.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: foam, extinguishing powder, water mist, carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: water jet - risk of propagation of the flame.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

During combustion harmful gases consisting of carbon oxides and other unidentified products of thermal decomposition may be produced. Do not inhale combustion products, they can be dangerous for human health.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Personal protection typical in case of fire. Do not stay in the fire zone without protective clothing resistant to chemicals and self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not let extinguishing water reach drainage system, ground and surface waters. Gas can accumulate on the surface of the ground and move along distances creating a risk of fire or explosion. In case of fire cool endangered containers with water fog from safe distance. Pressurized container - danger of unsealing and even an explosion at high temperature. Collect used extinguishing media.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Limit the access for the outsiders into the breakdown area, until the suitable cleaning operations are completed. Ensure that effects of the breakdown are removed only by qualified personnel. In case of large spills, isolate the exposed area. Avoid eyes and skin contamination. Ensure adequate ventilation. Prohibit smoking, using of naked flames and sparking tools. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not inhale sprayed aerosol.

6.2 Environmental precautions

In case of release of large amounts of the product, it is necessary to take appropriate steps to prevent it from spreading into the environment. Notify relevant emergency services.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Remove the damaged packaging mechanically. Absorb the leakage with incombustible liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Treat collected material as a waste. Clean the contaminated surface. Do not use sparking tools. Do not smoke.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Appropriate conduct with waste product – see section 13. Personal protection equipment – see section 8.

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Avoid eyes and skin contamination. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not inhale aerosols. Ensure adequate general and/or local ventilation. Eliminate sources of ignition – do not use open flame, do not smoke, do not use sparking tools and clothing made of materials that are susceptible to electrification; protect the tanks from heat. Do not spray over open flame or incandescent material. Prevent the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Use as intended.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in a dry and cool place at temperatures below 50 °C. Keep away from sources of ignition and heat. Do not smoke, use open flame and sparking devices in a warehouse. Avoid direct sunlight. Do not pierce or burn empty containers. Keep away from food, foodstuffs and animal feed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information about other uses than those mentioned in subsection 1.2.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Specification	TWA 8 hour	STEL 15 min	Notation
xylene, mixture of isomers, pure [CAS 95-47-6, CAS 1330-20-7]	221 mg/m^3	442 mg/m^3	skin
toluene [CAS 108-88-3]	192 mg/m^3	384 mg/m^3	skin

ethylbenzene [CAS 100-41-4]	442 mg/m^3	884 mg/m^3	-

Legal Basis: Commission Directive 2006/15/EC, 2000/39/EC, 2009/161/EC, 2017/164/EU

Please check any national occupational exposure limit values in your country.

Recommended control procedures

Procedures concerning the control over the dangerous components concentrations in the air and control over the air quality in the workplace – if they are available and justified for the position – in accordance with the European Standards, with the conditions within the exposure place and a proper test methodology adapted to the working conditions.

8.2 Exposure controls

Industrial hygiene

Observe good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Avoid eyes and skin contact. Take off contaminated clothes immediately. Provide general and / or local ventilation in the workplace in order to maintain concentrations of pollutants in the air below the established limit values. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Before break and after work wash hands carefully. If during work processes there is a risk of clothing fire on the employee - no more than 20 m in a horizontal line from the stations where these processes are performed, emergency showers (safety showers) for washing the whole body and separate showers (showers) for eye washing should be installed.

Personal protection

The necessity to use and selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should take into account the type of hazard posed by the product, the conditions at the workplace and the manner in which the product is handled. Personal protective equipment must meet requirements of regulation 2016/425 and standards. Employer is obliged to ensure equipment adequate to activities carried out, with quality demands, cleaning and maintenance. Any contaminated or damaged personal protective equipment must be replaced immediately.

Hand protection

Use product-resistant protective gloves with a performance level of 2 or greater. Type and the thickness of the material selected individually at the workplace.

When using protective gloves during work with chemical products, it should be noted that the efficacy levels and corresponding breakthrough times do not indicate actual times of protection at a particular workplace, because the protection can be affected by many factors, e.g. temperature, other substances etc. If there are any signs of degradation, damage or change in appearance (colour, flexibility, shape), it is recommended to replace the gloves with a new pair. Please follow the manufacturer's instructions, not only in terms of gloves' usage, but also in terms of their cleaning, maintenance and storage. It is also important to know how to take off the gloves in order to avoid hands contamination.

Body protection

Antistatic protective clothing made of a dense fabric (preferably of natural fiber, e.g. cotton).

Eye/face protection

Protective goggles in a sealed casing with side shields (made of resistant plastic for organic solvents).

Respiratory protection

Under normal conditions of use, it is not required. In case of insufficient ventilation, use an approved respirator with an AX type absorber. In the case of work in confined space, insufficient oxygen content in the air, high uncontrolled emission or other circumstances, when the mask with the absorber does not give sufficient protection, use a breathing apparatus with independent air supply.

Environmental exposure controls

Avoid environment contamination, do not empty into drains. Possible emissions from the ventilation systems and processing equipment should be controlled in order to determinate their compatibility with environmental protection regulations.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form:	liquid in an aerosol container
colour:	according to assortment

odour:	characteristic
odour threshold:	not determined
pH:	not applicable
melting point/freezing point:	not determined
initial boiling point and boiling range:	not determined
flash point:	not determined
evaporation rate:	not determined
flammability (solid, gas):	extremely flammable
upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	not determined
vapour pressure:	not determined
vapour density:	not determined
density:	not determined
solubility(ies):	not determined
partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	not determined
auto-ignition temperature:	not determined
decomposition temperature:	not determined
explosive properties:	not display
oxidising properties:	not display
viscosity:	not determined

9.2 Other information

No additional data.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Product is reactive. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. See also subsections 10.3 -10.5.

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions are not known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid sources of heat and direct sunlight, temperatures above 50 ˚C.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and basis.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not known.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Toxicity of components

methyl acetate [CAS 79-20-9]

LD_{50} (oral, rat)	5 000 mg/kg
LC_{50} (inhalation, rat)	16 000 ppm/4h
LD_{50} (skin, rat)	5 000 mg/kg
LD_{50} (skin, rabbit)	2 000 mg/kg

xylene - mixture of isomers [CAS 1330-20-7]

LC_{50} inhalation, rat)[1]	29,091 mg/l [method: EU B.2]
LD_{50} (oral, rat)	male: 3 523 mg/kg bw, female > 4000 mg/kg bw [method: EU B.1]

LD_{50} (skin, rabbit)[2] >4 350 mg/kg bw

[1] Source: Toxicol Appl Pharmacol 33:543-558 1975

[2] Source: Int. Arch. Occup. Env. Health. 44:201-211, 1979

ethylbenzene [CAS 100-41-4]

LD_{50} (oral, rat)	5 460 mg/kg bw
LD_{50} (skin, rabbit)	15 400 mg/kg bw

[1] Source: Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J. 23:95-107 1962

[2] Source: Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. Vol. 13, Pg. 803, 1975

Toxicity of mixture

Acute toxicity

ATEmix* (oral)	> 2 000 mg/kg
ATEmix* (skin)	> 2 000 mg/kg
ATEmix* (vapour inhalation)	3,9 mg/l

Harmful if inhaled.

*values counted taking into account converted acute toxicity point estimate

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

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

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

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

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

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

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity of components

methyl acetate [CAS 79-20-9]

Acute toxicity for fish	LC_{50}	295-348 mg/l/96h (*Pimephales promelas*)
	LC_{50}	250-350 mg/l/96h (*Brachydanio rerio*)
Acute toxicity for daphnia	EC_{50}	1026,7 mg/l/48h (*Daphnia magna*)
Acute toxicity for algae	EC_{50}	120 mg/l/72h (*Desmodesmus subspicatus)*

xylene - mixture of isomers [CAS 1330-20-7]

Acute toxicity for fish[1]	LC_{50}	9,94 mg/l (*Bryconamericus iheringii*)
Acute toxicity for daphnia[2]	EC_{50}	>3,4 mg/l (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*)
Acute toxicity for algae	EbC_{50}	2,2 mg/l (*Selenastrum capricornutum)* [method: OCED 201]

[1] Source: Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 59, 256-262, 2004

[2] Source: Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 39, 136-146, 1998

ethylbenzene [CAS 100-41-4]

Acute toxicity for fish[1]	LC_{50}	80 mg/l
Acute toxicity for daphnia[2]	LC_{50}	16,2 mg/l/ *Daphnia magna*
Acute toxicity for daphnia[2]	EC_{50}	4,75 mg/l /*Daphnia magna*
Acute toxicity for algae	EC_{50}	7,7 mg/l NOEC 4,5 mg/l /Skeletonema costatum

[method: U.S. EPA. 1985. Toxic substance Control Act Test guidelines: Final Rules 797.1060. Freshwater algae acute toxicity test. Federal register, Volume 50, Number 188, Friday, September 27, 1985.]

[1] Source: Resour.Publ.No.160, U.S.Dep.Interior, Fish Wildl.Serv., Washington, DC :505 p. (USGS Data File)

[2] Source: Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia :64 p. 1989

Toxicity of mixture

Product is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Substances: ethyl acetate, methyl acetate are readily biodegradable.

xylene - mixture of isomers [CAS 1330-20-7]: is biodegradable in 70% within 10 days (Source: Howard P. H, editor. Handbook of Enviromental Fate and Exposure Data for Organic Chemicals. Lewis Publishers Volume II, pp. 505-535,1990)

ethylbenzene: is biodegradable in 70-80% within 28 days [method: ISO 14593-CO2]

petroleum gases, liquefied: are readily biodegradable and are degraded by photolysis in the air. Degradation rate constant:

degree of degradation in water: Ksw = 0.047 d-1

degree of degradation in sediment: Ksed = 0.0023 d-1

degree of degradation in soil: Ksoil = 0.023 d-1

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

methyl acetate: log Pow = 0,18
butane: log Pow = 2,89
propane: log Pow = 2,3
petroleum gases, liquefied: log Kow < 3
xylene - mixture of isomers [CAS 1330-20-7]: bioconcentration factor BCF = 25,9; log Pow = 3,15
ethylbenzene: bioconcentration factor BCF = 4; log Pow = 3,6 [method: EU A.8]

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product is mobile in aquatic environment and soil. Gaseous components quickly disperse in the air. The mobility of the mixture components depends on their hydrophilic properties and hydrophobic as well as abiotic and biotic conditions of the soil, including its structure, climatic conditions, seasons and soil organisms.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Substances contained in the product do not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

The mixture is not classified as hazardous to the ozone layer. Consider other harmful effects of individual components of the mixture on the environment (eg, endocrine disrupting potential, global warming potential).

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods for the mixture: do not empty into drains. Disposal in accordance with the local legislation. Do not remove product from container. Waste code should be assigned in place of formation.

Disposal methods for used packing: the classification of this waste meets the requirements for hazardous waste. Package should be transferred to a certified company. Do not mix with other wastes. Do not pierce or burn empty containers.

Legal basis: Directive 2008/98/EC as amended, 94/62/EC as amended.

Section 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

UN 1950

14.2 UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

2 (label 2.1)

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable. Limit quantity 1l.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Product is classified as dangerous for the environment according to transport regulations.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Avoid sources of ignition and fire. Packages should not be thrown or subjected to impact. Receptacles shall be so placed on the vehicle or container that they cannot tip over or fall. When handling the load, use personal protective equipment in accordance with Section 8

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

Section 15: Regulatory information

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

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC as amended.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (Text with EEA relevance) as amended.

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives as amended

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste as amended.

Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

Commission Directive 2006/15/EC of 7 February 2006 establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directives 91/322/EEC and 2000/39/EC.

Commission Directive 2009/161/EU of 17 December 2009 establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC.

Commission Directive 2017/164/EU of 31 January 2017 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

It is not necessary to carry out a chemical safety assessment for the mixture.

Section 16: Other information

Full text of indicated H phrases mentioned in section 3

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Clarification of aberrations and acronyms

PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative substance
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Weighted Average (permissible exposure limit; Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
Flam. Gas. 1	Flammable gas category 1
Press. Gas.	Gases under pressure
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation category 2
Flam. Liq. 2, 3	Flammable liquid category 2, 3
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure category 3
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation category 2
Aerosol 1	Aerosol category 1

Aquatic Chronic 1, 3 Toxicity for aquatic organisms – chronic toxicity category 1, 3

Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity category 4
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Toxicity for aquatic organisms – acute toxicity category 1

Trainings

Before commencing working with the product, the user should learn the Health & Safety regulations, regarding handling chemicals, and in particular, undergo a proper workplace training. Persons related to the transportation of the dangerous goods in compliance with the ADR Agreement should be properly trained within the scope of performed tasks (general training, on-the-job training and training related to the safety issues).

Key literature references and sources of data

This SDS was prepared on the information provided by the producer, safety data sheet of single components, as well as our knowledge and experience, taking into account current legislation.

Classification and procedures used to classify the mixture in accordance with Reg. EC 1272/2008 as amended

Health hazards – calculation method

Physical hazards – tests

Environmental hazards – calculation method