Safety Data Sheet
Label Killer aerosol

Version 1.05
Written on: 26.05.2009
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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company

1.1. Product identification **Label Killer aerozol**

1.2. Identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses that are not advised
Advised use : For label removal.
Discouraged use: Not defined

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

MANUFACTURER AG Termopasty Grzegorz Gąsowski
18-218 Sokoły, ul. Kolejowa 33E, tel/fax (0 86) 274 13 42

E-mail address of the person
responsible for the sheet: biuro@termopasty.pl

1.4. Emergency number 86274 13 42 available between 8.00 – 16.00
Toxicological Information 22 618 77 10, National Centre for Toxicological Information 42 631 47

SECTION 2: Threat identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification according to 1272/2008:
Aerosol 1; H222; H229
Repr. 2; H361fd
Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Skin Sens. 1; H317
STOT SE 3; H336
STOT RE 2; H373
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

Human health risks
Damaging to fertility. Harmful the unborn children. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Irritating to eyes. Irritating to the skin. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Environmental hazards
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Zagrożenia fizyczne/chemiczne
Very flammable. Container under pressure. May explode when heated.

The product has to be labelled.
2.2. Label elements
Pictograms:

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Label Killer aerosol

Warning word: Danger

Phrases signalling the kind of threat:

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H229 - Pressurized container: may explode if heated.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition. No smoking
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed to the product: Get medical advice / attention to the care of a physician.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention to the care of a physician.
P410 + P412 - Keep away from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50^{o}C/122^{o}F

Hazardous compounds:

A mixture of isomers containing . 20% n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) and isomers (2 and 3 methylpentane, cyclohexane and dimethylbut)
Turpentine (CAS 8006-64-2)
Toluene (CAS: 108-88-3)

2.3. Other risks/hazards

No information about meeting the criteria of PBT or vPvB, in accordance with attachment XIII REACH regulations.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Compounds:

Does not apply

3.2 Mixtures:

Hazardous ingredients:

Product identification	**Content %**	**CLP classification**	
		hazard class and category codes	**codes indicating threat kind**

isopropyl alcohol No CAS: 67-63-0 No WE: 200-661-7 Index No: 603-117-00-0 REACH No.: 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	20 - 25	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H319 H336
A mixture of isomers containing . 20% n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) and isomers (2 and 3 methylpentane, cyclohexane and dimethylbut) CAS No - EC No: - Index No - REACH No.: substance is subject to the transitional period	3 – 5	Flam. Liq.2 Repr. 2 STOT RE 2 Asp. Tox. 1 Skin Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3 Aquatic Chronic 2	H225 H361f H373 H304 H315 H336 H411
Turpentine CAS No 8006-64-2 EC No: 232-350-7 Index No: 650-002-00-6 _ REACH No.: substance is subject to the transitional period	5 - 7	Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 Asp. Tox. 1 Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Chronic 2	H226 H302 H312 H332 H304 H315 H319 H317 H411
Toluene CAS: 108-88-3 EC No: 203-625-9 Index No: 601-021-00-3 _ REACH No.: substance is subject to the transitional period	3-5	Flam. Liq. 2 Repr. 2 STOT RE 2 Asp. Tox. 1 Skin Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H361d H373 H304 H315 H336
Drivosol 35D A mixture of n-butane and propane CAS No 106-97-8 and 74-98-6 EC No 203-448-7 and 200-827-9 Index No: 601-004-00-0 and 601-003-00-5 _ REACH No. substances are subject to the transitional period	20-40	Flam. Gas 1 Press. Gas	H220 H280

Full meaning of H terms is in section 16

SECTION 4: First aid

4.1 First aid measures

Skin contact:
Contaminated skin should be rinsed with large quantity of water. If skin irritation persists provide medical care.

Eye contact:
Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Inhalation:
Move the person to fresh air. Provide medical attention is symptoms continue.

Ingestion:
Drink plenty of water, do not induce vomiting, consult a doctor.

4.2. Late and strong symptoms and the effects of exposure
Skin contact: irritation, dryness
Eye contact: irritation, tearing,
Respiratory system: irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, drowsiness, headaches and dizziness.

4.3 Recommendations for immediate medical aid:
The decision regarding the treatment is made by the doctor treating the affected person.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
Proper extinguishing media
Water -, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical extinguishers.
Improper extinguishing media: Do not use water streams.

5.2. Hazards connected with the mixture or the compounds
Extremely flammable aerosol. Water may be ineffective as an extinguishing agent. It should be used to cool containers with the product, to prevent explosion. Vapours may move along the ground to an ignition source and cause reverse flame.
Hazardous decomposition products
In case of fire, it can create carbon oxides (CO, CO_2) and other toxic vapours.

5.3. Information for fire brigade
During a fire substances harmful to health may form. Put on protective clothing, gastight breathing apparatus with mask. Do not allow extinguishing agents to the drains and watercourses. Remove from the danger area all personel that is not involved in the fire fighting procedure. Notify the State Fire Service, and, if necessary, the State Police, the nearest local authorities and the nearest Chemical Rescue Unit.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Individual safety measures, safety gear and procedures for emergency situations
For non-emergency personnel: inform the appropriate service. Evacuate anyone who is not involved in removing the damages. For emergency services: Ensure adequate ventilation, use personal protective equipment: gloves and protective clothing, eye / face protection

6.2. Precautions for environmental protection
In the event of any damage, do not allow the substances to the environment. Secure the product from entering the sewers, surface water, ground water and soil. Try to collect as much as possible, to suitable containers for later disposal.

6.3. Methods and materials to prevent the spread of contamination and aiding cleaning up
The product is in a hermetically sealed aerosol containers - leakage is not likely to occur. In the event of damaging the container, move it away from sources of fire and ensure good ventilation. Remove the chemicals absorbents eg. sand. Place it in a suitable container and transfer for further disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections
Product waste management- see section 13.
Measures for personal safety - see section 8.

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SECTION 7: Handling the substances and compounds and their storage

7.1. Safety measures regarding safe use
Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Use away from sources of flame or flaming material. Avoid Eye contact with vapours of the aerosols. Do not breathe the vapours. Do not eat, drink, smoke tobacco while working with the product. Contaminated surfaces should be cleaned with soap and water. Facilities must have adequate ventilation . If ventilation is inadequate, use breathing apparatus. Follow basic rules of hygiene - wash your hands after handling the product and before eating. Do not spray on an open flame . Keep away from all sources of heat and fire. Work in accordance with safety and hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink and smoke at work, wash hands after use, remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including information about any incompatibilities
Store in a well-ventilated place according to the current regulations in the field of safety and fire protection - fire resistant warehouse, without heating, electrical installation, the floor covered with electro-conductive material; metal equipment and warehouse equipment, containers, packaging, etc., which can accumulate charges should be grounded. Keep away from children.

7.3 Specific use:
Product used for removing labels. Only for professional use.

SECTION 8: Exposure control/ personal safety measures

8.1. Details regarding control:
Regulation of Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy from 6th June 2014 regarding the highest allowed concentration and intensity of compounds harmful for health in the work environment (Journal of Laws, item 817)
Compounds that are subject of the exposure norms:

	Compound name	CAS No.	NDS	NDSCh	NDSP
1.	Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	900 mg/m^3	1200 mg/m^3	Not stated
3.	Turpentine	8006-64-2	112 mg/m^3	300 mg/m^3	Not stated
4.	Toluene	108-88-3	100 mg/m^3	200 mg/m^3	Not stated
6.	Propane	110-54-3	1800mg/m^3	Not stated	Not stated
7.	Butane	106-97-8	1900mg/m^3	3000mg/m^3	Not stated

Toluene
DSB - 0.3 mg / l
Value - <0.1 mg / l
The substance - o-cresol
Biological material - urine
Note: the sample is collected once at the end of daily exposure on any given day.
DSB - 0.3 mg / l
Value correct - not determined
Analyte - toluene
The biological material - blood capillary

2-propanol
DNEL levels for employees
DN(M)EL - prolonged exposure – skin: 888mg/kg/ day

DN(M)EL - prolonged exposure – breathing: 500mg/m^3
DNEL levels for consumers
DN(M)EL - prolonged exposure – skin: 319 mg/kg/ day
DN(M)EL - prolonged exposure – breathing: 89mg/m^3
DN(M)EL - prolonged exposure – swallowing: 26 mg/kg/ day
PNEC levels
PNEC - fresh water 140,9 mg/l
PNEC - salty water 140,9 mg/l
PNEC - sediment - fresh water 552 mg/kg
PNEC - sediment - salty water 552 mg/l
PNEC - soil 28 mg/kg

Environmental management
Regulation of the Minister of Health on 2nd February 2011. On tests and measurements of health hazard factors in the work environment (Journal of Laws 2011 No. 33 item. 166).
BS EN 1540: 2004 Workplace atmospheres - Terminology;
PN-Z-04008-7: 2002 Air purity protection. Measurements of the concentrations of chemical substances and industrial dusts in the working environment. Rules of air sampling in the environment work and interpretation of results; PN-Z-04008-7: 2002 / AZ1: 2004 Amendment to standard air purity protection. Measurement of concentrations of chemical substances and industrial dusts in the work environment. Principles of air sampling in the workplace and interpretation of results.
Propan-2-ol: PN-92 / Z-04224/02;
Butane: PN-Z-04252-1: 1997;
Propane: PN-Z-04252-1: 1997;

8.2. Exposure control
Appropriate control measures:
Effective local ventilation of the room and general ventilation facilities are required in order to reduce the exposure of workers. Monitor the work environment in order to ensure adequate ventilation.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:
Face and eye protection:
Avoid contact with eyes. If there is a possibility of exposure, wear safety glasses with side shields or protective goggles (according to norm EN 166).
Skin protection
Hand protection
Wear protective gloves made of nitrile rubber, butyl or PVA (thickness> = 0.38 mm, breakthrough time> 480 min.) According to EN-PN 374: 2005.
Types of gloves based on the material:
The selection of suitable gloves not only depends on the material, but also on the brand and quality of the product. Resistance of the material, the glove can be determined after testing. The exact time of the wear and tear of the gloves must be determined by the manufacturer.
Other:
In emergencies wear suitable protective clothing made of coated materials.
Respiratory system protection.
Avoid breathing the vapours. In conditions when NDS is above the norm in the work environment use individual respiratory equipment - a mask or half mask completed with filter (according to EN 149) or with vapour filter of type A (Class 1,2 or 3) (in accordance with EN 14387).
Thermal hazards:
Does not apply.
biological monitoring
not stated.

Environmental monitoring
The permissible values of pollutants in industrial wastewater sent into sewer systems - Regulation of the Minister of 14th July 2006 on the manner of executing the obligations by providers of industrial effluents as well as terms of forwarding effluents to the sewerage systems (Journal of Laws. 2006 No 136, pos. 964): not stated.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Basic chemical and physical properties

Appearance:	liquid, transparent in a form of aerosol
Odour:	recognisable
Odour detection threshold:	not stated
pH:	not stated
Melting temperature:	not stated
Boiling temperature:	not stated
Ignition temperature:	not stated
Evaporation rate:	not stated
Flammability (solid, gas):	does not apply
Lower explosive limit:	not stated
Higher explosive limit:	not stated
Vapour pressure:	not stated
Relative vapour density:	not stated
Density:	not stated
Solubility:	not stated
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water:	not stated
Spontaneous combustion temp:	not stated
decomposition temperature:	not stated
Dynamic viscosity:	not stated
Kinematic viscosity:	not stated
Explosive properties:	not present
Oxidising properties:	not present

9.2. Other information
No additional test results.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Unknown.
10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under appropriate conditions of storage and use.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Dangerous polymerisation should not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid high temperature, direct sunlight exposure, hot surfaces and open flames.
10.5 incompatible materials:
Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and acids.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute toxicity: does not apply
Propan-2-ol
LC_{50} (inhalation, rat): 46.5 mg / l / 4h
LD_{50} (skin, rabbit): 12800 mg / kg
LD_{50} (oral, rat): 5045 mg / kg
DLL0 (oral, human): 3570 mg / kg
Toluene
LC_{50} (rat, inhalation) - no data
LD_{50} (rabbit, skin) = 12124 mg / kg
LD_{50} (rat) = 5000 mg / kg
Turpentine:
LC_{50} (rat, inhalation) = 13700 mg / m3 (4 h)
LD_{50} (rat) = 5760 mg / kg
propane
Odour threshold: 9022-36088 mg / m3
Butane
Odour threshold - 6240 mg / m3,
LC_{50} (rat, inhalation) - 658 000 mg / m3 (4 h)

b) skin corrosion / irritation: irritating to the skin
c) serious eye damage / scratchy eyes: Irritating to eyes.
d) sensitization on inhalation or skin: May cause allergic skin reaction
e) a mutagenic effect on reproductive cells: not present
f) carcinogenicity: not present
g) reproductive toxicity: may be harmful to fertility; harmful to the unborn child.
h) toxic effects on target organs - single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
i) toxic effects on target organs - repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure;
j) aspiration hazard: not present

Information on likely exposure:
Inhalation
High concentrations of vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and headache.
Skin contact
Irritating to the skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic reaction.
Eye Contact
Avoid contact with skin. It can cause irritation.
Ingestion
If used properly, ingestion is very unlikely.

Delayed, immediate and prolonged effects from short- and long-term exposure:
TOLUENE: disorders of the central nervous system - emotional disturbances, impaired coordination. It can cause liver damage; dermatitis manifested by dryness, redness and cracking.Turpentine: contact with turpentine can cause allergic dermatitis. Long-term exposure can cause inflammation of the lungs and

urinary tract. There have been reports of bleeding disorder with a decrease number of platelets after inhalation and contact with skin.
Interactive effects:
No data.

SECTION 12: ecological information

Detailed studies have not been conducted , there is no further data. This mixture is not classified as dangerous for the environment. Do not allow to enter and spread in soil, sewage systems and groundwater.

12.1. Toxicity

Toluene:
Acute toxicity (LC50 / 96 h) to fish:
- Lepomis macrochirus - 24.0 mg / l
- Carassius auratus - 22.8 mg / l
- Poecilia recticulata - 59.3 mg / l
Acute toxicity (EC50 / 48 h) for the crustacean Daphnia magna - 313 mg / l
Toxic concentration limit for:
- Crustacean Daphnia magna - 260 mg / l (LC0)
- Bacteria: Escherichia coli - 200 mg / l, Pseudomonas putida - 29 mg / l
- Algae Scenedesmus quadricauda> 400 mg / l
- Protozoa Entosiphon sulcatum - 456 mg / l
Lethal Concentration:
- To fish: Leuciscus idus melanotus - 70 mg / l (LC50 / 48 h), Salmo gairdneri - 10 mg / l (LC50), bream - 130 mg / l (LC50 / 15 min)
- For crustacean Daphnia magna - 470 mg / l (LC50), 500 mg / l (LC100)
The concentration of active processes of anaerobic digestion - 440 mg / l
Inhibitory concentration processes nitrifying - 50 mg / l
Inhibitory concentration for biological treatment processes - 200 mg / l
Concentrations of toxic gasoline (general) for aquatic organisms)
Toxic concentration limit for:
- Salmo gairdneri irideus fish and Alburnus bipunctatus - 40 mg / l
- Plankton: Vorticella campanulla - 55 mg / l
Paramaecium caudatum - 60 mg / l
Gammarus Pulex - 70 mg / l
Epeorus asimilis - 80 mg / l
Tubifex tubifex - 120 mg / l
Lethal concentration for fish: Salmo gairdneri irideus - 100 mg / l
Leuciscus idus melanotus (LC50) - 320 mg / l
Concentration causing the change of taste of fish - 0.0005 mg / l
Concentration changing the smell of water - 0,06-0,2 mg / l
The concentration of interfering anaerobic fermentation of sewage sludge - above 400 mg / l
Toxic threshold terpenes of different compositions:
T-1: 90% - b + alpha-terpineol, 10% - other terpene alcohols and terpene hydrocarbons,
- For perch - 25 ÷ 30 mg / l
- For roach - 35 ÷ 40 mg / l
- For kiełzia spa - 40 mg / l
T-2: mixture of acetates terpineol
- For perch and roach - 12 ÷ 15 mg / l

- For kiełzia spa - above 40 mg / l
T-3: terpene hydrocarbons - mainly dwupenten and terpinene
- For perch and roach - 30 mg / l
- For kiełzia spa - above 30 mg / l
T-4: terpene hydrocarbons
- For perch and roach - 20 ÷ 30 mg / l
- Daphnia - 80 mg / l
- For kiełzia spa - 60 mg / l
T-5: mixture terpineols
- For perch and roach - 50 mg / l
- Daphnia - 125 mg / l
propan-2-ol
Acute toxicity (LC50 / 96 h) Fish fathead minnow - 9640 mg / l
Toxic concentration limit for:
- Fish Leuciscus idus melanotus - 7020 mg / l (LC0 / 48 h)
- Crustacean Daphnia magna - 5102 mg / L (EC0 / 24 h)
- Pseudomonas putida - 1050 mg / l
- Algae: Scenedesmus quadricauda - 1800 mg / l, Microcystis aeruginosa - 1000 mg / l
- Protozoa: Entosiphon sulcatum - 4930 mg / l, Uronema parduczi - 3425 mg / l
Lethal concentration for:
- Fish Leuciscus idus melanotus - 8970 mg / l (LC50 / 48 h), 9750 mg / l (LC100 / 48 h)
- Crustacean Daphnia magna - 9714 mg / l (EC50 / 24 h)> 10,000 mg / l (EC100 / 24 h)
propane:
Toxicity for Daphnia: gat. Daphnia Magna 9.3 / 19mg / 1 / 48h
Toxicity to algae: 12 / 13mg / l / 72h
butane:
Toxicity for Daphnia: gat. Daphnia Magna 10,6mg / l / 48h
Toxicity to algae: 7,15mg / l / 72h

12.2 Durability and degradability:
2-propanol: evaporation from the surface is particularly high. Degradation is both aerobic and anaerobic. Half-life of 1-48 days. In water: based on the log Po / w of 0.05 suggests that the water does not oxidize. For the model rivers and lakes half-life of 57 and 29 days. In the air: vapors are degraded by the dissociation reaction and the production of hydroxyl radicals. The half-life for this reaction is estimated to be 3.2 days.
COD: 2.22 mg / mg; BOD 5: 1.72 mg / 1 Theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD-TerZT) 2,40g / g: BOD 49% ThOD; COD 96% Thode
Biodegradability 99,0% / 21 days
Propane: biodegradation of propane can be carried out in water and soil, but the most significant is the volatilization in air.
Value 7,07x1 / 10atmm3 / mol Permanent Henry suggests the rapid evaporation of the propane in the aquatic environment, the estimated half-life of 1.9-2.3 days (for the model rivers and lakes respectively). The air photochemical dissociation, hydroxyl radicals are produced.
Half-life of 13 days.
Butane: degradation processes and their scale is similar to propane. All the ingredients have a high pairing abilities.
12.3 Bioaccumulative properties:
2-propanol
log Po / w: 0.05
BCF: no data
low bioaccumulation (log Po / w <1)
Propane butane:

the log Po / w Log BCF 2.36 and 1.6 and 1.76 indicate that bioaccumulation in an water is negligible.

12.4 Mobility in soil:

2-propanol: high mobility in soil.

Propane: Koc coefficient is 450-460 and shows the average mobility of propane in the soil.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB

No data.

12.6. Other hazardous effects

No data.

SECTION 13: Disposal

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

Waste disposal

Do not empty into drains. Do not allow contamination of surface water and groundwater. Do not dispose of together with municipial waste. Incinerate in incineration plants in the presence of flammable materials. Do not puncture containers and do not burn in municipal incinerators. Empty containers should be stored in a landfill. Eliminate the gathered waste materials according to the department of environmental protection office of the provincial or county. Code: 16 05 04 gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of empty packages in accordance with applicable regulations.

Dispose of as hazardous waste.

Packaging code: 15 01 11 metallic packaging containing a dangerous solid porous matrix (eg. Asbestos), including empty pressure containers.

Minister for the Environment of 9th September 2014 on waste catalogue (Journal of Laws, item. 1923).

Community legislation on waste:

Council Directive No. 75/442 / EEC on waste, Council Directive No. 91/689 / EEC on hazardous waste, Commission Decision No 2000/532 / EC of 3rd May 2000 stating the list of wastes, OJ No. L 226/3 of 6th September 2000, together with the amending decisions.

SECTION 14: Transport

14.1. UN number (ONZ number)

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA: 1950

14.2. Correct shipping name UN

ADR/RID: AEROSOLS flammable

IMDG: AEROSOLS

IATA: Aerosols, flammable

14.3. Hazard class for transportation

ADR/RID: 2

IMDG/IATA: 2.1

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards
None.

14.6. Special precautions for user
Always transport in closed containers that are placed upright, labelled and secured.

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Laws concerning the safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18th December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).with further amendments.
COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28th May 2015. Amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 No. 1272/2008 (CLP), with further amendments.
The Act of 25th February 2011. on chemical substances and their mixtures (Journal of Laws No. 63, item. 322. with further amendments
Regulation of the Minister of Health of 10th October 2013. Amending the regulation on the category of hazardous substances and mixtures, where the packaging is provided with a closing child-resistant fastenings and tactile warning of danger (Journal of laws.. 2013 No. 0 pos. 1225)
The Act of 14th December 2012. Waste (Journal of laws. 2013 No. 0 pos. 21).
The Act of 13th June 2013 on packaging and packaging waste (Journal of laws 2013 pos. 888).
Minister for the Environment of 9th September 2014 on waste catalogue (Journal of Laws. item 1923).
Council Directive No. 75/442 / EEC on waste, Council Directive No. 91/689 / EEC on hazardous waste, Commission Decision No 2000/532 / EC of 3rd May 2000 stating the list of wastes, OJ No. L 226/3 of 6th September 2000, together with the amending decisions.
The Act of 19th August 2011. On the transport of dangerous goods (Journal of Laws No. 227, item. 1367)
Government Statement of 23rd March 2011. On the entry into force of amendments to Annexes A and B to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), done at Geneva on 30th September 1957. (Journal of Laws No. 110, item . 641).
Minister of Labour and Social Policy of 6th June 2014 on maximum permissible concentration and intensity of harmful factors in the work environment (Journal item. 817).
Regulation of the Minister of Health of 30th December 2004 on health and safety relating the presence of chemical agents (Dz. U. of 2005. No. 11, pos. 86, as amended. D.) Minister for the Environment of 9th December 2003 on substances posing a particular threat to the environment (Journal of Laws No. 217, poz.2141).

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment:
No chemical safety assessment for the substance in the mixture, and the mixture itself.

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SECTION 16: Other information.

All data is based on our current knowledge. The card was developed based on the SDS and the data obtained from the manufacturer. Recipients of our product must take into account the existing legal provisions and other regulations.

Other sources of data for the sheet update:

- The laws are cited in section 15 of the sheet.
- Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28th May 2015.
- Information from Bureau for Chemical Substances, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Institute of Occupational Medicine of prof. J. Nofer, the Institute of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health.

H definitions:
H220 - Extremely flammable gas
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H229 - Pressurized container: may explode if heated.
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - can be fatal when swallowed or inhaled.
H312 - Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Irritating to eyes.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361f - Suspected of damaging fertility.
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361fd - Harmful for fertility. Harmful for the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Description of used abbreviations, acronyms and symbols:
Flam. Liq. 2 - Flammable liquid cat. 2
Flam. Liq. 3 - Flammable liquid substance Cat. 3
Flam. Gas 1 - Flammable gas category 1.
Aerosol 1 - aerosol Cat. 1
Press. Gas - pressurized gas
Repr. 2 - reproductive toxicity cat. 2
Acute Tox. 4 - acute toxicity cat. 4
Asp. Tox. 1 - aspiration hazard cat. 1
Eye Irrit. 2 - eye irritation cat. 2
Skin Irrit. 2 - skin irritation cat. 2
Skin Sens. 1 - skin sensitization cat. 1
STOT RE 2 - Operation target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT cat. 2
STOT SE 3 - Toxic effect on target organs - single exposure Cat. 3

Aquatic Chronic 2 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment cat. 2
Aquatic Chronic 3 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment cat. 3
NDS - Exposure Limit
STEL - Exposure Limit Instantaneous
ACC - Ceiling Exposure Limit
DNEL - Derived no-effect level
PNEC - Predicted concentration causing changes in the environment
LC50 - lethal concentration for 50% of the studied population
LD50 - lethal dose for 50% of the studied population
EC50 - effective concentration of the media, statistically calculated concentration that induces medium-term environmental effects in 50% of experimental organisms, under certain conditions
BCF - bioconcentration factor
COD - chemical oxygen demand
BOD - biological oxygen demand
PBT - Persistent showing bioaccumulative and toxic
vPvB - very durable and showing very bioaccumulative
ADR - European agreement on the transport of dangerous goods by road
RID - Regulation on the transport of dangerous goods international railway lines
IMDG - International Maritime transport of dangerous goods
IATA - Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods issued by the International Air Transport Association.

Training:
Prior to working with the product undergo mandatory safety training of employees in relation to the chemical agents in workplace. Document and familiarize employees with the results of risk assessment in the workplace related to the presence of chemical agents.

Classification system:
1. Flammable aerosol shall be classified into one of two categories on
the basis of its ingredients, temperature of combustion and ignition tests at a distance in closed space (for aerosols sprays) as shown in Figure 2.3.1 b (Reg. 1272/2008)
2. Repr.2; H361fd classification on the basis of the ingredient content of this classification> 3%
3. STOT RE2; H373: classification based on the content component that belongs to this classification ≥10%
4. Skin Sens. 1; H317: classification based on the content component of this classification> 1%
5. Skin Irrit. 2; H315: classification based on the content component of this classification > 10%
6. Eye Irrit. 2; H319: classification based on the content component of this classification > 10%
7. STOT SE 3; H336: classification based on the content component of this classification > 10%
8. Aquatic Chronic 3; H412: according to Table 4.1.2 Classification of a mixture for chronic hazards (long term), based on the sum of classified components: (M × 100 × chronic category 1) + (10 × chronic category 2) + Chronic Category 3 ≥ 25% (Reg . 1272/2008)

Changes have been made in the safety data sheet in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.
Changes in the sections 2, 3, 15

Informing the Inspector for Chemical Substances placed on the market in the Republic of Polish products is required in accordance with the requirements of Art. 15 of the Act of 25 February 2011. on chemical substances and their mixtures (Journal of Laws No. 63, item. 322).. because the mixture is classified as hazardous.