


SAFETY DATA SHEET according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH) amended by (UE) 2020/878		
weber.tec 824		
Creation date: 14.12.2020	Version 1.1	Revision date: 10.05.2023

Section 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Trade name **weber.tec 824**

1.2. RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Applications identified: Construction chemicals. Mortar for waterproofing.

1.3. DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Supplier Saint-Gobain Construction Products Polska Sp. z o.o.
 ul. Okrężna 16, 44-100 Gliwice, Poland
 Phone: +48 41 35 69 317 (Monday to Friday: 9.00-16.00)
 e-mail: SDS.pl@saint-gobain.com.

1.4. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

European emergency number: 112.
 Polish national emergency numbers: 112 (general emergency phone),
 998 (fire department), 999 (medical department)..

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Physical and chemical hazards: The product not classified as hazardous.
 Health hazards: Eye Dam. 1 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation, category 1
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage
 Skin Irrit. 2- Skin corrosion/irritation, category 2
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 Environmental hazards: The product not classified as hazardous.
 Additional information: None.

2.2. LABEL ELEMENTS

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms:



GHS05

Signal word: Danger

Contains: Portland cement.

Hazard statements (H):


H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements (P):

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P261 Avoid breathing dust.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water with soap.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P501 Dispose of contents, container in accordance with national regulations

Complementary information:

The content of soluble chromium VI in the product is less than 2 ppm over the shelf life indicated on the packaging.

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After the shelf life, the risk of chromium allergy increases.

2.3. OTHER HAZARDS

Based on the available information, the product does not contain at a concentration exceeding 0,1% of any substances:

- meeting the criteria of Annex XIII to Regulation 1907/2006 / EC (REACH), classified as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB),
- included in the list established in accordance with Art. 59 (1) with endocrine disrupting properties identified as endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

Exposure to high dust concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

In cement-based products, after mixing with water, an alkaline environment is created that may be irritating to the skin and eyes. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement mortar may cause irritation, drying, inflammation or serious skin damage. Exposure to high concentrations of dust may irritate the respiratory system. Long-term contact exposure may cause skin dryness.

The chromium content in the product is reduced and is less than 2ppm, therefore there is no need to mark the product with H317 + EUH203.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. SUBSTANCES – the product is not a substance.

3.2. MIXTURES

A mixture based on portland cement.

Number	Chemical name	Classification	%
CAS: 65997-15-1 WE: 266-043-4 Reg.: not subject to registration	Portland cement, grey	Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1B H317	<20

For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16.

Substances for which there are Union workplace exposure limits: the product contains silicon dioxide (CAS: 14808-60-7, WE: 238-878-4) with a content of <1% respirable crystalline silica - a substance with the value of the maximum allowable concentration in the work environment specified at the EU level.

SVHC Substances: None.

PBT or vPvB substances: None.

Substances in the form of nanoforms: None.

Substances on the list established in accordance with Art. 59 sec. 1 with endocrine disrupting properties identified as endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Regulation (EU) 2018/605: None.

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye contact

Immediately rinse eyes with plenty of clean water, holding the eyelids apart, remove contact lenses (if present and easy to remove). Avoid strong water jets which may cause a risk of corneal damage. Using an eye wash bottle containing water or sterile 0,9% sodium chloride solution, continue to wash the eyes for at least 15 minutes. In any case, consult an ophthalmologist immediately.

Attention! People exposed to eye contamination should be instructed on the necessity and method of immediate rinsing of the eyes.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Flush skin with much water. Wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. If skin irritation continues, call a doctor.

Inhalation


Take the injured person to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration or a trained person may administer oxygen. Place the unconscious person in the recovery position. Call a doctor or poison control center immediately.

Swallowing

Let the exposed person rinse mouth with water, but do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor immediately.

4.2. MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Inhalation - chronic rhinitis, pharyngitis and laryngitis, bronchial asthma, pneumoconiosis and emphysema.

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Contact with skin - prolonged contact may cause dryness, irritation of the skin. Cement, with prolonged contact, may be irritating to moist skin (sweaty or damp), repeated contact may be sensitizing. Prolonged contact of cement dust with wet skin may cause irritation, inflammation or burns. The contact may be painless (e.g. when kneeling in wet concrete with trousers).

Eye contact - can damage the cornea of the eye. Ingestion burns the mouth and esophagus.

4.3. INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

No relevant information available.

Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable: Product is not flammable. Water spray, foam, CO2 fire extinguishers, dry powder.
For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: Water with full jet.

5.2. SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

In case of fire, can be released: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), and other dangerous gases or fumes. Exposure to degradation products can cause health damage. Do not inhale fumes and gases that produce in the fire. See also section 10.

5.3. ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Use protective equipment. Do not allow to enter firefighting water into drains and waterways. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Sewage and fire residues disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, wear appropriate protective clothing and personal protective equipment (See section 7 and 8).

6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

6.3. METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

If possible, collect the spilled material dry. Avoid lifting dust. Collect mechanically, e.g. using an industrial vacuum cleaner equipped with a filter (e.g. HEPA type) to a labeled waste container for reuse or disposal in accordance with applicable regulations. Use dry, non-spray cleaning methods. Compressed air should not be used. When removing dust dry, equip workers with personal protective equipment. If dry picking is impossible, wet wipe with a mop, wet brushes and remove sludge. The product hardens by reaction with water.

6.4. REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

See section: 8, 13, 15.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Prevent formation of dust. Provide suction extractors if dust is formed.

Information about fire - and explosion protection: No special measures required.

Recommendations for the safe handling.


Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after each contact with the product. Do not eat or smoke in work areas. Work with a mixture of lead only in well-ventilated areas. Wear protective clothing (See section 8).

Recommendations for fire and explosion protection: The product is not flammable.

Recommendations for health: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Follow general safety regulations and health. Follow the principles of good industrial hygiene. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace. Wash hands with soap and water after use. Do not use contaminated clothing. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, clean / wash before reuse.

7.2. CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Store only in unopened original receptacles in a dry place. Protect from moisture. Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Keep out of the reach of children.

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7.3. SPECIFIC END USE(S)

See section 1. For further information contact the manufacturer / supplier.

The product includes cement with a reduced content of chromium (VI). The content of soluble chromium (VI) in the cement used, due to its natural composition or the use of reducing agents, is below 2 mg / kg (0,0002%) based on the total dry weight of cement determined according to EN 196-10.

In cements with a reduced content of Cr (VI), the properties change over time, therefore the packaging with the product and / and transport documents contain information about the storage period.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. CONTROL PARAMETERS

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

Polish Regulation of the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Policy on the maximum allowable concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health at the workplace (DzU2018, poz. 1286 with amendments):

Portland cement [CAS: 65997-15-1]:

inhalable fraction: 6 mg / m³ / 8h.,], respirable fraction: 2 mg / m³ / 8h

Silicon dioxide [CAS: 14808-60-7]; cristobalite [CAS: 14808-60-7]:

respirable fraction: 0,1 mg / m³ / 8h.

UE workplace exposure limits:

silicon dioxide - respirable fraction [CAS: 14808-60-7]: OEL:0,1 mg / m³ .

Biological limit values:

Hygienic standards in biological material have not been established for the substances present in the mixture.

Recommended monitoring procedures:

The mode, type and frequency of tests and measurements should meet the requirements of the Regulations on tests and measurements of factors harmful to health in the work environment.

Other control parameters

Portland cement [CAS: 65997-15-1]:

DNEL inhalation (8h): 2 mg/m³

DNEL dermal: not applicable

DNEL oral: not relevant

The DNELs (Derived No-Effect Level) refer to the breathable dust. In contrast, the tool used to prepare risk evaluations (MEASE) works with the inhalable fraction.

PNEC water Not applicable

PNEC sediment Does not apply

PNEC soil Does not appl.

8.2. EXPOSURE CONTROLS

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation at workplaces in the facility closed. See also section 7. In the vicinity of workstations recommended to install devices for eye wash.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and after work. At work do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin. Do not get in eyes. Keep away from food, beverages and feed.


Personal protective equipment should meet the requirements of standards and regulations.



Respiratory protection

There is no need to use respiratory protection in conditions of adequate ventilation, when using the product in closed installations and during manual application.

Protective masks are recommended in the workplaces with insufficient ventilation, or in the case of mechanical application, where dusts or aerosols are formed, and when there is a likelihood of exposure to concentrations close to the occupational exposure limit (OEL). The selection of the protection class (P1, P2, P3) depends on the measurement results of the working environment or the exposure at the place of use. For short-term work, A2P2 combination filter. In an emergency, a mask with fresh air is recommended.

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Hand protection

When working with the product, wear appropriate protective gloves with the CE marking. Protective gloves should be adapted to the working conditions, i.e. mechanically resistant during construction works (e.g. nitrile-coated with cotton inside).

In case of prolonged contact with the skin, it is recommended to use gloves compliant with the EN 374 standard (e.g. made of nitrile, neoprene or butyl rubber), resistant to alkaline environment (letter code K), with a minimum thickness of 0,2 mm and a breakthrough time > 240 min.

The duration of the protective effect may vary from glove manufacturer to glove manufacturer. It is recommended to replace the gloves immediately if there are any signs of wear, damage or change in appearance (color, flexibility, shape). The manufacturer's instructions must be followed not only for the use of gloves, but also for cleaning, maintenance and storage. Taking into account the glove parameters specified by the manufacturer, it is necessary to pay attention to whether the gloves still retain their protective properties.



Eye / face protection

Use tight-fitting safety goggles where dust is formed or in case of risk of spilling. Eye and face protection should comply with EN 166.



Skin protection

According to the exposure when handling the product wear suitable protective clothing with long sleeves, boots, etc.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow the product to get into groundwater, sewage system, sewage or soil..

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

a) Physical state:	solid
b) Colour:	grey powder
c) Odour:	not specified,
d) Melting point / freezing point:	> 1250° C (cement)
e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not applicable
f) Flammability:	Not flammable
g) Lower and upper explosion limit:	Not explosive
h) Flash point:	Not applicable
i) Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable
j) Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
k) pH:	approx. 12-13 (mixture with water)
l) Kinematic viscosity / dynamic:	Not applicable
m) Solubility:	0,1-1,5 g / l at 20°C (cement)
n) Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log value):	Not applicable
o) Vapour pressure:	Not determined
p) Density and/or relative density:	1,1 g / cm ³ (at 20 ° C)
q) Relative vapour density:	Not determined
r) Particle characteristics:	Not applicable

9.2. OTHER INFORMATION

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosives:	Not explosive
Oxidizing gases:	Not applicable


9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC content:	Not determined
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Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. REACTIVITY

Cement/binding agent is a hydraulic material. When mixed with water, an intended reaction takes place. As a result, cement hardens and forms a solid mass, which does not react with its environment.

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10.2. CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable at recommended storage conditions. It should be kept dry. Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided. Wet cement/binding agent is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminum and other base metals. Here, hydrogen can be formed. Cement/binding agent dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, forming corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Avoid contact with these incompatible materials.

With water, cement/binding agent forms calcium silicate hydrates, calcium aluminate hydrates and calcium hydroxide. The calcium silicates of the cement/binding agent may react with strongly oxidizing agents such as fluorides.

10.3. POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

There are known in the normal conditions of storage and use.

10.4. CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Moisture during storage can lead to lumping and loss of product quality.

10.5. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminum or other base metals.

10.6. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Products that are released during a fire. See section 5.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. INFORMATION ON HAZARD CLASSES AS DEFINED IN REGULATION NO 1272/2008

a) Acute toxicity

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

Skin, oral and by respiratory: ATE mix > 5000 mg / kg (calculated).

b) Skin corrosion/irritation

Cement has an irritating effect on skin and mucous membranes. Dry cement in contact with moist skin or skin in contact with damp or wet cement can lead to various irritating and inflammatory skin reactions, e.g. redness and chaps. Prolonged contact in combination with mechanical abrasion may cause severe skin damages.

c) Serious eye damage/irritation

In the in vitro test, Portland cement clinker (the main component of cement) showed varying degrees of impact on the cornea. Direct contact with cement can lead to cornea damage, due to either an immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation, or the mechanical stress. Direct contact with large amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may have effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to serious eye damage and blindness.

d) Respiratory or skin sensitization

Some individuals may develop after contact with wet cement. This is triggered either by pH value (irritant contact dermatitis) or by immunological reactions with water-soluble Chromium(VI) (allergic contact dermatitis). The content of soluble chromium (VI) in the cement as result its natural composition or the use of reducing agents is below 2 mg / kg (0.0002%) of the total dry weight. With the addition of an active soluble chromium (VI) reducer in the product, if the duration of its operation has not been exceeded, the above effects should not occur.

e) Germ cell mutagenicity

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

f) Carcinogenicity

A causal relationship between cement exposure and cancer has not been determined. Epidemiological studies were not indicative of an association between exposure to cement and cancer.

Portland cement is not classified as a human carcinogen Portland cement contains more than 90% Portland cement clinker. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not fulfilled.


g) Reproductive toxicity

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

h) STOT-single exposure

Cement dust exposure can lead to irritation of the respiratory system (throat, neck, lungs). Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath can be the result if the exposure is above the occupational exposure limit.

May cause respiratory irritation.

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i) STOT-repeated exposure

Long-term exposure to respirable cement dust above the occupational exposure limit may cause coughing, shortness of breath and chronic obstructive changes in the respiratory tract. No chronic effects have been observed at low concentrations. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not fulfilled.

j) Aspiration hazard

Not applicable, as cement/binder is not available as an aerosol

Cement/binding agent may aggravate existing skin, eye and respiratory tract diseases, for example emphysema or asthma.

Symptoms and effects of exposure

Inhalation of cement dust can deteriorate the health of people suffering from respiratory and / or illnesses such as emphysema or asthma and / or current skin or eye conditions.

Relevant information regarding adverse health effects for likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation exposure	If material enters the lungs, symptoms such as coughing, dyspnoea, wheezing, difficulty breathing, chest congestion, dyspnoea and / or fever may occur.
Eye contact	Dry dust or splashes of the preparation mixed with water may cause eye burns.
Skin contact:	Prolonged contact may cause redness, skin irritation and its inflammatory changes - allergic contact dermatitis.
Swallowing	May cause oral cavity burns if swallowed.

11.2. INFORMATION ON OTHER HAZARDS

No relevant information available.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. TOXICITY

Cement/binding agents are not considered hazardous to the environment. Ecotoxicological studies with Portland cement on *Daphnia magna* and *Selenastrum coli* have shown little toxicological impact. Therefore, LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined. No toxic effects on sediments were determined either. The release of large amounts of cement in water can, however, lead to rise in pH and thus be toxic for aquatic life under certain circumstances.

12.2. PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Not applicable, as cement/binding agent is an inorganic mineral material. After hydration, residual cement/binding agents present no toxicological risk.

12.3. BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Not applicable, as cement/binding agent is an inorganic mineral material. After hydration, residual cement/binding agents present no toxicological risk.

12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL

Not known.

12.5. RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT

None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

12.6. ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING PROPERTIES

The mixture does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or (EU) 2018/605.

12.7. OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Not known.


Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Product exceeding the effective date of the reducing agent (and if its content of water-soluble Chromium(VI) is higher than 0.0002%): The product must not be used or placed on the market anymore, except it is used in well-controlled, closed and fully automated processes or it is retreated with Chromium(VI) reducing agent.

Unused residual amount of dry product

Gather dryly. Label container. If possible, reuse material, avoiding dust exposure and observing date of expiry. In case of disposal, cure with water and dispose of as described under "Products cured after water addition".

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Wet products and product sludge

Leave to bind.

Products cured after water addition

Dispose of the cured products like of concrete waste and concrete sludge. Waste code according to EWC (European Waste Catalogue), depending on the source:

Hardened product:

17 09 04 - Mixed wastes from construction, renovation and dismantling other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

17 01 01 - Concrete waste from demolition and renovation

17 01 82 - Other wastes not mentioned

Packaging:

Empty packaging completely and recycle. Otherwise, dispose of the completely emptied packaging according to waste code EWC:

15 01 01 (paper and cardboard packaging) or

15 01 02 (plastic packaging).

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The product does not have to be labeled.

NOTE: The product packaging must be secured against shifting during transport, the weather, sunlight. Product based on an aqueous dispersion.

14.1. UN NUMBER OR ID NUMBER	Not classified as dangerous.
14.2. UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME–	Not classified as dangerous.
14.3. TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES) –	Not classified as dangerous.
14.4. PACKING GROUP -	Not classified as dangerous.
14.5. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS -	Not classified as dangerous.
14.6. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER -	Not classified as dangerous.
14.7. MARITIME TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO IMO INSTRUMENTS –	Not classified as dangerous.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS / LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

- 1) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation 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, with amendments.
- 2) 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, with amendments.
- 3) Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Restrictions on the sale and use of certain hazardous substances and mixtures:


The placing on the market of cement is regulated with regard to the content of soluble chromium (VI) (REACH Annex XVII p.47). Cement and cement-containing mixtures shall not be used or placed on the market if they contain, in the hydrated state, more than 0.0002% soluble chromium (VI) based on the total dry weight of the cement in accordance with EN 196-10.

- If reducing agents are used, then, without prejudice to the application of other Community legislation on classification, packaging and labeling of hazardous substances and mixtures, the packaging of cement or mixtures containing cement must be marked with the date of packaging, as well as the storage conditions and period which ensure that the reducing agent activity is maintained and the soluble chromium VI content is kept below the limit.

- By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the placing on the market or use in controlled, closed and fully automated processes where cement and cement-containing mixtures are only treated by machinery and with no possibility of skin contact.

15.2. CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

A chemical safety assessment is not required.

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Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Meaning phrases and abbreviations listed in the card:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Eye Dam. 1 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation, category 1

Skin Irrit. 2- Skin corrosion/irritation, category 2

STOT SE 3 – Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, category 3

Skin Sens. 1B - Respiratory/skin sensitization, category 1B

CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service number

EC - the EC number, ie EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance in the European Union; The EC number is a seven-digit number with a structure of the type XXX-XXX-X, starting with 200-001-8 (EINECS), with 400-010-9 (ELINCS) and with 500-001-0 (NLP)

DNEL - Derived No Effect Level, concentration at the workplace

PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration, concentration at the workplace

SVHC - Substances of Very High Concern

vPvB (Substance) Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

PBT (Substance) Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

ATE - ingredient acute toxicity estimate

NOAEL - for no-observed-adverse-effect level, the level at which no adverse effects are observed

NOAEC - the lowest level of observed side effects

NOEC - a concentration at which no harmful changes are observed

BCF - Bioconcentration factor - the ratio of the concentration of a substance in the body to its concentration in water at equilibrium

Log POW - the logarithm of the octanol / water partition coefficient

EC50: effective concentration (concentration of the component where 50% of the worms are effective within a specified time period)

LD50: medial lethal dose - the dose at which 50% of the tested animals die within a specified time interval

LC50: medial lethal concentration - concentration at which 50% of test animals die within a specified time interval

EC50: Median Effective Concentration

ADR - the European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IMDG: International Dangerous Goods Code

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

Main sources of literature and data:

<http://echa.europa.eu>; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>; <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl>, SDS of mixture ingredients from producers.

Classification Information:

Classification was made by calculation based on the content of hazardous components based on the criteria according to legal acts listed in Section 15.1.

Information on updating / revision the safety data sheet:

Updated sections: 1, 15. The safety data sheet was adapted to the Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

Recommendations for the indicated employee training to ensure the protection of human health and the environment:

It is recommended that the personnel who will handle the product receive basic safety training in order to facilitate understanding and interpretation of the safety data sheet and product label.

The information contained in the sheet is based on the level of knowledge concerning the mixture in question at the time specified by the date and is given in good faith. They are provided only as guidelines for safe use, processing, storage, transport and disposal in the event of an unintentional release to the environment and cannot be considered as product quality guarantees. This safety data sheet does not exempt the user of the mixture from complying with applicable legal, administrative and occupational health and safety regulations.