[In accordance with the criteria of Regulation No 1907/2006 (REACH) and 453/2010]

SMAR MIEDZIANY

Date of issue: 04.12.2014

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

- 1.1
 Product identifier

 <u>Trade name:</u>
 SMAR MIEDZIANY
- 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<u>Relevant identified uses:</u> lubrication of screw and bolted joints exposed to high temperatures.

- Uses advised against: not determined.
- 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: CHAMPION COLOR PLUS P. Lelito Sp. J.

Address: ul. Dworcowa 7 84-123 Połchowo, Poland

Telephone number /Fax: +48 58 673-94-36/+48 58 673-94-22

E-mail address for a competent person responsible for sds: biuro@theta-doradztwo.pl

1.4 Numer telefonu alarmowego
 112
 +48 58 673-94-36 (between 8.00-15.00)

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC

F+ R12, Xi R38, N R51/53, Xn R65, R67

Extremely flammable. Irritating to skin. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC

Aerosol 1 H222-H229, Asp. Tox. 1 H304*, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Repr. 2 H361df, Aquatic Acute 1 H400, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms and signal words



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Product identifier

Contains: naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light.

Hazard statements

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361df	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

* product does not require labelling in terms of this hazard if it is placed on the market in aerosol containers.

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.
- 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.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

2.3 Other hazards

Product does not contain ingredients, which meet criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH Regulation.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

petroleum gases, liquefied*

petroleum guses, inqueneu	
Concentration range:	40-55%
CAS number:	68476-85-7
EC number:	270-704-2
Index number:	649-202-00-6
Registration number:	substance is exempt from registration under the Annex V of REACH
Classification acc. to 67/548/EEC:	F+ R12
Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC:	Flam. Gas 1 H220, Liq. Gas H280

 * The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply, because substance contains less than 0,1 % 1,3-butadiene (Note K).

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naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated lig	ht <u>*</u>	
Concentration range:	25-35%	
CAS number:	64742-49-0	
EC number:	265-151-9	
Index number:	649-328-00-1	
Registration number:	01-2119475133-43-XXXX	
Classification acc. to 67/548/EEC:	F R11, Xi R38, Xn R65, R67, N R51/53	
Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC:	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Repr. 2 H361df, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411	
*The classification as a carcinogen o than 0,1 % benzene (Notes P and H).	r mutagen need not apply, because substance contains less	
Product contains n-hexane and tol workplace.	uene which have Community level exposure limit in the	
<u>copper, powder</u>		
Concentration range:	4-8%	
CAS number:	7440-50-8	
EC number:	231-159-6	
Index number:	-	
Registration number:	substance comes under the law of temporary period	
Classification acc. to 67/548/EEC:	F R11, Xi R38, Xn R65, R67, N R51/53	
Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC:	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M=10), Aquatic Chronic 3 H412	
Full text of each relevant R and H phrase is given in section 16 of SDS.		

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

<u>Skin contact</u>: immediately take off contaminated clothes. Contaminated skin clean mechanically, rinse with plenty of water, then wash out with plenty of water with soap. Consult a doctor, if worrisome symptoms occur.

<u>Eye contact:</u> seek medical advice if irritation occurs. Rinse the contaminated eyes with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Remove any contact lenses, protect non-irritated eye. Avoid strong stream of water – risk of damage of the cornea.

<u>Ingestion</u>: 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. Consult a doctor – show label.

<u>Inhalation:</u> remove to fresh air. Keep warm and calm. Consult a doctor, if symptoms persist. Perform artificial respiration or give oxygen if needed. Consult a doctor, if disturbing symptoms occur.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<u>Skin contact</u>: defatting, burning sensation, redness, may cause skin dryness or cracking after repeated exposure, frostbite by spraying the skin spray at close range, irritation.

Eye contact: temporary irritation, redness, tearing.

<u>Ingestion</u>: may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting with risk of aspirational pneumonitis.

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Inhalation: possible irritation of the mucous membranes of respiratory system, cough, drowsiness and dizziness, headaches.

Other exposure effects: suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

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. Treat symptomatically.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

<u>Suitable extinguishing media</u>: carbon dioxide (CO_2) , alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical, water fog. Small fire put out with the snow extinguisher (CO_2) or dry powder (ABC or BC), large fire extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam or water fog. Large fire should be extinguished from protected posts. Unsuitable extinguishing media: water jet – risk of propagation of the flame.

- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Under fire conditions product may produce harmful gases consisting of carbon oxides and other unidentified thermal decomposition products. Do not inhale combustion products, may cause health risk.
- 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Personal protection typical in case of fire. Do not stay in the fire zone without self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing resistant to chemicals. Do not allow extinguishing water to enter drains, surface water and groundwater. Gas can accumulate on the surface of the ground and move along distances creating a risk of fire or explosion. Cool containers at risk of fire from a safe distance with water spray. Pressurized container - danger of leaks, or even an explosion at a 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 the effects of breakdown are removed only by trained personnel. In case of large spills, isolate the exposed area. Avoid eyes and skin contamination. Do not inhale aerosol. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition, do not use open flames or sparkling tools. Prohibit smoking.

6.2 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

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6.4 Reference to other sectionsAppropriate conduct with waste product – section 13. Personal protection equipment – section 8.

Section 7: Handling and storage

- 7.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- Handle in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not inhale aerosol. Ensure adequate general and/or local ventilation. Eliminate sources of ignition - do not use open flames, do not smoke, do not use sparking tools and clothing from fabric susceptible to electrification; protect containers from heating. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Protect against electrostatic charges. Pregnant women should not work with this product.
- 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompabilities

Store only in a cool, dry place in a temperature below 50°C, recommended storage temperature: up to + 35°C. Keep away from sources of ignition and heat. Do not smoke, use open flame and sparking devices in a warehouse. Do not pierce or burn packaging even after use. Keep away from food, foodstuffs and animal feed. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents (concentrated nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxides) - contact may cause ignition. Avoid contact with steel corrosive agents (acids, salt solutions) - the risk of damage of the containers and the release of aerosols content.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information about uses other than mentioned in subsection 1.2.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Crosification	Limit values		
Specification	8 hours	short term	
toluene [CAS 108-88-3]	192 mg/m ³	384 mg/m ³	
n-hexane [CAS 110-54-3]	72 mg/m ³	—	

Legal Basis: Commission Directive 2006/15/EC, 2000/39/EC, 2009/161/EC.

The table above shows the maximum workplace concentration values at the Community level. 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.

DNEL values for components

DNEL	naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light		
DINEE	worker	consumer	
inhalation, short-term exposure	1 100- 1 300 mg/m³/15 min	640-1 200 mg/m ³ /15 min	
inhalation, long-term exposure	840 mg/m³/8h	180 mg/m³/8h	

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8.2. Exposure controls

Use the product in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Take off contaminated clothes immediately. Ensure good general and/or local ventilation at work stations to ensure the maintenance of concentrations of hazardous components in the air below the exposure limit values. Before break and after work wash hands carefully. Avoid eyes and skin contamination. If there is a risk of inflammation of the clothing on worker, emergency showers for washing entire body and separate eyewash stations should be installed no more than 20 m in a straight line from the working area where these processes are performed. Pregnant women should not work with this product.

Hand protection

Use gloves resistant to the product (e.g. made from butyl rubber). In case of short term contact use protective gloves with effectivness level 2 or higher (permeation time > 30 minutes). In case of long term contact use protective gloves with effectivness level 6 (permeation time > 480 minutes).

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 dense fabric (preferably from natural fibers, such as cotton). Safety boots.

Eye protection

Safety glasses in a sealed enclosure with side protection (plastic casing resistant to organic solvents).

Respiratory protection

Under normal conditions of use is not required. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear an approved respirator with a filter of AX type. Use breathing apparatus with independent air supply in case of: working in a confined space, insufficient amount of oxygen in the air, a large uncontrolled emissions or other circumstances when the mask with the filter does not give a sufficient protection.

Personal protective equipment must meet requirements of directive 89/686/CE. Employer is obliged to ensure equipment adequate to activities carried out, with quality demands, cleaning and maintenance.

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
 - physical state/form: colour: odour: odour threshold:

liquid in aerosol container according to specification characteristic not applicable

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pH: melting point/freezing point: initial boiling point and boiling range (1013 hPa): flash point: evaporation rate: flammability (solid, gas): upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: vapour pressure (20°C): vapour density (air=1): density: solubility(ies): partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: auto-ignition temperature: decomposition temperature: explosive properties: oxidising properties: dynamic viscosity:

not applicable -187,69°C (propane), -138,3°C (butane) -42,07°C (propane), -0,5°C (butane) - 95°C (propane), -60°C (butane) not determined extremely flammable 9,5/1,5 %vol. (for propellant) 0,83 MPa (for propellant) 1,55 (propane), 2,08 (butane) not determined not determined not determined 470°C (propane), 365°C (butane) not determined creates explosive mixtures with air not display not determined

9.2 Other information No additional data.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity Product is reactive. See subsections 10.3 – 10.5.
10.2 Chemical stability The product is stable under normal conditions of handling and storage.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Product vapours can create explosive mixtures with air.

- 10.4 Conditions to avoid Avoid sources of heat and direct sunlight, temperature above 50°C.
 10.5 Incompatible materials
- 10.5 Incompatible materials Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products Not known.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1Information on toxicological effectsToxicity of ingredientspetroleum gases, liquefied LC_{50} (inhalation, rat)1443 mg/l/15 minutesnaphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light LD_{50} (oral, rat)> 5000 mg/kg LD_{50} (skin, rabbit)> 2 000 mg/kg LC_{50} (inhalation, rat)> 5610 mg/m³/4h

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Toxicity of mixture Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Respiratory or skin sensitisation 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 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. STOT - single exposure May cause drowsiness or dizziness. STOT - repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

Product contains components with low viscosity which are classified as hazardous after aspiration caused by ingestion. However, because of product form which prevents accidental ingestion, the whole product does not pose aspirational hazard.

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

3		
Toxicity of ingredients		
petroleum gases, liquefied		
•		40.0 mg/l
acute toxicity for fish*	LC ₅₀	49,9 mg/l
acute toxicity for daphnia*	EC ₅₀	27,14 mg/l
acute toxicity for algae*	EC_{50}	11,89 mg/l
*data for mixture of propane and k	outane	U
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	<u>d light</u>	
acute toxicity for fish	LC_{50}	8,2 mg/l/96h (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)
acute toxicity for daphnia	EC ₅₀	4,5 mg/l/48h (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
acute toxicity for algae	EC_{50}	3,1 mg/l/72h (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)
copper, powder	- 30	, <u> </u>
acute toxicity for fish	LC ₅₀	0,094 mg/l/96h (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
Toxicity of mixture		
Product is very toxic to aquatic life	with long l	asting effects
i i oudet is very toxic to aquatic life	with long i	asting enects.

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12.2 Persistence and degradability Not known for the mixture. <u>petroleum gases, liquefied:</u> easily biodegradable. (propane undergoes biodegradation in 50% in 3 days. Butane undergoes biodegradation in 70% in 10 days).

naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light): biodegradable, undergoes biodegradation in more than 74% in 28 days.

- 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Not known for the mixture. <u>petroleum gases, liquefied:</u> low bioaccumulation potential. Log Pow < 3.</p>
- 12.4 Mobility in soil

Product is mobile in water and soil. Gaseous components quickly spread in atmosphere. Mobility of components of the mixture in soil depends on the hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties and biotic and abiotic conditions of soil, including its structure, climatic conditions, seasons and soil organisms (mostly: bacteria, fungus, algae, invertebrates).

- 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not applicable.
- 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

<u>Disposal methods for the product</u>: do not empty into drains. Disposal in accordance with the local legislation. Do not remove the remains from the original packaging. Recommended waste code: 16 03 05* Organic wastes containing dangerous substances.

<u>Disposal methods for used packing:</u> classification of the waste meets the requirements for hazardous waste. Deliver the packaging to an authorized company. Do not mix with other waste materials. Do not burn and do not pierce the empty package.

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

Section 14: Transport information

- 14.1 UN number 1950
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name AEROSOLS, flammable
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 2 (label 2.1)
- 14.4 Packing group Not applicable. Limited quantities 1I (LQ2).



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- 14.5 Environmental hazards Mixture is hazardous for the environment according to the criteria of 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. EMS: F-D, S-U (IMDG code for shipping).

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

Section 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture 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.Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances.

Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations as amended.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (Text with EEA relevance).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

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

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

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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Section 16: Other information

Full text of indicated R and H phrases mentioned in section 3

- R11 Highly flammable.
- R12 Extremely flammable.
- R38 Irritating to skin.
- R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- H220 Extremely flammable gas.
- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H280 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H361df Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
- EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Abbreviations and acronyms

- PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
- vPvB very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative substance
- Flam. Gas 1 Flammable gas category 1
- Liq. Gas Liquefied gas
- Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation category 2
- Skin Irrit. 2 Skin irritation category 2
- Flam. Liq. 2 Flammable liquid category 2
- STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity single exposure category 3

Asp Tox. 1 Aspiration toxicity category 1

Aquatic Chronic 1,2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment category 1,2

Repr. 2 Reproduction category 2

<u>Trainings</u>

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).

Other data

Classification of the mixture was made on the basis of calculation method based on the guidelines of Directive 1999/45/EC and Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP).

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Version:	1.0/EN
Composed by:	mgr Paweł Jędrzejczyk (on the basis of producer's data)
Safety Data Sheet made by:	"THETA" Doradztwo Techniczne

The information above is based on a current available data concerning the product, but also on the experience and knowledge in this field of the producer. They are neither a quality description of the product nor a guarantee of particular features. They are to be treated as aid to safety in transport, storage and usage of the product. That does not free the user from the responsibility of improper usage of the information above and also of improper compliance with the law norms in the field.