

Safety Data Sheet

In accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), as amended.

SA/4/23

Issued on: 27.02.2023
Updated on: 01.07.2023

Issue No. 2

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

1.1 Product identifier:

Name: **JET A-1 JET FUEL**

F-34 JET FUEL

F-35 JET FUEL

UFI: MV00-00UX-Q00E-FVQA

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

1.2.1 Identified uses: intended for turbojet engines for aviation.

1.2.2 Uses advised against: none

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Aramco Fuels Poland sp. z o.o.,
80-864 Gdańsk, ul. Jana z Kolna 11
Tel: +48 505 050 643
reach@aramcofuels.com

aramco



1.4 Emergency telephone number:

112 (emergency telephone)

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
Asp. Tox. 1 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Causes skin irritation.
STOT SE 3 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements:

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:



Danger

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

P102 Keep out of reach of children
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 DO NOT induce vomiting.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to waste disposal site.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB. The mixture does not contain substances included in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) as having endocrine disrupting properties. Transdermal injection may occur during the use of high-pressure devices. Spillage of the substance creates slip hazard.

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Section 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances: Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures:

Number			Concentration [%m/m]	Name of the substance	Classification of the substance according to Regulation No. 1272/2008
Registration	CAS	EC			
01-2119502385-46-0006	91770-15-9	294-799-5	Up to 100	<i>Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened;</i> <i>Kerosine — unspecified;</i>	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
01-2119462828-25-0042	64742-81-0	265-184-9	Up to 90	<i>Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized;</i> <i>Kerosine — unspecified;</i>	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
01-2119471310-51-xxxx	108-88-3	203-625-9	<0.001*	<i>Toluene</i>	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Repr. 2, H361d STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
not available	100-41-4	202-849-4	<0.001*	<i>Ethylbenzene</i>	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 STOT RE 2, H373
not available	1330-20-7	215-535-7	<0.001*	<i>Dimethylbenzene</i>	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315
not available	91-20-3	202-049-5	<0.001*	<i>Naphthalene</i>	Carc. 2; H351 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Aquatic Acute 1; H400; Ma=1 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410; Mch=1
01-2119433307-44-xxxx	67-56-1	200-659-6	<0.001*	<i>Methanol</i>	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 3, H331 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 1, H370

* Substance for which EU maximum concentrations in the working environment have been established.

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES.

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

After inhalation:

Symptoms: inhalation of vapors can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and changes in state of consciousness. If breathing is difficult, move the affected person to fresh air and let him rest in a position that facilitates breathing.

Inhalation is unlikely due to the low vapor pressure of the substance at ambient temperature. Exposure to vapors, however, may occur when handling the substance at high temperatures and under inadequate ventilation conditions.

If the affected person is unconscious and:

- is not breathing - Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and have trained personnel provide artificial respiration. If necessary, perform heart massage and get medical help.
- is breathing - Place the affected person in the recovery safe position. If necessary, administer oxygen.

Seek medical attention if the affected person experiences an altered state of consciousness or if symptoms persist.

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After skin contact:

Symptoms: redness, irritation.

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and dispose of them safely. Wash the contaminated part of the body with soap and water. If skin irritation, swelling or redness occur and persist, seek medical attention.

Transdermal injection may occur when using high-pressure equipment. In case of injury due to high pressure, seek medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to worsen.

Light burns should be cooled: Hold the burned body part under a stream of cold water for at least five minutes or until the pain is relieved. It is imperative to prevent hypothermia.

After eye contact:

Symptoms: slight irritation.

Carefully flush with water for several minutes. If possible and easy to do, remove the affected person's contact lenses. Continue flushing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling develop and persist, see a specialist.

After swallowing:

Symptoms: few or no symptoms expected. Nausea and diarrhea may possibly occur.

Swallowing of this material can cause changes in the state of consciousness and loss of motor coordination. In case of swallowing, always assume that inhalation has occurred. Seek medical attention from a specialist or have the affected person taken to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to worsen.

Do not provoke vomiting, as there is a risk of choking. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

The product is not classified as a respiratory irritant, although low concentrations of vapors may cause slight irritation of the respiratory tract.

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

In the symptoms do not ease despite applying the above measures, **immediately** call a doctor or take the affected person to hospital, show the product packaging or label.

Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Foam (only properly trained personnel), water mist (only properly trained personnel), dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, other inert gases (according to instructions), sand or earth.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents:

Do not use direct jets on a burning product. Prevent simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface, as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Combustion products: Incomplete combustion often results in a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles rising in the air as well as gases, including carbon monoxide.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

In the event of a widespread fire or a fire in confined or poorly ventilated areas, use full fireproof protective clothing and a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face positive pressure mask.

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

General information

Stop or contain the spill at the source if it is safe to do so. Avoid direct contact with the product. Stand against the wind. In case of a significant spill, notify downwind residents. With the exception of minor spills, if possible, the feasibility of any action should always be subject to the judgment and opinion of a properly trained and competent person in charge of the rescue operation. If safe to do so, eliminate all sources of ignition (e.g., electricity, sparks, fire, torches). If necessary, notify the appropriate authorities in accordance with applicable regulations.

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6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Keep non-emergency personnel away from the spill area. Alert emergency personnel.

6.1.2 For emergency respondents:

Small spills: standard antistatic workwear is usually suitable. Large spills: a full uniform of antistatic chemical-resistant material if necessary thermally resistant and with thermal insulation.

Work gloves that provide effective protection against chemical agents, especially aromatic hydrocarbons. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate are not waterproof, so they are not suitable for emergency use. Work helmet. Anti-static, non-slip safety shoes (long or short) if necessary, heat-resistant. Safety glasses or face shield if splashing or other eye contact is possible or expected. Respiratory protection: Depending on the amount of spillage and the estimated extent of exposure, a half mask or full respirator with combined dust filters/organic vapor filters or a self-contained breathing apparatus may be used. If the situation cannot be fully assessed or if there is a risk of oxygen deficiency, use only a self-contained breathing apparatus.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to enter sewers, rivers and other bodies of water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

6.3.1 Recommendations for preventing the spread of the spill:

If necessary, surround the product with a protective dike of dry soil, sand or other non-flammable material.

Significant spills can be carefully covered with foam (if available) to reduce the risk of fire. Do not use direct jets. Provide effective ventilation indoors or in confined spaces. Collect unbound product by available means.

For small spills into confined waters (i.e., in ports), protect the product with floating dams or other equipment. Collect the spilled product with special floating absorbents. If possible, control large spills in open waters with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spread of the spill and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means.

Large spills should be contained in open water by floating barriers or other mechanical means only if necessary and the risk of explosion can be avoided, otherwise control the spill and evaporate the residual substance naturally. The use of dispersants should be recommended by a specialist and (if necessary) this action should be approved by local authorities.

6.3.2 Recommendations for eliminating the spill:

If soil is contaminated, remove the contaminated layer and treat in accordance with local regulations. Collect the recovered product and other materials into suitable containers or receptacles for recovery or safe disposal.

6.3.3 Information on inappropriate methods to prevent the spread of contamination: not specified.

6.4 References to other sections:

Supplementary information and personal protective equipment and control parameters are presented in Section 8. For information on waste disposal, see Section 13.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

General Information:

Obtain special instructions before use. Risk of explosive vapor-air mixtures. Ensure compliance with all applicable regulations for handling and storage facilities for flammable products. It is recommended to store away from heat sources/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - DO NOT FIRE. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with product. Avoid release to the environment.

Handling:

Protect against electrostatic charges. Ground/secure the container and receiving equipment. Use ventilation devices. Use only non-sparking tools. Vapors are heavier than air. Beware of product accumulation in pits, cavities and confined spaces. Use only tanker loading from the underside of the ship in accordance with European regulations. Do not use compressed air for filling, emptying and handling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Do not swallow. Use personal protective equipment as required. Rinse contaminated clothing with water before removal to prevent sparks from jumping between static charges.

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Hygienic measures:

Ensure the implementation of appropriate cleanup activities. Do not allow contaminated materials to accumulate in the workplace or keep them in pockets. Keep away from food and beverages. Do not eat or drink food or smoke while using the product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling the substance. Remove contaminated clothing at the end of the shift.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Storage:

The storage site plan, tank design, and equipment and operating procedures must meet the requirements of applicable European, national and local regulations. Storage facilities must be equipped with adequate bunding in case of leaks or spills. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the inside of storage tanks must be performed only by properly equipped and qualified persons in accordance with national, local or intra-company regulations. Check the oxygen content of the atmosphere and its flammability before entering storage tanks and undertaking any activities in confined spaces. Store away from oxidizers. Store at a temperature below the flash point.

Recommended and unsuitable storage materials:

Recommended materials for containers or their linings are mild steel, including stainless steel. Unsuitable materials: some synthetic materials may not be suitable for the manufacture of containers and their linings, depending on the specifications and intended use of the material. Compatibility should be agreed with the manufacturer.

Recommendations regarding containers:

If the product is delivered in containers: Keep only in the original packaging or in a container suitable for this type of product. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labeled, away from sunlight. Vapors of flammable light hydrocarbons may accumulate in the gas phase compartment of containers, which may cause an explosion hazard. Open slowly to control potential pressure release. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Empty containers must not be welded, sealed, drilled, cut or burned unless properly cleaned.

7.3 Specific end use(s): see section 1.2.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits (WEL) (legal basis - section 15 item 15.1.5)

	OEL [mg/m ³]	STEL [mg/m ³]	TEL [mg/m ³]	Comments	Type
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) - as the sum of the products of the concentrations and carcinogenicity factors of the 9 carcinogenic PAHs	0.002	-	-	-	OEL PL
Kerosene	100	300	-	-	OEL PL
Hydrogen sulfide	7	14	-	Investigate when there is suspected occurrence of high H ₂ S concentrations ¹⁾ .	OEL PL
Naphthalene	20	50	-	-	OEL PL
	50	-	-	-	OEL EU
Ethylbenzene	200	400	-	-	OEL PL
	221	442	-	-	OEL EU
Dimethylbenzene	100	-	-	-	OEL PL
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	100	-	-	-	OEL EU
Methanol	100	300	-	-	OEL PL
	260	-	-	-	OEL EU
Toluene	192	384	-	-	OEL EU
	100	200	-	-	OEL PL

1) Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) can accumulate in the gas phase compartment of product storage tanks and reach potentially dangerous concentrations.

8.1.2 Information on currently recommended monitoring procedures:

Proceed in accordance with the regulations on air purity monitoring and, for example, according to the following Polish standards: PN-Z-04008-7:2002 "Principles of air sampling in the work environment and interpretation of results". Do not allow concentrations of substances in the air exceeding the values of hygienic standards.

8.1.3 DNEL values:

DNEL - long-term exposure (general public), oral route = 19 mg/kg/24h

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8.2 Exposure Controls:

8.2.1 Relevant technical control measures:

Use general ventilation of the room and local exhaust ventilation that removes vapors from their emission points. General ventilation vents should be located in the upper part of the room and at the floor, and local ventilation should be located at the working plane or below. Local ventilation is necessary when vapors are generated.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

- Eye/face protection: Safety goggles or face shield if splashing of eyes or other contact is possible or expected.
- Skin protection: work gloves that provide effective protection against chemical agents, especially aromatic hydrocarbons. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate are not waterproof, so they are not suitable for emergency use. Work helmet. Anti-static, non-slip protective footwear (long or short) if necessary, heat-resistant.
- Respiratory protection: Depending on the amount of spill and the estimated extent of exposure, a respirator or full facepiece with combined dust filters/organic vapor filters or a self-contained breathing apparatus can be used. If the situation cannot be fully assessed or if there is a risk of oxygen deficiency, use only a self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Thermal hazards: Gloves should be heat resistant and thermally insulated if contact with a hot product is possible or expected.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure control: no data available

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Physical state:	Fluid
Color:	Colorless to pale yellow
Odour:	Unspecified
Melting point/freezing point [°C]:	<-47
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range [°C]:	150, 150-290
Flammability of materials:	It is inflammatory
Lower and upper explosion limits:	No data available
Flash point [°C]:	> 38 (closed crucible)
Auto-ignition temperature [°C]:	200
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
pH:	Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity [mm ² /s]:	< 2 (at 40°C)
Solubility:	No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	No data available
Vapor pressure [kPa]:	< 5 (at 37.8°C)
Density [g/cm ³]:	0.775 - 0.840 (at 15°C)
Relative vapor density:	No data available
Particle characteristics:	Not applicable to liquids.

9.2 Other information: no data available.

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No increased reactivity reported under conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical Stability: The product is stable under recommended conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: The product under the conditions of use does not cause hazardous chemical reactions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Under conditions of explosive atmosphere, avoid sources of ignition and exposure to heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition of product components may occur at high temperatures; the characteristics of the resulting products will depend on the decomposition conditions. Gases and vapors may be emitted: oxides of carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

11.1.1 Substances: not applicable

11.1.2 Mixtures

a) Acute toxicity:

Data for substances referred to in section 3.2:

LD₅₀ rat, oral route: > 5000 mg/kg

LD₅₀ rat, inhalation: > 5280 mg/m³

LD₅₀ rabbit, dermal route: > 2000 mg/kg

Based on the evaluation of all acute toxicity data presented above, the product does not meet the criteria for classification of acute toxicity by the oral, inhalation or dermal routes.

b) Skin corrosion/irritation:

Data for substances referred to in section 3.2: The product is irritating to the skin of rabbits, after 24 and 72 hours maximum results were recorded at: erythema 4, swelling 4 (OECD 404).

c) Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Data for substances referred to in section 3.2: The product does not meet the criteria for classification as an eye irritant, although contact with the product may result in eye irritation (OECD TG 405).

d) Respiratory or skin sensitization:

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

e) Germ cel mutagenicity:

Data for substances referred to in Section 3.2: Results of in-vivo and in-vitro studies indicate that the product is not mutagenic (OECD 475, 478).

f) Carcinogenicity:

Data for substances referred to in Section 3.2: Studies indicate that the product is not carcinogenic, but as a result of chronic contact with the skin, it may lead to tumor formation through cyclic irritation, damage and regeneration of the skin.

g) Reproductive toxicity:

All animal studies indicate that the product has no reproductive toxicity (OECD 414).

h) STOT-single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

i) STOT-repeated exposure: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

j) Aspiration hazard:

The product causes an aspiration hazard - swallowing and inhalation may be fatal.

11.2 Information on other hazards:

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties: The mixture does not contain substances included in the list established in accordance with Article 59 (1) as having endocrine disrupting properties.

11.2.2. Other information: Not applicable

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity:

Data for substances referred to in section 3.2:

LL₅₀ *Oncorhynchus mykiss* 2 - 5 mg/l (96h)

EL₅₀ *Daphnia magna* 1.4 mg/l (48h)

EL₅₀ *Raphidocelis subcapitata* 1 - 3 mg/l (72h)

NOEL (*Daphnia magna*) 0.48 mg/dm³ (21d)

Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

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12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Based on testing and the known properties of hydrocarbons in the C9 to C16 range of carbons, the product was found not to be readily biodegradable, but as it is degraded by microorganisms it is considered inherently biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

The main component are the UVCB substances referred to in Section 3.2. Standard bioaccumulation test methods are dedicated to single-component substances and are not suitable for UVCB substances. Bioaccumulation was tested for representative hydrocarbons using the model method. Predicted BCFs for hydrocarbons are generally overestimated because the models do not take quantitative biotransformation into account.

12.4 Mobility in soil:

The product accumulates on the surface of the water and, in the case of large quantities, there is a reduction in oxygen transfer to the water. Lower aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons mainly pass into the air. Other hydrocarbons, as their molecular weight increases, penetrate deep into the soil or sediment in the water. The soil may become caked, thereby changing its physicochemical and biological properties. Death of organisms inhabiting the surface layers of the soil and extinction of plants may occur.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

Toxicity tests were conducted for representative hydrocarbons that met the above criteria. None of the structures associated with petroleum products meet the toxicity criteria. It does not contain components considered PBT or vPvB in excess of 0.1% therefore the substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties:

The mixture does not contain substances included in the list established in accordance with Article 59 (1) as having endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7 Other adverse effects:

The product does not contain substances hazardous to the ozone layer.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Caution: leftover product in empty uncleaned packaging may create an explosion and fire hazard.

Do not weld, heat, cut or drill metal containers or packages with or after the product.

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

When the product is used as a fuel or intermediate product the substance is consumed in its entirety, no waste is generated.

For other uses, residues of this product may be subject to national or European legislation. Recovery or disposal of the product must be carried out in accordance with waste management rules and plans and environmental protection requirements only at the designated site, i.e. in installations or facilities that meet the specified requirements.

Caution: materials such as rags, paper, etc. soaked in the product are a fire hazard. Therefore, **do not** allow to collect these materials, but safely dispose of them.

Handle waste in accordance with legal regulations (subsection 15.1.).

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number or ID number: 1863

14.2 UN proper shipping name: AVIATION TURBINE FUEL.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group: III

14.5 Environmental hazards: YES

14.6 Special precautions for users: Handle as described in section 7.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: not applicable.

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Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- 15.1.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 18, 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency (Official Journal of the OJ L 396 of December 30, 2006 and corrected OJ L 136 of May 29, 2007, as amended).
- 15.1.2 Act of February 25, 2011 on chemical substances and their mixtures (Journal of Laws 2022, item 1816, as amended).
- 15.1.3 Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 16, 2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (OJ L 353 of December 31, 2008, as amended).
- 15.1.4 Act of December 14, 2012 on waste (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2022, item 699, as amended).
- 15.1.5 Regulation of the Minister of Labor and Social Policy of June 6, 2014 on the maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health in the work environment (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1286).
- 15.1.6 Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Inland Navigation on substances particularly harmful to the aquatic environment and conditions to be met when discharging wastewater into waters or into the ground, as well as when discharging rainwater or snowmelt into waters or into water facilities (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1311, as amended).
- 15.1.7 Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 16, 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 286 of October 31, 2009, as amended).
- 15.1.8 Regulation of the Minister of Construction of July 14, 2006 on the manner of fulfillment of the obligations of industrial sewage suppliers and the conditions for introducing sewage into sewerage systems (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1757, as amended).
- 15.1.9 European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road (ADR)
- 15.1.10 Act of June 20, 1997. - Traffic Law (i.e. Journal of Laws 2022, item 988, as amended).
- 15.1.11 Act of August 19, 2011 on the carriage of dangerous goods (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2021, item 756, as amended).
- 15.1.12 Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 4, 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC (OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, as amended).
- 15.1.13 Directive (EU) 2017/2398 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 12, 2017 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (OJ EU.L.2017.345.87 as amended).
- 15.1.14 Commission Directive 2006/15/EC of February 7, 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 (OJ EU.L.2006.38.36 as amended).
- 15.1.15 Commission Directive 2009/161/EU of December 17, 2009 establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC (OJ EU.L.2009.338.87 as amended).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: not required for the mixture.

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Scope of update: company address has been updated.

Classification of the mixture: In terms of health and environmental hazards, the product was classified based on the data for the components.

Sources of key data on the basis of which the Safety Data Sheet was prepared and the possibility of obtaining further information:

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the principles of the REACH Regulation, using the information presented in the registration, technological documentation, based on available literature described, among others, by specially established international organizations, and to the best of our knowledge.

Literature:

- [1] Applicable regulations on chemical substances and mixtures in Poland.
- [2] Technical conditions.
- [3] Safety data sheets for hazardous and non-hazardous substances/mixtures.

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Explanation of abbreviations:

CLP - Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008; DNEL (*Derived No Effect Level*) - derived no effect level; PBT - (*Persistent Bioaccumulable Toxic*) - persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; UVCB - (*Unknown or Variable composition*) - substances of unknown and variable structure; vPvB - (*Very Persistent very Bioaccumulative*) - very persistent with very high bioaccumulative potential; OEL - occupational exposure limit; STEL - short-term exposure limit; TEL - threshold exposure limit; Flam. Liq. 2 - Flammable liquids, hazard category 2; Flam. Liq. 3 - Flammable liquids, hazard category 3; Asp. Tox. 1 - Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1; Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin corrosion/irritation, hazard category 2; Acute Tox. 3 - Acute toxicity, hazard category 3; Acute Tox. 4 - Acute toxicity, hazard category 4; Eye Irrit. 2 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation, hazard category 2; Carc. 2 - Carcinogenicity, hazard category 2; Repr. 2 - Reproductive toxicity, hazard category 2; STOT SE 1 - Toxicity to target organs - single exposure, hazard category 1; STOT SE 3 - Toxicity to target organs - single exposure, hazard category 3, respiratory irritation; STOT RE 2 - Toxicity to target organs - repeated exposure, hazard category 2; Aquatic Acute 1 - Aquatic hazard - acute hazard, category 1; Aquatic Chronic 1 - Aquatic hazard - chronic hazard, category 1; Aquatic Chronic 2 - Aquatic hazard - chronic hazard, category 2; H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.; H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.; H302 - Harmful if swallowed.; H301 - Toxic if swallowed.; H311 - Toxic in contact with skin.; H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.; H312 - Harmful in contact with skin.; H315 - Causes skin irritation.; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H331 - Toxic if inhaled.; H332 - Harmful if inhaled.; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.; H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.; H351 - Suspected of causing cancer; H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.; H370 - Causes damage to organs.; 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.; H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.;

DISCLAIMER

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is true to the best of our knowledge as at the date of issuance of the Safety Data Sheet. Downstream Users and Distributors are asked to note that we are not responsible for the misuse of our product or any use other than as recommended by us. The health and safety precautions and environmental advice contained in this Safety Data Sheet may not be appropriate for all individual persons or situations. It is the responsibility of the User to evaluate and use the described product safely and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. The regulations mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet do not in any way exempt the User from compliance with the regulations applicable to his operations.

THE SAFETY DATA SHEET SHOULD BE PASSED DOWN THE SUPPLY CHAIN IMMEDIATELY