

SAFETY DATA SHEET  
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006  
**Sikalastic®-810 (B)**



Revision Date 04.11.2019

Version 4.0

Print Date 04.11.2019

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sikalastic®-810 (B)

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

Product use : Special system

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Sika Limited  
Watchmead Welwyn Garden City  
Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ  
Telephone : +44 (0)1707 394444  
Telefax : +44 (0)1707 329129  
E-mail address of person : EHS@uk.sika.com  
responsible for the SDS

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0)1707 363899 (available during office hours).

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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms	:	
Signal word	:	Danger
Hazard statements	:	H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Precautionary statements	:	<p><b>Prevention:</b></p> P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. <p><b>Response:</b></p> P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues
- o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate

**2.3 Other hazards**

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

**3.2 Mixtures**

**Components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)

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Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues	9016-87-9 Not Assigned	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 60 - < 80
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	5873-54-1 227-534-9 01-2119480143-45-XXXX	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 25 - < 40

**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.  
 Consult a physician.  
 Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
- If inhaled : Move to fresh air.  
 Consult a physician after significant exposure.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.  
 Wash off with soap and plenty of water.  
 If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.  
 Remove contact lenses.  
 Keep eye wide open while rinsing.  
 If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.  
 Rinse mouth with water.  
 Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.  
 Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

- Symptoms : Asthmatic appearance  
 Cough  
 Respiratory disorder  
 Allergic reactions  
 Excessive lachrymation  
 Erythema  
 Headache  
 Dermatitis  
 See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects



and symptoms.

Risks : irritant effects  
sensitising effects

Causes skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

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

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : In case of fire, use water/water spray/water jet/carbon dioxide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for extinction.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.  
Deny access to unprotected persons.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.  
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.



### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).  
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.  
Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).  
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
For personal protection see section 8.  
Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.  
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.  
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.  
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in accordance with local regulations.

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any use.



**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**8.1 Control parameters**

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters *	Basis *
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues	9016-87-9	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication <i>Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma.</i>, Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (<a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma">www.hse.gov.uk/asthma</a>) provide further information.</p>			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication <i>Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated</i></p>			

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o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	5873-54-1	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagens? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (<a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/asthma">www.hse.gov.uk/asthma</a>) provide further information.</p>			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser</p>			



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\*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	isocyanate-derived diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	At the end of the period of exposure	GB EH40 BAT
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	5873-54-1	urinary diamine (Isocyanates): 1 µmol/mol creatinine (Urine)	Post task	GB EH40 BAT

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Personal protective equipment**

- Eye protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166  
 Eye wash bottle with pure water
- Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manufacturer specifications.

Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes:  
 Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves (0,4 mm)  
 Contaminated gloves should be removed.  
 Suitable for permanent exposure:





- Viton gloves (0.4 mm),  
breakthrough time >30 min.
- Skin and body protection : Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing and stirring work.
- Respiratory protection : In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.  
organic vapor filter (Type A)  
A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm  
Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficient to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

#### Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance : liquid
- Colour : brown
- Odour : musty
- Odour Threshold : No data available
- pH : Not applicable
- Melting point/range / Freezing point : No data available
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : > 300 °C
- Flash point : Not applicable

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Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	0,01 hPa
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1,23 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 500 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	ca. 100 mPa.s (20 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20,5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

## 9.2 Other information

No data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No hazards to be specially mentioned.



#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : No data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

##### Components:

##### **Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomers and homologues:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 10.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: Expert judgement  
Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 9.400 mg/kg

##### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Causes skin irritation.

##### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation.

##### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

##### **Skin sensitisation**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

##### **Respiratory sensitisation**

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

##### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

##### **Carcinogenicity**

Suspected of causing cancer.

##### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

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**STOT - single exposure**

May cause respiratory irritation.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

**Components:**

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomeres and homologues:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1.000 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1.640 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No data available

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

No data available

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No data available

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

**Product:**

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

**Product:**

Additional ecological information : There is no data available for this product.

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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Product : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

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Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.  
Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor.  
Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.  
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

- European Waste Catalogue : 08 04 09\* waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- Contaminated packaging : 15 01 10\* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### 14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) : Not applicable  
Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : None of the components are listed (= > 0.1 %).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Not applicable

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Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:  
Number on list 3

Diphenylmethanediisocyanate, isomers and homologues (Number on list 56)  
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate (Number on list 56)

REACH Information: All substances contained in our Products are  
- registered by our upstream suppliers, and/or  
- registered by us, and/or  
- excluded from the regulation, and/or  
- exempted from the registration.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.  
Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV)  
no VOC duties

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)  
Not applicable

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: : Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations  
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)  
May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.



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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of H-Statements

H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	:	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	:	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
ADR	:	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS	:	Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL	:	Derived no-effect level
EC50	:	Half maximal effective concentration
GHS	:	Globally Harmonized System
IATA	:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	:	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LD50	:	Median lethal dosis (the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals)
LC50	:	Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period)
MARPOL	:	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978
OEL	:	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	:	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PNEC	:	Predicted no effect concentration
REACH	:	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

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SVHC : Substances of Very High Concern  
vPvB : Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

**Further information**

**Classification of the mixture:**

Acute Tox. 4	H332
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Resp. Sens. 1	H334
Skin Sens. 1	H317
Carc. 2	H351
STOT SE 3	H335
STOT RE 2	H373

**Classification procedure:**

Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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Changes as compared to previous version !

GB / EN