Bản dịch tóm tắt tham khảo

Quy định về phân loại, nhãn hiệu và đóng gói các chất và hỗn hợp của Liên minh Châu Âu

Quy định số 1272/2008 của Liên minh Châu Âu (EC) về phân loại, nhãn hiệu và đóng gói các chất và hỗn hợp có hiệu lực từ ngày 20 tháng 1 năm 2009 tại tất cả các quốc gia thành viên của Liên minh Châu Âu (EU), bao gồm cả Vương quốc Anh (UK). Nó được biết đến thông qua việc viết tắt của nó, 'Luật CLP' hoặc đơn giản là 'CLP'.

Luật CLP của EU áp dụng Hệ thống phân loại và nhãn hiệu hóa chất của Liên Hiệp Quốc (GHS) trên toàn bộ các quốc gia thành viên của EU, bao gồm cả Vương quốc Anh khi Vương quốc Anh còn là một quốc gia thành viên của EU.

Do Hệ thống hài hoà toàn cầu về phân loại và ghi nhãn hoá chất - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (viết tắt: GHS) là một thỏa thuận tự nguyện chứ không phải là một luật pháp, nó phải được áp dụng thông qua cơ chế pháp lý quốc gia hoặc vùng lãnh thổ phù hợp để đảm bảo nó trở thành ràng buộc pháp lý. Đó là điều mà Luật CLP của EU thực hiện.

Luật CLP của EU sau khi được sửa đổi, được duy trì trong luật pháp GB. Những sắp xếp này có nghĩa là Vương quốc Anh tiếp tục áp dụng GHS, độc lập với Liên minh Châu Âu.

Để Luật GB CLP hoạt động một cách đầy đủ và hiệu quả tại Vương quốc Anh, Luật CLP của EU đã được sửa đổi. Điều này có nghĩa là có những thay đổi đối với yêu cầu hoặc phép cho trong các quy trình và thủ tục hiện có. Những điểm sau đây cần được lưu ý:

- Các nhiệm vụ chính là phân loại, nhãn hiệu và đóng gói.
- HSE trở thành Cơ quan CLP GB có liên quan giám sát các chức năng GB CLP đối với các chất và hỗn hợp được đưa ra thị trường GB
- Luật CLP của GB áp dụng cho các nhà sản xuất, nhà nhập khẩu, người dùng hạ nguồn và nhà phân phối cung cấp cho thị trường GB
- Các chất và hỗn hợp được đưa ra thị trường ở Bắc Ireland phải tuân theo Luật CLP của EU (được đưa ra thị trường bao gồm cả việc nhập khẩu vào lãnh thổ)
- Luật CLP của GB áp dụng cho các nhà sản xuất, người dùng và nhà phân phối ở hạ lưu có trụ sở tại NI (gọi chung là 'nhà cung cấp NI'), những người trực tiếp cung cấp cho thị trường GB, không có nguồn cung cấp NI trung gian, với hàng hóa NI đủ tiêu chuẩn (QNIG)
- Các chất và hỗn hợp là hàng hóa trong bối cảnh này

- Các nhà sản xuất và nhập khẩu có trụ sở tại GB và các nhà cung cấp NI trực tiếp cung cấp QNIG cho thị trường GB sẽ phải thông báo cho HSE trong vòng một tháng kể từ khi đưa các chất 'mới' vào thị trường GB trừ khi áp dụng một trong các trường hợp miễn trừ
- Tất cả các phân loại và ghi nhãn hài hòa hiện có của EU có hiệu lực vào ngày 31 tháng 12 năm 2020, được giữ lại ở Vương quốc Anh dưới dạng phân loại và ghi nhãn bắt buộc của GB (GB MCL)
- Việc phân loại và ghi nhãn các chất và hỗn hợp được đưa ra thị trường GB phải tuân thủ GB MCL nếu có liên quan. GB MCL được liệt kê trong danh sách ghi nhãn và phân loại bắt buộc của GB (.xlsx)
- Các nhà sản xuất, nhà nhập khẩu hoặc người dùng cuối cùng trên GB muốn gửi thông tin để hỗ trợ các đề xuất ghi nhãn và phân loại bắt buộc mới hoặc đã sửa đổi nên đọc hướng dẫn MCL GB 'Gửi đề xuất MCL GB mới hoặc sửa đổi'
- HSE và các bộ trưởng, bao gồm cả các bộ trưởng trong chính quyền được ủy quyền, đóng vai trò là cơ quan có thẩm quyền của GB CLP cũng có thể đề xuất MCL GB mới và sửa đổi
- Cho phép yêu cầu sử dụng tên hóa chất thay thế vẫn được giữ nguyên
- Các nhà sản xuất, nhà nhập khẩu hoặc người sử dụng hạ nguồn hoặc nhà cung cấp có trụ sở tại NI, trực tiếp cung cấp QNIG cho thị trường GB, muốn sử dụng tên hóa chất thay thế mới ở Anh nên đăng ký với HSE
- Các nhà nhập khẩu và người dùng xuôi dòng dựa trên GB và người dùng xuôi dòng dựa trên NI trực tiếp cung cấp QNIG cho thị trường GB nên biết về các thỏa thuận gửi thông tin đến Dịch vụ Thông tin Chất độc Quốc gia Vương quốc Anh (NPIS) được gọi là Trung tâm Chất độc Quốc gia.

Thực thi GB CLP

Báo cáo sự cố hoặc lo ngại

Nếu bạn lo ngại về việc không tuân thủ luật phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất ở Vương quốc Anh - Quy định về phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất của GB (GB CLP) - hãy báo cáo cho cơ quan thực thi thích hợp.

Tìm hiểu xem cơ quan nào có thẩm quyền thực thi các vấn đề liên quan đến việc phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất.

Cơ quan thực thi quyền đối với những lo ngại về việc không tuân thủ các luật khác mà HSE giám sát có thể khác nhau. Các trang tiếp theo sẽ giúp bạn quyết định cơ quan thực thi phù hợp và cho bạn biết cách báo cáo mối quan ngại của mình:

- Đối với các luật hóa chất khác, xem:

Thuốc bảo vệ thực vật
Thực thi GB REACH
Sản phẩm diệt khuẩn
PIC GB

- Các vấn đề về sức khỏe và an toàn khác, ví dụ như làm việc trên cao, xử lý thủ công, cơ sở phúc lợi, sử dụng phương tiện tại nơi làm việc

Nếu bạn lo ngại về việc không tuân thủ luật phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất ở Bắc Ireland - Quy định về phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất của EU (EU CLP) - vui lòng truy cập trang web HSE NI. Báo cáo các vấn đề về phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói cho HSE
Nếu HSE là cơ quan thực thi thích hợp đối với mối quan ngại của bạn về việc phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất, thì bạn nên báo cáo trực tiếp vấn đề đó với Nhóm Thực thi tại Phòng Quản lý Hóa chất (CRD) của chúng tôi. Không cần điền bất kỳ biểu mẫu nào, chỉ cần gửi email cho chúng tôi theo địa chỉ CRDEnforcement@hse.gov.uk. Để đảm bảo chúng tôi có thể xem xét khiếu nại một cách đầy đủ, vui lòng:

- cung cấp càng nhiều chi tiết càng tốt về sự việc hoặc mối quan ngại, bao gồm:
  - công ty
  - (các) sản phẩm và/hoặc hóa chất
  - phần nào của luật bạn nghĩ đã bị vi phạm
- cụ thể - HSE không thể thực hiện hành động cưỡng chế liên quan đến các mối quan ngại chung
- Cung cấp các tài liệu liên quan như:
  - Nhãn sản phẩm
  - Bảng dữ liệu an toàn (SDS)
  - Liên kết đến các trang web
- cho chúng tôi biết bạn là ai - chúng tôi không thể điều tra khiếu nại từ các nguồn ẩn danh
- cho chúng tôi biết nếu bạn muốn thông tin của mình được giữ bí mật trong bất kỳ cuộc điều tra nào chúng tôi thực hiện

Xin lưu ý: Chúng tôi sẽ không điều tra khiếu nại của bạn nếu bạn chọn giấu tên và cho chúng tôi biết rằng bạn không muốn HSE tiết lộ rằng đã nhận được khiếu nại, trừ khi có liên quan đến nhóm người yếu thế.
Cách chúng tôi thực thi
Nếu bạn liên hệ với chúng tôi về mối quan ngại liên quan đến việc phân loại, ghi

nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất, chúng tôi sẽ:

- sẽ thừa nhận rằng chúng tôi đã nhận được thông tin
- có thể hỏi bạn thêm thông tin
- sẽ chuyển mọi trường hợp đến cơ quan thực thi có liên quan nếu không phải vì HSE sẽ đẩy nhanh quá trình nếu bạn có thể cố gắng xác định và liên hệ trực tiếp với cơ quan thực thi chính xác
- sẽ phân loại sự cố/quan ngại trong đó HSE là cơ quan thực thi và thiết lập một lộ trình hành động được đề xuất
- sẽ chỉ định mức độ ưu tiên cho sự cố/quan ngại - các trường hợp được xử lý theo thứ tự ưu tiên
- sẽ thông báo cho bạn về các quyết định của chúng tôi - việc này có thể mất một thời gian tùy thuộc vào nguồn lực sẵn có và độ sâu điều tra cần thiết
- không thể cung cấp chi tiết hoặc cập nhật liên quan đến các cuộc điều tra đang diễn ra trừ khi có những diễn biến đáng kể

HSE có thể không điều tra được mọi thông tin được báo cáo cho chúng tôi - chúng tôi phải ưu tiên theo mức độ nghiêm trọng của mối nguy hiểm và nguy cơ gây hại cho con người, động vật và môi trường. Chúng tôi sẽ tập trung phần lớn nguồn lực vào:

- Các sự cố gây ra rủi ro lớn nhất
- các vấn đề hoặc người có trách nhiệm khiến chúng ta lo ngại nhất

Là một phần của cuộc thanh tra hoặc điều tra, chúng tôi có thể:

- liên hệ với người có trách nhiệm để biết thông tin - điều này có thể bao gồm việc yêu cầu người có trách nhiệm cung cấp tài liệu hoặc mẫu sản phẩm/hoạt chất
- đến thăm người có trách nhiệm - chúng tôi có thể hoặc không thể nói cho người có trách nhiệm biết ý định đến thăm của chúng tôi
- mua sản phẩm của người có trách nhiệm trực tuyến - chúng tôi có thể thực hiện việc này một cách bí mật
- sử dụng quyền lực thực thi của chúng tôi, chẳng hạn như quyền lực để:
  - vào cơ sở
  - thu giữ bằng chứng - bao gồm đo đạc, chụp ảnh, ghi âm và lấy mẫu
  - gửi thông báo - ví dụ thông báo cải tiến và thông báo cấm
  - truy tố người vi phạm

Bạn có thể tìm thêm thông tin về các nguyên tắc điều tra của HSE trên các trang thực thi trung tâm của chúng tôi.

Hành vi vi phạm và hình phạt

Việc một người không tuân thủ hoặc khiến người khác không tuân thủ nghĩa vụ của họ theo Quy định về Phân loại, Ghi nhãn và Đóng gói Hóa chất của Vương quốc Anh (GB CLP) là hành vi vi phạm.

Các hành vi vi phạm khác bao gồm:

- Cản trở thanh tra viên
- Đưa ra một tuyên bố sai
- Không tuân thủ thông báo của thanh tra viên

Điều quan trọng cần lưu ý là GB CLP áp dụng song song với một số luật khác, bao gồm luật hóa học chung khác như Quy định REACH và An toàn sản phẩm chung (GPS) của Vương quốc Anh và luật hóa học cụ thể hơn như Quy định về sản phẩm diệt khuẩn GB (GB BPR) và Quy định về Sản phẩm Bảo vệ Thực vật của GB (GB PPPR) - điều này có nghĩa là việc tuân thủ GB CLP không bào chữa cho việc không tuân thủ luật khác và ngược lại.

Khi HSE xác định việc truy tố một người về một hành vi vi phạm là phù hợp, họ có thể bị xét xử:

- tóm tắt - ví dụ: tại Tòa án Sơ thẩm ở Anh và xứ Wales hoặc bằng đơn khiếu nại tóm tắt tại Tòa án Cảnh sát trưởng ở Scotland
- về bản cáo trạng - ví dụ: tại Tòa án Vương quyền ở Anh và xứ Wales hoặc theo thủ tục tố tụng trọng thể tại Tòa án Cảnh sát trưởng ở Scotland

Nếu việc truy tố dẫn đến kết án thì Tòa án sẽ xác định hình phạt nào là phù hợp trong hoàn cảnh đó. Các hình phạt tối đa hiện có được quy định trong luật và khác nhau tùy thuộc vào việc:

- Bản án được tóm tắt hoặc theo bản cáo trạng
- Hành vi vi phạm được thực hiện ở Anh, xứ Wales hoặc Scotland

Tòa án sẽ đưa ra án phạt cho những người vi phạm, mặc dù thường không có giới hạn về số tiền phạt yêu cầu và trong một số trường hợp nhất định, Tòa án có thể kết án một cá nhân lên tới hai năm tù (cũng như, hoặc thay vì, phạt tiền).

Thông báo và truy tố

Thông tin chi tiết về các vụ truy tố thành công của HSE và các thông báo mà chúng tôi đã ban hành được công bố trên trang web của chúng tôi trong sổ đăng ký truy tố và thông báo.

Tìm cơ quan thực thi phù hợp

Bảng bên dưới sẽ giúp bạn tìm ra cơ quan nào mà bạn nên báo cáo mối quan ngại về Quy định phân loại, ghi nhãn và đóng gói hóa chất (GB CLP) của GB tại Vương quốc Anh (GB).

Nếu mối quan ngại của bạn liên quan đến Quy định về Phân loại, Ghi nhãn và

Đóng gói Hóa chất (EU CLP) của EU ở Bắc Ireland, vui lòng truy cập trang web HSE NI.

Nếu mối quan ngại liên quan đến	hãy báo cáo cho
bán hàng trao đổi ví dụ như cung cấp bán buôn	Cơ quan thực thi HSE GB CLP ở Vương quốc Anh
	HSE NI ở Bắc Ireland
bán lẻ - tại hiệu thuốc	Tổng hội đồng dược phẩm ở Anh
	Bộ Y tế (NI) ở Bắc Ireland
bán lẻ, bao gồm cả trực tuyến và tại các cửa hàng thực tế ngoài hiệu thuốc	văn phòng Tiêu chuẩn Thương mại địa phương ở Vương quốc Anh
	Đường dây tiêu dùng ở Bắc Ireland
quảng cáo ví dụ trực tuyến, báo/tạp chí, v.v.	văn phòng Tiêu chuẩn Thương mại địa phương ở Vương quốc Anh
	Đường dây tiêu dùng ở Bắc Ireland

Nếu bạn vẫn không chắc mình nên báo cáo với cơ quan thực thi nào, đừng lo lắng, tất cả các cơ quan thực thi đều làm việc cùng nhau, vì vậy chúng tôi sẽ đảm bảo báo cáo của bạn được chuyển tới đúng nơi có thẩm quyền xử lý.
Các cách khác mà các cơ quan thực thi có thể làm việc cùng nhau bao gồm:

- chia sẻ thông tin, ví dụ như HSE có thể cung cấp cho các cơ quan chức năng khác lời khuyên về GB CLP và về mức độ ảnh hưởng của nó đối với từng sản phẩm/hóa chất
- hỗ trợ truy tố, ví dụ bằng cách cung cấp lời khai của nhân chứng

Luật thi hành

Trách nhiệm của các cơ quan thực thi khác nhau được mô tả trong bảng trên xuất phát từ luật an toàn và sức khỏe chung kết hợp với luật thực thi cụ thể hơn đối với GB CLP.

Luật an toàn và sức khỏe chung

- Đạo luật về sức khỏe và an toàn tại nơi làm việc, v.v. 1974

Luật cụ thể GB CLP

- Quy định về Sản phẩm và Hóa chất diệt khuẩn (Bổ nhiệm và Thực thi) năm 2013 (BPC Regs) - ban đầu được viết trong bối cảnh Vương quốc Anh là một phần của EU
- Sửa đổi về Hóa chất (Sức khỏe và An toàn) và Sinh vật biến đổi gen (Sử dụng có chứa), v.v.) (Thoát khỏi EU) Quy định 2019 - sửa đổi Quy định BPC trong bối cảnh Vương quốc Anh không phải là một phần của EU
- Hóa chất (Sức khỏe và An toàn) và Sinh vật biến đổi gen (Sử dụng có chứa) (Sửa đổi, v.v.) (Thoát khỏi EU) Quy định 2020 (CGMO Regs 2020) - sửa đổi CGMO Regs 2019 trong bối cảnh Nghị định thư Bắc Ireland và chế độ chỉ dành cho GB

Các luật này cũng xác định một số hành vi vi phạm và quyền hạn mà cơ quan thực thi có thể sử dụng. Tìm hiểu thêm về tội phạm và quyền hạn.

Tài liệu tham khảo

- Chính sách và thủ tục thực thi HSE
- Sổ đăng ký truy tố và thông báo

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)

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)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee[(1)],

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty[(2)],

Whereas:

(1) This Regulation should ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment as well as the free movement of chemical substances, mixtures and certain specific articles, while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.

(2) The efficient functioning of the internal market for substances, mixtures and those articles can be achieved only if the requirements applicable to them do not differ significantly between Member States.

(3) A high level of human health and environmental protection should be ensured in the approximation of legislation on the criteria for classification and labelling of substances and mixtures, with the goal of achieving sustainable development.

(4) Trade in substances and mixtures is an issue relating not only to the internal market, but also to the global market. Enterprises should therefore benefit from the global harmonisation of rules for classification and labelling and from consistency between, on the one hand, the rules for classification and labelling for supply and use and, on the other hand, those for transport.

(5) With a view to facilitating worldwide trade while protecting human health and the environment, harmonised criteria for classification and labelling have been carefully developed over a period of 12 years within the United Nations (UN) structure, resulting

in the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (hereinafter referred to as 'the GHS').

(6) This Regulation follows various declarations whereby the Community confirmed its intention to contribute to the global harmonisation of criteria for classification and labelling, not only at UN level, but also through the incorporation of the internationally agreed GHS criteria into Community law.

(7) The benefits for enterprises will increase as more countries in the world adopt the GHS criteria in their legislation. The Community should be at the forefront of this process to encourage other countries to follow and with the aim of providing a competitive advantage to industry in the Community.

(8) Therefore it is essential to harmonise the provisions and criteria for the classification and labelling of substances, mixtures and certain specific articles within the Community, taking into account the classification criteria and labelling rules of the GHS, but also by building on the 40 years of experience obtained through implementation of existing Community chemicals legislation and maintaining the level of protection achieved through the system of harmonisation of classification and labelling, through Community hazard classes not yet part of the GHS as well as through current labelling and packaging rules.

(9) This Regulation should be without prejudice to the full and complete application of Community competition rules.

(10) The objective of this Regulation should be to determine which properties of substances and mixtures should lead to a classification as hazardous, in order for the hazards of substances and mixtures to be properly identified and communicated. Such properties should include physical hazards as well as hazards to human health and to the environment, including hazards to the ozone layer.

(11) This Regulation should, as a general principle, apply to all substances and mixtures supplied in the Community, except where other Community legislation lays down more specific rules on classification and labelling, such as Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products[(3)], Council Directive 82/471/EEC of 30 June 1982 concerning certain products used in animal nutrition[(4)], Council Directive 88/388/EEC of 22 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production[(5)], Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption[(6)], Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices[(7)], Council Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices[(8)], Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices[(9)], Commission Decision 1999/217/EC of 23 February 1999 adopting a register of flavouring substances used in or on foodstuffs drawn up in application of Regulation (EC) No 2232/96 of the European Parliament and of the Council[(10)], Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November

2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products[11], Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use[12], Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety[13] and Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition[14] or except where substances and mixtures are transported by air, sea, road, rail or inland waterways.

(12) The terms and definitions used in this Regulation should be consistent with those set out in 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)[15], with those set out in the rules governing transport and with the definitions specified at UN level in the GHS, in order to ensure maximum consistency in the application of chemicals legislation within the Community in the context of global trade. The hazard classes specified in the GHS should be set out in this Regulation for the same reason.

(13) It is especially appropriate to include those hazard classes defined in the GHS which specifically take account of the fact that the physical hazards which may be exhibited by substances and mixtures are to some extent influenced by the way in which they are released.

(14) The term ‘mixture’ as defined in this Regulation should have the same meaning as the term ‘preparation’ previously used in Community legislation.

(15) This Regulation should replace Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances[16] as well as 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[17]. It should maintain the overall current level of protection of human health and the environment provided by those Directives. Therefore, some hazard classes which are covered by those Directives but are not yet included in the GHS should be maintained in this Regulation.

(16) Responsibility for the identification of hazards of substances and mixtures and for deciding on their classification should mainly lie with manufacturers, importers and downstream users of those substances or mixtures, regardless of whether they are subject to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. In fulfilling their responsibilities for classification, downstream users should be allowed to use the classification of a substance or mixture derived in accordance with this Regulation by an actor in the supply chain, provided that they do not change the composition of the substance or mixture. Responsibility for classification of substances not placed on the market that are subject to registration or notification under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 should mainly lie with the manufacturers, producers of articles

and importers. However, there should be a possibility to provide for harmonised classifications of substances for hazard classes of highest concern and of other substances on a case-by-case basis which should be applied by all manufacturers, importers and downstream users of such substances and of mixtures containing such substances.

(17) Where a decision has been taken to harmonise the classification of a substance for a specific hazard class or differentiation within a hazard class by including or revising an entry for that purpose in Part 3 of Annex VI to this Regulation, the manufacturer, importer and downstream user should apply this harmonised classification, and only self-classify for the remaining, non-harmonised hazard classes or differentiations within the hazard class.

(18) To ensure that customers receive information on hazards, suppliers of substances and mixtures should ensure that they are labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation before placing them on the market, according to the classification derived. In fulfilling their responsibilities downstream users should be allowed to use the classification of a substance or mixture derived in accordance with this Regulation by an actor in the supply chain, provided that they do not change the composition of the substance or mixture, and distributors should be allowed to use the classification of a substance or mixture derived in accordance with this Regulation by an actor in the supply chain.

(19) To ensure information on hazardous substances is available when they are included in mixtures containing at least one substance that is classified as hazardous, supplemental labelling information should be provided, where applicable.

(20) While a manufacturer, importer or downstream user of any substance or mixture should not be obliged to generate new toxicological or eco-toxicological data for the purpose of classification, he should identify all relevant information available to him on the hazards of the substance or mixture and evaluate its quality. The manufacturer, importer or downstream user should also take into account historical human data, such as epidemiological studies on exposed populations, accidental or occupational exposure and effect data, and clinical studies. That information should be compared with the criteria for the different hazard classes and differentiations in order for that manufacturer, importer or downstream user to arrive at a conclusion as to whether or not the substance or mixture should be classified as hazardous.

(21) While the classification of any substance or mixture may be carried out on the basis of available information, the available information to be used for the purposes of this Regulation should preferably have been generated in accordance with the test methods referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, transport provisions or international principles or procedures for the validation of information, so as to ensure quality and comparability of the results and consistency with other requirements at international or Community level. The same test methods, provisions, principles and procedures should be followed where the manufacturer, importer or downstream user chooses to generate new information.

(22) To facilitate hazard identification for mixtures, manufacturers, importers and downstream users should base this identification on the data for the mixture itself, where available, except for mixtures with carcinogenic, germ cell mutagenic or reproductive toxic substances, or where the biodegradation or bioaccumulation properties in the hazard class hazardous to the aquatic environment are evaluated. In those cases, as the hazards of the mixture cannot be sufficiently assessed in a manner that is based on the mixture itself, the data for the individual substances of the mixture should normally be used as a basis for the hazard identification of the mixture.

(23) If sufficient information is available on similar tested mixtures, including relevant ingredients of the mixtures, it is possible to determine the hazardous properties of an untested mixture by applying certain rules known as 'bridging principles'. Those rules allow characterisation of the hazards of the mixture without performing tests on it, but rather by building on the available information on similar tested mixtures. Where no or inadequate test data are available for the mixture itself, manufacturers, importers and downstream users should therefore follow the bridging principles to ensure adequate comparability of results of the classification of such mixtures.

(24) Specific industry sectors may establish networks to facilitate exchange of data and bring together expertise in the evaluation of information, test data, weight of evidence determinations and bridging principles. Such networks may support manufacturers, importers and downstream users within those industry sectors, and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the fulfilment of their obligations under this Regulation. Those networks may also be used to exchange information and best practices with a view to simplifying fulfilment of the notification obligations. Suppliers making use of such support should remain fully responsible for the fulfilment of their classification, labelling and packaging responsibilities under this Regulation.

(25) The protection of animals falling within the scope of Council Directive 86/609/EEC of 24 November 1986 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes[(18)] is of high priority. Accordingly, where the manufacturer, importer or downstream user chooses to generate information for the purposes of this Regulation, they should first consider means other than testing on animals within the scope of Directive 86/609/EEC. Tests on non-human primates should be prohibited for the purposes of this Regulation.

(26) The test methods in Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 of 30 May 2008 laying down test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)[(19)] are regularly reviewed and improved with a view to reducing testing on vertebrate animals and the number of animals involved. The European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM) of the Commission's Joint Research Centre plays an important role in the scientific assessment and validation of alternative test methods.

(27) The classification and labelling criteria set out in this Regulation should take the utmost account of promoting alternative methods for the assessment of hazards of substances

and mixtures and of the obligation to generate information on intrinsic properties by means other than tests on animals within the meaning of Directive 86/609/EEC as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Future criteria should not become a barrier to this aim and the corresponding obligations under that Regulation, and should under no circumstances lead to the use of animal tests where alternative tests are adequate for the purposes of classification and labelling.

(28) For the purposes of classification, data should not be generated by means of testing on humans. Available, reliable epidemiological data and experience with regard to the effects of substances and mixtures on humans (e.g. occupational data and data from accident databases) should be taken into account and may be given priority over data derived from animal studies when they demonstrate hazards not identified from those studies. The results of animal studies should be weighed against the results of data from humans and expert judgement should be used to ensure the best protection of human health when evaluating both the animal and human data.

(29) New information as regards physical hazards should always be necessary, except if the data are already available or if a derogation is provided for in this Regulation.

(30) Testing that is carried out for the sole purpose of this Regulation should be carried out on the substance or mixture in the form(s) or physical state(s) in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used. It should, however, be possible to use, for the purpose of this Regulation, the results of tests that are carried out to comply with other regulatory requirements, including those laid down by third countries, even if the tests were not carried out on the substance or mixture in the form(s) or physical state(s) in which it is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used.

(31) If tests are performed, they should comply where appropriate with the relevant requirements for the protection of laboratory animals, set out in Directive 86/609/EEC, and, in the case of ecotoxicological and toxicological tests, good laboratory practice, set out in Directive 2004/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their application for tests on chemical substances[(20)].

(32) The criteria for classification in different hazard classes and differentiations should be set out in an annex, which should also contain additional provisions as to how the criteria may be met.

(33) Recognising that the application of the criteria for the different hazard classes to information is not always straightforward and simple, manufacturers, importers and downstream users should apply weight of evidence determinations involving expert judgement to arrive at adequate results.

(34) Specific concentration limits for substances should be assigned to a substance by a manufacturer, importer or downstream user in accordance with the criteria referred to in this Regulation, provided the manufacturer, importer or downstream user is able to justify the limits and informs the European Chemicals Agency (hereinafter referred to as

'the Agency') accordingly. However, specific concentration limits should not be set for harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in the harmonised classification and labelling tables annexed to this Regulation. Guidance should be provided by the Agency for the purpose of setting the specific concentration limits. In order to ensure uniformity, specific concentration limits should also be included, where appropriate, in cases of harmonised classifications. Specific concentration limits should take precedence over any other concentration limit for the purpose of classification.

(35) Multiplying factors (M-factors) for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute category 1 or chronic category 1, should be assigned to a substance by a manufacturer, importer or downstream user in accordance with the criteria referred to in this Regulation. Guidance should be provided by the Agency for the purpose of setting the M-factors.

(36) For reasons of proportionality and workability, generic cut-off values should be defined, both for identified impurities, additives and individual constituents of substances and for substances in mixtures, specifying when information on these should be taken into account in determining the hazard classification of substances and mixtures.

(37) To ensure adequate classification of mixtures, available information on synergistic and antagonistic effects should be taken into account for the classification of mixtures.

(38) Manufacturers, importers and downstream users should re-evaluate the classifications of substances or mixtures they place on the market if they become aware of new adequate and reliable scientific or technical information that may affect those classifications or if they change the composition of their mixtures, to ensure that the classification is based on up-to-date information, unless there is sufficient evidence that the classification would not change. Suppliers should update the labels accordingly.

(39) Substances and mixtures classified as hazardous should be labelled and packaged according to their classification, so as to ensure appropriate protection and to provide essential information to their recipients, by drawing their attention to the hazards of the substance or mixture.

(40) The two instruments foreseen by this Regulation to be used to communicate the hazards of substances and mixtures are labels and the safety data sheets provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Of these two, the label is the only tool for communication to consumers, but it may also serve to draw the attention of workers to the more comprehensive information on substances or mixtures provided in safety data sheets. Since the provisions on safety data sheets are included in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 which uses the safety data sheet as the main communication tool within the supply chain of substances, it is appropriate not to duplicate the same provisions in this Regulation.

(41) To ensure proper and comprehensive information provision to consumers on the hazards and safe use of chemicals and mixtures, the use and dissemination of Internet sites and free-phone numbers should be promoted, particularly in connection with information provision on specific types of packaging.

(42) Workers and consumers worldwide would benefit from a globally harmonised hazard communication tool in the form of labelling. Therefore, the elements to be included in labels should be specified in accordance with the hazard pictograms, signal words, hazard statements and precautionary statements which form the core information of the GHS. Other information included in labels should be limited to a minimum and should not call into question the main elements.

(43) It is essential that the substances and mixtures placed on the market are well identified. However, the Agency should allow enterprises, upon their request and where necessary, to describe the chemical identity of certain substances in a way that does not put the confidential nature of their businesses at risk. Where the Agency refuses such a request, an appeal should be allowed in accordance with this Regulation. The appeal should have a suspensive effect, so that the confidential information with regard to which the request has been made, should not appear on the label while the appeal is pending.

(44) The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) is a long-standing global authority on chemical nomenclature and terminology. Identification of substances by their IUPAC name is widespread practice worldwide and provides the standard basis for identifying substances in an international and multilingual context. It is therefore appropriate to use these names for the purposes of this Regulation.

(45) The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) provides a system whereby substances are added to the CAS Registry and are assigned a unique CAS Registry Number. Those CAS numbers are used in reference works, databases, and regulatory compliance documents throughout the world to identify substances without the ambiguity of chemical nomenclature. It is therefore appropriate to use the CAS numbers for the purposes of this Regulation.

(46) To limit the information on the label to the most essential information, principles of precedence should determine the most appropriate label elements for cases in which substances or mixtures possess several hazardous properties.

(47) Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market[(21)] and Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market[(22)] should remain fully applicable to any product within their scope.

(48) Statements such as ‘non-toxic’, ‘non-harmful’, ‘non-polluting’, ‘ecological’ or other statements indicating that the substance or mixture is not hazardous or any other statements that are inconsistent with its classification should not appear on the label or packaging of any substance or mixture.

(49) In general, substances and mixtures, especially those supplied to the general public, should be supplied in packaging together with the necessary labelling information. The supply of appropriate information between professionals, including for unpackaged substances and mixtures, is ensured by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. However, in exceptional circumstances, substances and mixtures may also be supplied to the general public unpackaged. Where appropriate, relevant labelling information should be supplied to the general public by other means, such as an invoice or bill.

(50) Rules for the application of labels and the location of information on labels are necessary to ensure that the information on labels can be easily understood.

(51) This Regulation should set general packaging standards, in order to ensure the safe supply of hazardous substances and mixtures.

(52) The resources of the authorities should be focused on substances of the highest concern with regard to health and to the environment. Provision should therefore be made to enable competent authorities and manufacturers, importers and downstream users to submit proposals to the Agency for a harmonised classification and labelling of substances classified for carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity or reproductive toxicity categories 1A, 1B or 2, for respiratory sensitisation, or in respect of other effects on a case-by-case basis. The competent authorities of Member States should also be able to propose harmonised classification and labelling for active substances used in plant protection products and biocidal products. The Agency should give its opinion on the proposal while interested parties should have an opportunity to comment. The Commission should submit a draft decision on the final classification and labelling elements.

(53) In order to take full account of the work and experience accumulated under Directive 67/548/EEC, including the classification and labelling of specific substances listed in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC, all existing harmonised classifications should be converted into new harmonised classifications using the new criteria. Moreover, as the applicability of this Regulation is deferred and the harmonised classifications in accordance with the criteria of Directive 67/548/EEC are relevant for the classification of substances and mixtures during the ensuing transition period, all existing harmonised classifications should also be placed unchanged in an annex to this Regulation. By subjecting all future harmonisations of classifications to this Regulation, inconsistencies in harmonised classifications of the same substance under the existing and the new criteria should be avoided.

(54) In order to achieve the efficient functioning of the internal market for substances and mixtures, while at the same time ensuring a high level of protection for human health and the environment, rules should be established for a classification and labelling inventory. The classification and labelling for any registered or hazardous substance placed on the market should therefore be notified to the Agency to be included in the inventory.

(55) The Agency should study the possibilities for further simplification of the notification procedure in particular taking into account the needs of SMEs.

(56) Different manufacturers and importers of the same substance should make every effort to agree on a single classification for that substance except for hazard classes and differentiations subject to a harmonised classification for that substance.

(57) To ensure a harmonised level of protection for the general public, and, in particular, for persons who come into contact with certain substances, and the proper functioning of other Community legislation relying on classification and labelling, an inventory should record the classification in accordance with this Regulation agreed, if possible,

by manufacturers and importers of the same substance, as well as decisions taken at Community level to harmonise the classification and labelling of some substances.

(58) The information included in the classification and labelling inventory should benefit from the same degree of accessibility and protection as that afforded by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, especially with regard to information which, if disclosed, risks jeopardising the commercial interests of those concerned.

(59) Member States should appoint the competent authority or competent authorities responsible for proposals for harmonised classification and labelling and the authorities responsible for the enforcement of the obligations set out in this Regulation. Member States should put in place effective monitoring and control measures in order to ensure compliance with this Regulation.

(60) It is important to provide advice to suppliers and any other interested parties, in particular SMEs, on their respective responsibilities and obligations under this Regulation. The national helpdesks already established under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 may act as the national helpdesks provided for under this Regulation.

(61) In order for the system established by this Regulation to operate effectively, it is important that there should be good cooperation and coordination between the Member States, the Agency and the Commission.

(62) In order to provide focal points for information on hazardous substances and mixtures, Member States should appoint bodies responsible for receiving information relating to health and to the chemical identity, components and nature of substances, including those for which the use of an alternative chemical name has been allowed in accordance with this Regulation, in addition to the competent authorities for the application and the authorities responsible for the enforcement of this Regulation.

(63) The responsible bodies, where requested by a Member State, may undertake statistical analysis to identify where improved risk management measures might be needed.

(64) Regular reports by the Member States and the Agency on the operation of this Regulation should be an indispensable means of monitoring the implementation of chemicals legislation as well as trends in this field. Conclusions drawn from findings in the reports should be useful and practical tools for reviewing the Regulation and, where necessary, for formulating proposals for amendments.

(65) The Forum for the exchange of information on enforcement in the Agency, established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, should also exchange information about the enforcement of this Regulation.

(66) In order to ensure transparency, impartiality and consistency in the level of enforcement activities by Member States, it is necessary for Member States to set up an appropriate framework with a view to imposing effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties for non-compliance with this Regulation, as non-compliance can result in damage to human health and the environment.

(67) Rules should be laid down requiring advertisements for substances meeting the criteria for classification set out in this Regulation to mention the associated hazards, in order

to protect recipients of substances, including consumers. Advertisements for mixtures classified as hazardous that allow a member of the general public to conclude a contract for purchase without first having sight of the label should mention the type or types of hazard indicated on the label, for the same reason.

(68) A safeguard clause should be provided to address situations where a substance or a mixture constitutes a serious risk to human health or the environment, even if, in compliance with this Regulation, it is not classified as hazardous. Should such a situation occur, action at the UN level may be necessary in view of the global nature of trade in substances and mixtures.

(69) While many of the obligations on enterprises laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are triggered by classification, this Regulation should not alter the scope and impact of that Regulation, except for its provisions on safety data sheets. To ensure this, that Regulation should be amended accordingly.

(70) The application of this Regulation should be staggered to allow all parties involved, authorities, enterprises as well as stakeholders, to focus resources on preparing for new duties at the right times. Therefore, and because the classification of mixtures depends on the classification of substances, the provisions for the classification of mixtures should only be applied after the reclassification of all substances. Operators should be allowed to apply the classification criteria contained in this Regulation earlier on a voluntary basis, but in that case to avoid confusion the labelling and packaging should comply with this Regulation instead of Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.

(71) To avoid unnecessary burdens on enterprises, substances and mixtures which are already in the supply chain when the labelling provisions of this Regulation become applicable to them may continue to be placed on the market without relabelling for a certain period of time.

(72) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely harmonising the classification, labelling and packaging rules, providing an obligation to classify and establishing a harmonised list of substances classified at Community level as well as a classification and labelling inventory, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

(73) This Regulation observes the fundamental rights and principles which are acknowledged in particular in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union[(23)].

(74) This Regulation should contribute to the fulfilment of the Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM) adopted on 6 February 2006 in Dubai.

(75) Subject to developments at UN level, the classification and labelling of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances should be included in this Regulation at a later stage.

(76) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission[(24)].

(77) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to adapt this Regulation to technical and scientific progress, including incorporating amendments made at UN level to the GHS, in particular any such UN amendments relating to the use of information on similar mixtures. In carrying out such adaptations to technical and scientific progress the biannual working rhythm at UN level should be taken into account. Furthermore, the Commission should be empowered to decide on the harmonised classification and labelling of specific substances. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.

(78) When, on imperative grounds of urgency, the normal time limits for the regulatory procedure with scrutiny cannot be complied with, the Commission should be able to apply the urgency procedure provided for in Article 5a(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC for the adoption of adaptations to technical progress.

(79) The Commission should also for the purposes of this Regulation be assisted by the Committee established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, with a view to ensuring a consistent approach to the updating of chemicals legislation,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

GENERAL ISSUES

Article 1

Purpose and scope

1 The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment [F1]... by:

a **[**[F2]establishing**]** the criteria for classification of substances and mixtures, and the rules on labelling and packaging for hazardous substances and mixtures;

b providing an obligation for:

(i) manufacturers, importers and downstream users to classify substances and mixtures placed on the market;

(ii) suppliers to label and package substances and mixtures placed on the market;

(iii) manufacturers, producers of articles and importers to classify those substances not placed on the market that are subject to registration or notification under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

c providing an obligation for manufacturers and importers of substances to notify the Agency of such classifications and label elements if these have not been submitted to the Agency as part of a registration under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

d establishing a list of substances with their **[**F3mandatory classifications and labelling elements in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**;

e establishing a **[**F4GB notification database of substances notified to the Agency after IP completion day**]**.

2 This Regulation shall not apply to the following:

a radioactive substances and mixtures within the scope of **[**F5the Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017**]** laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the danger arising from ionising radiation;

b substances and mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit;

c non-isolated intermediates;

d substances and mixtures for scientific research and development, which are not placed on the market, provided they are used under controlled conditions in accordance with F6... workplace and environmental legislation.

3 Waste as defined in **[**F7Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008**]** on waste is not a substance, mixture or article within the meaning of Article 2 of this Regulation.

F8 4 . . . . . .

5 This Regulation shall not apply to substances and mixtures in the following forms, which are in the finished state, intended for the final user:

a medicinal products as defined in **[**F9the Human Medicines Regulations 2012**]**;

b veterinary medicinal products as defined in **[**F10the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013**]**;

c cosmetic products as defined in **[**F11Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products**]**;

[F12d medical devices as defined in the Medical Devices Regulations 2002 which are invasive or used in direct physical contact with the human body, and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, as defined in the same regulations.**]**

e food or feeding stuffs as defined in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 including when they are used:

(i) as a food additive in foodstuffs within the scope of **[**F13Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives**]**;

(ii) as a flavouring in foodstuffs within the scope of **[**F14Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods or Commission implementing Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 of 1 October 2012 adopting the list of flavouring substances provided for by Regulation (EC) 2232/96 of the European Parliament and of the Council, introducing it in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1565/2000 and Commission Regulation 1999/217/EC**]**;

(iii) as an additive in feeding stuffs within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003;

(iv) in animal nutrition within the scope of **[**[F15]Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed**]**.

6 Save where Article 33 applies this Regulation shall not apply to the transport of dangerous goods by air, sea, road, rail or inland waterways.

Textual Amendments

F1 Words in Art. 1(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(2)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F2 Word in Art. 1(1)(a) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(2)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F3 Words in Art. 1(1)(d) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(2)(c)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 3(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F4 Words in Art. 1(1)(e) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(2)(d)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 3(b)(i)(ii)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F5 Words in Art. 1(2)(a) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(3)(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 3(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F6 Word in Art. 1(2)(d) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(3)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F7 Words in Art. 1(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(4)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F8 Art. 1(4) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(5)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F9 Words in Art. 1(5)(a) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F10 Words in Art. 1(5)(b) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F11 Words in Art. 1(5)(c) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F12 Art. 1(5)(d) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(d)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F13 Words in Art. 1(5)(e)(i) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(e)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F14 Words in Art. 1(5)(e)(ii) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(e)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F15 Words in Art. 1(5)(e)(iv) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(6)(e)(iii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1. ‘hazard class’ means the nature of the physical, health or environmental hazard;

2. ‘hazard category’ means the division of criteria within each hazard class, specifying hazard severity;

3. ‘hazard pictogram’ means a graphical composition that includes a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern or colour that is intended to convey specific information on the hazard concerned;

4. ‘signal word’ means a word that indicates the relative level of severity of hazards to alert the reader to a potential hazard; the following two levels are distinguished:

   (a) ‘Danger’ means a signal word indicating the more severe hazard categories;

   (b) ‘Warning’ means a signal word indicating the less severe hazard categories;

5. ‘hazard statement’ means a phrase assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a hazardous substance or mixture, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard;

6. ‘precautionary statement’ means a phrase that describes recommended measure(s) to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous substance or mixture due to its use or disposal;

7. ‘substance’ means a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition;

8. ‘mixture’ means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances;

9. ‘article’ means an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition;

10. **[**F16“producer of an article” means any natural or legal person—

   (a) who makes or assembles an article within Great Britain;

(b) who makes or assembles an article within Northern Ireland which is a qualifying Northern Ireland good and which is placed directly on the market in Great Britain;**]**

11. ‘polymer’ means a substance consisting of molecules characterised by the sequence of one or more types of monomer units. Such molecules must be distributed over a range of molecular weights wherein differences in the molecular weight are primarily attributable to differences in the number of monomer units. A polymer comprises the following:

(a) a simple weight majority of molecules containing at least three monomer units which are covalently bound to at least one other monomer unit or other reactant;

(b) less than a simple weight majority of molecules of the same molecular weight.

In the context of this definition a ‘monomer unit’ means the reacted form of a monomer substance in a polymer;

12. ‘monomer’ means a substance which is capable of forming covalent bonds with a sequence of additional like or unlike molecules under the conditions of the relevant polymer-forming reaction used for the particular process;

13. ‘registrant’ means the manufacturer or the importer of a substance or the producer or importer of an article submitting a registration for a substance under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

14. ‘manufacturing’ means production or extraction of substances in the natural state;

15. **[**F17“manufacturer” means any natural or legal person—

(a) established in Great Britain, who manufactures a substance within Great Britain;

(b) established in Northern Ireland, who manufactures a substance which is a qualifying Northern Ireland good and which is placed directly on the market in Great Britain;**]**

16. **[**F18“import” means the physical introduction into Great Britain, except where the goods are qualifying Northern Ireland goods;**]**

17. **[**F19“importer” means any natural or legal person established within Great Britain who is responsible for import;**]**

18. ‘placing on the market’ means supplying or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party. Import shall be deemed to be placing on the market;

19. ‘downstream user’ means any natural or legal person established **[**F20within Great Britain, or within Northern Ireland in the case of qualifying Northern Ireland goods which are placed directly on the market in Great Britain**]**, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a mixture, in the course of his industrial or professional activities. A distributor or a consumer is not a downstream user. A re-importer exempted pursuant to Article 2(7)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be regarded as a downstream user;

20. ‘distributor’ means any natural or legal person established **[**F21within Great Britain, or within Northern Ireland in the case of qualifying Northern Ireland goods which are placed directly on the market in Great Britain**]**, including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture, for third parties;

21. ‘intermediate’ means a substance that is manufactured for and consumed in or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance (hereinafter referred to as ‘synthesis’);

22. ‘non-isolated intermediate’ means an intermediate that during synthesis is not intentionally removed (except for sampling) from the equipment in which the synthesis takes place. Such equipment includes the reaction vessel, its ancillary equipment, and any equipment through which the substance(s) pass(es) during a continuous flow or batch process as well as the pipework for transfer from one vessel to another for the purpose of the next reaction step, but it excludes tanks or other vessels in which the substance(s) are stored after the manufacture;

23. ‘the Agency’ means the **[**F22Health and Safety Executive**]**;

24. ‘competent authority’ means the authority or authorities or bodies **[**F23appointed to carry out the obligations arising from this Regulation by the Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations 2013**]**;

25. ‘use’ means any processing, formulation, consumption, storage, keeping, treatment, filling into containers, transfer from one container to another, mixing, production of an article or any other utilisation;

26. ‘supplier’ means any manufacturer, importer, downstream user or distributor placing on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture, or a mixture;

27. ‘alloy’ means a metallic material, homogeneous on a macroscopic scale, consisting of two or more elements so combined that they cannot be readily separated by mechanical means; alloys are considered to be mixtures for the purposes of this Regulation;

28. ‘UN RTDG’ means the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;

29. ‘notifier’ means the manufacturer or the importer, or group of manufacturers or importers notifying to the Agency;

30. ‘scientific research and development’ means any scientific experimentation, analysis or chemical research carried out under controlled conditions;

31. ‘cut-off value’ means a threshold of any classified impurity, additive or individual constituent in a substance or in a mixture, above which threshold these shall be taken into account for determining if the substance or the mixture, respectively, shall be classified;

32. ‘concentration limit’ means a threshold of any classified impurity, additive or individual constituent in a substance or in a mixture that may trigger classification of the substance or the mixture, respectively;

33. ‘differentiation’ means distinction within hazard classes depending on the route of exposure or the nature of the effects;

34. ‘M-factor’ means a multiplying factor. It is applied to the concentration of a substance classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment acute category 1 or chronic category

1, and is used to derive by the summation method the classification of a mixture in which the substance is present;

35. ‘package’ means the complete product of the packing operation, consisting of the packaging and its contents;

36. ‘packaging’ means one or more receptacles and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions;

37. ‘intermediate packaging’ means packaging placed between inner packaging, or articles, and outer packaging.

38. **[**[F24]“GB mandatory classification and labelling list” means the list of mandatory classification and labelling requirements of substances and groups of substances established and maintained in accordance with Article 38A;

39. “GB notification database” means the database established in accordance with Article 42;

40. “European Chemicals Agency” means the Agency established by Article 75 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as it has effect in EU law;

41. “EU CLP Regulation” means 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/EEC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as it has effect in EU law;

42. “Devolved Authority” means—

(a) the Scottish Ministers, or

(b) the Welsh Ministers;

43. “qualifying Northern Ireland goods” has the meaning given by regulations made under section 8C(6) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.**]**

Textual Amendments

F16 Art. 2(10) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F17 Art. 2(15) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(b) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F18 Art. 2(16) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(c) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F19 Art. 2(17) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(d) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F20 Words in Art. 2(19) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(e) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F21 Words in Art. 2(20) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(f) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F22 Words in Art. 2(23) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(g) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F23 Words in Art. 2(24) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(h) (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

F24 Art. 2(38)-(43) inserted by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 14(i) (as substituted) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 4**)

Article 3

Hazardous substances and mixtures and specification of hazard classes

A substance or a mixture fulfilling the criteria relating to physical hazards, health hazards or environmental hazards, laid down in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I is hazardous and shall be classified in relation to the respective hazard classes provided for in that Annex.

Where, in Annex I, hazard classes are differentiated on the basis of the route of exposure or the nature of the effects, the substance or mixture shall be classified in accordance with such differentiation.

Article 4

General obligations to classify, label and package

1 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall classify substances or mixtures in accordance with Title II before placing them on the market.

2 Without prejudice to the requirements of paragraph 1, manufacturers, producers of articles and importers shall classify those substances not placed on the market in accordance with Title II where:

a Articles 6, 7(1) or (5), 17 or 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 provide for registration of a substance;

b Articles 7(2) or 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 provide for notification.

3 If a substance is subject to **[**[F25]mandatory**]** classification and labelling in accordance with Title V through an entry in **[**[F26]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, that substance shall be classified in accordance with that entry, and a classification of that substance in accordance with Title II shall not be performed for the hazard classes or differentiations covered by that entry.

However, where the substance also falls within one or more hazard classes or differentiations not covered by an entry in **[**[F27]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, classification under Title II shall be carried out for those hazard classes or differentiations.

4 Where a substance or mixture is classified as hazardous, suppliers shall ensure that the substance or mixture is labelled and packaged in accordance with Titles III and IV, before placing it on the market.

5 In fulfilling their responsibilities under paragraph 4, distributors **[**F28who are established within Great Britain**]** may use the classification for a substance or mixture derived in accordance with Title II by an actor in the supply chain.

6 In fulfilling their responsibilities under paragraphs 1 and 4, downstream users **[**F29who are established within Great Britain**]** may use the classification of a substance or mixture derived in accordance with Title II by an actor in the supply chain, provided that they do not change the composition of the substance or mixture.

7 A mixture referred to in Part 2 of Annex II that contains any substance classified as hazardous shall not be placed on the market, unless it is labelled in accordance with Title III.

8 For the purposes of this Regulation, the articles referred to in section 2.1 of Annex I shall be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with the rules for substances and mixtures before being placed on the market.

9 Suppliers in a supply chain shall cooperate to meet the requirements for classification, labelling and packaging in this Regulation.

10 Substances and mixtures shall not be placed on the market unless they comply with this Regulation.

Textual Amendments

F25 Word in Art. 4(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 15(a)(i)(aa)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 5**)

F26 Words in Art. 4(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 15(a)(i)(bb)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 5**)

F27 Words in Art. 4(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 15(a)(ii)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 5**)

F28 Words in Art. 4(5) inserted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 15(b)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 5**)

F29 Words in Art. 4(6) inserted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 15(c)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 5**)

TITLE II

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

CHAPTER 1

Identification and examination of information

Article 5

Identification and examination of available information on substances

1 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users of a substance shall identify the relevant available information for the purposes of determining whether the substance entails a physical, health or environmental hazard as set out in Annex I, and, in particular, the following:

a data generated in accordance with any of the methods referred to in Article 8(3);

b epidemiological data and experience on the effects on humans, such as occupational data and data from accident databases;

c any other information generated in accordance with section 1 of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

d any new scientific information;

e any other information generated under internationally recognised chemical programmes.

The information shall relate to the forms or physical states in which the substance is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used.

2 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall examine the information referred to in paragraph 1 to ascertain whether it is adequate, reliable and scientifically valid for the purpose of the evaluation pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Title.

Article 6

Identification and examination of available information on mixtures

1 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users of a mixture shall identify the relevant available information on the mixture itself or the substances contained in it for the purposes of determining whether the mixture entails a physical, health or environmental hazard as set out in Annex I, and, in particular, the following:

a data generated in accordance with any of the methods referred to in Article 8(3) on the mixture itself or the substances contained in it;

b epidemiological data and experience on the effects on humans for the mixture itself or the substances contained in it, such as occupational data or data from accident databases;

c any other information generated in accordance with section 1 of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for the mixture itself or the substances contained in it;

d any other information generated under internationally recognised chemical programmes for the mixture itself or the substances contained in it.

The information shall relate to the forms or physical states in which the mixture is placed on the market and, when relevant, in which it can reasonably be expected to be used.

2 Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, where the information referred to in paragraph 1 is available for the mixture itself, and the manufacturer, importer or downstream user has ascertained that information to be adequate and reliable and where applicable, scientifically valid, that manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall use that information for the purposes of the evaluation pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Title.

3 For the evaluation of mixtures pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Title in relation to the 'germ cell mutagenicity', 'carcinogenicity' and 'reproductive toxicity' hazard classes referred to in sections 3.5.3.1, 3.6.3.1 and 3.7.3.1 of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall only use the relevant available information referred to in paragraph 1 for the substances in the mixture.

Further, in cases where the available test data on the mixture itself demonstrate germ cell mutagenic, carcinogenic or toxic to reproduction effects which have not been identified from the information on the individual substances, those data shall also be taken into account.

4 For the evaluation of mixtures pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Title in relation to the 'biodegradation and bioaccumulation' properties within the 'hazardous to the aquatic environment' hazard class referred to in sections 4.1.2.8 and 4.1.2.9 of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall only use the relevant available information referred to in paragraph 1 for the substances in the mixture.

5 Where no or inadequate test data on the mixture itself of the kind referred to in paragraph 1 are available, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall use other available information on individual substances and similar tested mixtures which may also be considered relevant for the purposes of determining whether the mixture is hazardous, provided that that manufacturer, importer or downstream user has ascertained that information to be adequate and reliable for the purpose of the evaluation pursuant to Article 9(4).

Article 7

Animal and human testing

1 Where new tests are carried out for the purposes of this Regulation, tests on animals **[**[F30]to which the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 applies**]** shall be undertaken only where no other alternatives, which provide adequate reliability and quality of data, are possible.

2 Tests on non-human primates shall be prohibited for the purposes of this Regulation.

3 Tests on humans shall not be performed for the purposes of this Regulation. Data obtained from other sources, such as clinical studies, can however be used for the purposes of this Regulation.

Textual Amendments

F30 Words in Art. 7(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 16**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 8

Generating new information for substances and mixtures

1 For the purposes of determining whether a substance or a mixture entails a health or environmental hazard as set out in Annex I to this Regulation, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user may, provided that he has exhausted all other means of generating information including by applying the rules provided for in section 1 of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, perform new tests.

2 For the purposes of determining whether a substance or a mixture entails any of the physical hazards referred to in Part 2 of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall perform the tests required in that Part, unless there is adequate and reliable information already available.

3 The tests referred to in paragraph 1 shall be conducted in accordance with one of the following methods:

a the test methods referred to in Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

or

b sound scientific principles that are internationally recognised or methods validated according to international procedures.

4 Where the manufacturer, importer or downstream user carries out new ecotoxicological or toxicological tests and analyses, these shall be carried out in compliance with Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

5 Where new tests for physical hazards are carried out for the purposes of this Regulation, they shall be carried out, at the latest from 1 January 2014, in compliance with a relevant recognised quality system or by laboratories complying with a relevant recognised standard.

6 Tests that are carried out for the purposes of this Regulation shall be carried out on the substance or on the mixture in the form(s) or physical state(s) in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used.

CHAPTER 2

Evaluation of hazard information and decision on classification

Article 9

Evaluation of hazard information for substances and mixtures

1 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users of a substance or a mixture shall evaluate the information identified in accordance with Chapter 1 of this Title by applying to it the criteria for classification for each hazard class or differentiation in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I, so as to ascertain the hazards associated with the substance or mixture.

2 In evaluating available test data for a substance or a mixture which have been obtained from test methods other than those referred to in Article 8(3), manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall compare the test methods employed with those indicated in that Article

in order to determine whether the use of those test methods affects the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3 Where the criteria cannot be applied directly to available identified information, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall carry out an evaluation by applying a weight of evidence determination using expert judgement in accordance with section 1.1.1 of Annex I to this Regulation, weighing all available information having a bearing on the determination of the hazards of the substance or the mixture, and in accordance with section 1.2 of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

4 Where only the information referred to in Article 6(5) is available, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall apply the bridging principles referred to in section 1.1.3 and in each section of Parts 3 and 4 of Annex I for the purposes of the evaluation.

However, where that information permits the application neither of the bridging principles nor the principles for using expert judgement and weight of evidence determination as described in Part 1 of Annex I, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall evaluate the information by applying the other method or methods described in each section of Parts 3 and 4 of Annex I.

5 When evaluating the available information for the purposes of classification, the manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall consider the forms or physical states in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used.

Article 10

Concentration limits and M-factors for classification of substances and mixtures

1 Specific concentration limits and generic concentration limits are limits assigned to a substance indicating a threshold at or above which the presence of that substance in another substance or in a mixture as an identified impurity, additive or individual constituent leads to the classification of the substance or mixture as hazardous.

Specific concentration limits shall be set by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user where adequate and reliable scientific information shows that the hazard of a substance is evident when the substance is present at a level below the concentrations set for any hazard class in Part 2 of Annex I or below the generic concentration limits set for any hazard class in Parts 3, 4 and 5 of Annex I.

In exceptional circumstances specific concentration limits may be set by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user where he has adequate, reliable and conclusive scientific information that a hazard of a substance classified as hazardous is not evident at a level above the concentrations set for the relevant hazard class in Part 2 of Annex I or above the generic concentration limits set for the relevant hazard class in Parts 3, 4 and 5 of that Annex.

2 M-factors for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute category 1 or chronic category 1, shall be established by manufacturers, importers and downstream users.

3 Notwithstanding paragraph 1, specific concentration limits shall not be set for **[**[F31]mandatory**]** hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in **[**[F31]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

4 Notwithstanding paragraph 2, M-factors shall not be set for **[**F32mandatory**]** hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in **[**F32the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** for which an M-factor is given in that Part.

However, where an M-factor is not given in **[**F33the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute category 1 or chronic category 1, an M-factor based on available data for the substance shall be set by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user. When a mixture including the substance is classified by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user using the summation method, this M-factor shall be used.

5 In setting the specific concentration limit or M-factor manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall take into account any specific concentration limits or M-factors for that substance which have been included in the **[**F34GB notification database**]**.

6 Specific concentration limits set in accordance with paragraph 1 shall take precedence over the concentrations in the relevant sections of Part 2 of Annex I or the generic concentration limits for classification in the relevant sections of Parts 3, 4 and 5 of Annex I.

7 The Agency shall provide further guidance for the application of paragraphs 1 and 2.

Textual Amendments

F31 Words in Art. 10(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F32 Words in Art. 10(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(b)(i)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F33 Words in Art. 10(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(b)(ii)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F34 Words in Art. 10(5) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 11

Cut-off values

1 Where a substance contains another substance, itself classified as hazardous, whether in the form of an identified impurity, additive or individual constituent, this shall be taken into account for the purposes of classification, if the concentration of the identified impurity, additive or individual constituent is equal to, or greater than, the applicable cut-off value in accordance with paragraph 3.

2 Where a mixture contains a substance classified as hazardous, whether as a component or in the form of an identified impurity or additive, this information shall be taken into account

for the purposes of classification, if the concentration of that substance is equal to or greater than its cut-off value in accordance with paragraph 3.

3 The cut-off value referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be determined as set out in section 1.1.2.2 of Annex I.

Article 12

Specific cases requiring further evaluation

Where, as a result of the evaluation carried out pursuant to Article 9, the following properties or effects are identified, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall take them into account for the purposes of classification:

(a) adequate and reliable information demonstrates that in practice the physical hazards of a substance or a mixture differ from those shown by tests;

(b) conclusive scientific experimental data show that the substance or mixture is not biologically available and those data have been ascertained to be adequate and reliable;

(c) adequate and reliable scientific information demonstrates the potential occurrence of synergistic or antagonistic effects among the substances in a mixture for which the evaluation was decided on the basis of the information for the substances in the mixture.

Article 13

Decision to classify substances and mixtures

If the evaluation undertaken pursuant to Article 9 and Article 12 shows that the hazards associated with the substance or mixture meet the criteria for classification in one or more hazard classes or differentiations in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall classify the substance or mixture in relation to the relevant hazard class or classes or differentiations by assigning the following:

(a) one or more hazard categories for each relevant hazard class or differentiation;

(b) subject to Article 21, one or more hazard statements corresponding to each hazard category assigned in accordance with (a).

Article 14

Specific rules for the classification of mixtures

1 The classification of a mixture shall not be affected where the evaluation of the information indicates any of the following:

a that the substances in the mixture react slowly with atmospheric gases, in particular oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapour, to form different substances at low concentration;

b that the substances in the mixture react very slowly with other substances in the mixture to form different substances at low concentration;

c that the substances in the mixture may self-polymerise to form oligomers or polymers, at low concentration.

2 A mixture need not be classified for explosive, oxidising, or flammable properties as referred to in Part 2 of Annex I provided that any of the following requirements are met:

a none of the substances in the mixture possesses any of those properties and, on the basis of the information available to the supplier, the mixture is unlikely to present hazards of this kind;

b in the event of a change in the composition of a mixture, scientific evidence indicates that an evaluation of the information on the mixture will not lead to a change in classification**[**F35.**]**

[F36(c)**]** F36. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F35 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 of 8 May 2013 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).

F36 Deleted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 of 8 May 2013 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).

Article 15

Review of classification for substances and mixtures

1 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall take all reasonable steps available to them to make themselves aware of new scientific or technical information that may affect the classification of the substances or mixtures they place on the market. When a manufacturer, importer or downstream user becomes aware of such information which he considers to be adequate and reliable, that manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall without undue delay carry out a new evaluation in accordance with this Chapter.

2 Where the manufacturer, importer or downstream user introduces a change to a mixture that has been classified as hazardous, that manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall carry out a new evaluation in accordance with this Chapter where the change is either of the following:

a a change in the composition of the initial concentration of one or more of the hazardous constituents in concentrations at or above the limits in Table 1.2 of Part 1 of Annex I;

b a change in the composition involving the substitution or addition of one or more constituents in concentrations at or above the cut-off value referred to in Article 11(3).

3 A new evaluation in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be required if there is valid scientific justification that this will not result in a change of classification.

4 Manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall adapt the classification of the substance or the mixture in accordance with the results of the new evaluation except where there are **[**F37mandatory**]** hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in **[**F37the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

5 For paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article, when the substance or mixture concerned is within the scope of **[**F38Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 or Regulation (EC) No 528/2012**]**, the requirements of those **[**F38Regulations**]** shall also apply.

Textual Amendments

F37 Words in Art. 15(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 18(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(b)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F38 Words in Art. 15(5) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 18(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F39 Article 16

Classification of substances included in the classification and labelling inventory

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Textual Amendments

F39 Art. 16 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 19**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

TITLE III

HAZARD COMMUNICATION IN THE FORM OF LABELLING

CHAPTER 1

Content of the label

Article 17

General rules

1 A substance or mixture classified as hazardous and contained in packaging shall bear a label including the following elements:

a the name, address and telephone number of the supplier(s);

b the nominal quantity of the substance or mixture in the package made available to the general public, unless this quantity is specified elsewhere on the package;

c product identifiers as specified in Article 18;

d where applicable, hazard pictograms in accordance with Article 19;

e where applicable, signal words in accordance with Article 20;

f where applicable, hazard statements in accordance with Article 21;

g where applicable, the appropriate precautionary statements in accordance with Article 22;

h where applicable, a section for supplemental information in accordance with Article 25.

2 The label shall be written in **[**[F40]English**]**.

Suppliers may use more languages on their labels than **[**[F41]English**]**, provided that the same details appear in all languages used.

Textual Amendments

F40 Word in Art. 17(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 20(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F41 Word in Art. 17(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 20(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 18

Product identifiers

1 The label shall include details permitting the identification of the substance or mixture (hereinafter referred to as 'product identifiers').

The term used for identification of the substance or mixture shall be the same as that used in the safety data sheet drawn up in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (hereinafter referred to as 'safety data sheet'), without prejudice to Article 17(2) of this Regulation.

2 The product identifier for a substance shall consist of at least the following:

a if the substance is included in **[**[F42]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, a name and an identification number as given therein;

b if the substance is not included in **[**[F43] the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, but appears in the **[**[F43]GB notification database**]**, a name and an identification number as given therein;

c if the substance is not included in **[**[F44]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list nor the GB notification database**]**, the number provided by the CAS (hereinafter referred to as 'the CAS number'), together with the name set out in the nomenclature provided by the IUPAC (hereinafter referred to as 'the IUPAC Nomenclature'), or the CAS number together with another international chemical name(s); or

d if the CAS number is not available, the name set out in the IUPAC Nomenclature or another international chemical name(s).

Where the name in the IUPAC nomenclature exceeds 100 characters, one of the other names (usual name, trade name, abbreviation) referred to in section 2.1.2 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 may be used provided that the notification in accordance with Article 40 includes both the name set out in the IUPAC Nomenclature and the other name used.

3 The product identifier for a mixture shall consist of both of the following:

a the trade name or the designation of the mixture;

b the identity of all substances in the mixture that contribute to the classification of the mixture as regards acute toxicity, skin corrosion or serious eye damage, germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, respiratory or skin sensitisation, specific target organ toxicity (STOT) or aspiration hazard.

Where, in the case referred to in (b), that requirement leads to the provision of multiple chemical names, a maximum of four chemical names shall suffice, unless more than four names are needed to reflect the nature and the severity of the hazards.

The chemical names selected shall identify the substances primarily responsible for the major health hazards which have given rise to the classification and the choice of the corresponding hazard statements.

Textual Amendments

F42 Words in Art. 18(2)(a) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 21(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F43 Words in Art. 18(2)(b) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 21(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F44 Words in Art. 18(2)(c) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 21(c)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 19

Hazard pictograms

1 The label shall include the relevant hazard pictogram(s), intended to convey specific information on the hazard concerned.

2 Subject to Article 33, hazard pictograms shall fulfil the requirements laid down in section 1.2.1 of Annex I and in Annex V.

3 The hazard pictogram relevant for each specific classification is set out in the tables indicating the label elements required for each hazard class in Annex I.

Article 20

Signal words

1 The label shall include the relevant signal word in accordance with the classification of the hazardous substance or mixture.

2 The signal word relevant for each specific classification is set out in the tables indicating the label elements required for each hazard class in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I.

3 Where the signal word ‘Danger’ is used on the label, the signal word ‘Warning’ shall not appear on the label.

Article 21

Hazard statements

1 The label shall include the relevant hazard statements in accordance with the classification of the hazardous substance or mixture.

2 The hazard statements relevant for each classification are set out in the tables indicating the label elements required for each hazard class in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I.

3 Where a substance is included in **[**F45the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, the hazard statement relevant for each specific classification covered by the entry F46... shall be used on the label, together with the hazard statements referred to in paragraph 2 for any other classification not covered by that entry.

4 The hazard statements shall be worded in accordance with Annex III.

Textual Amendments

F45 Words in Art. 21(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 22** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(d)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F46 Words in Art. 21(3) omitted (1.11.2022) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(2)**

Article 22

Precautionary statements

1 The label shall include the relevant precautionary statements.

2 The precautionary statements shall be selected from those set out in the tables in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I indicating the label elements for each hazard class.

3 The precautionary statements shall be selected in accordance with the criteria laid down in Part 1 of Annex IV taking into account the hazard statements and the intended or identified use or uses of the substance or the mixture.

4 The precautionary statements shall be worded in accordance with Part 2 of Annex IV.

Article 23

Derogations from labelling requirements for special cases

The specific provisions on labelling laid down in section 1.3 of Annex I shall apply in respect of the following:

(a) transportable gas cylinders;

(b) gas containers intended for propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas;

(c) aerosols and containers fitted with a sealed spray attachment and containing substances or mixtures classified as presenting an aspiration hazard;

(d) metals in massive form, alloys, mixtures containing polymers, mixtures containing elastomers;

(e) explosives, as referred to in section 2.1 of Annex I, placed on the market with a view to obtaining an explosive or pyrotechnic effect**[**F35;**]**

(f) **[**F47substances or mixtures classified as corrosive to metals but not classified as skin corrosion or as serious eye damage (Category 1).**]**

Textual Amendments

F35 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 of 8 May 2013 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).

F47 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016 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).

Article 24

Request for use of an alternative chemical name

1 The manufacturer, importer or downstream user of a substance in a mixture may submit a request to the Agency to use an alternative chemical name which refers to that substance in a mixture either by means of a name that identifies the most important functional chemical groups or by means of an alternative designation, where the substance meets the criteria set out in Part 1 of Annex I and where he can demonstrate that disclosure on the label or in the safety data sheet of the chemical identity of that substance puts the confidential nature of his business, in particular his intellectual property rights, at risk.

2 Any request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made in the format **[**F48specified by the Agency. The Agency may require the request to**]** be accompanied by a fee.

F49…

A reduced fee shall be set for SMEs.

3 The Agency may require further information from the manufacturer, importer or downstream user making the request if such information is necessary to take a decision. If the Agency raises no objection within six weeks of the request or the receipt of further required information, the use of the requested name shall be deemed to be allowed.

[F504 If the Agency does not accept the request, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user may ask the Agency to review its decision.**]**

F515 . . . . . .

6 Where new information shows that an alternative chemical name used does not provide sufficient information for necessary health and safety precautions to be taken at the workplace and to ensure that risks from handling the mixture can be controlled, the Agency shall

review its decision on the use of that alternative chemical name. The Agency may withdraw its decision or amend it by a decision specifying which alternative chemical name is allowed to be used. If the Agency withdraws or amends its decision, the **[**[F52]manufacturer, importer or downstream user may ask the Agency to review the withdrawal or amendment.**]**

7 Where the use of an alternative chemical name has been allowed, but the classification of the substance in a mixture for which the alternative name is used no longer meets the criteria set out in section 1.4.1 of Annex I, the supplier of that substance in a mixture shall use the product identifier for the substance in accordance with Article 18 on the label and in the safety data sheet, and not the alternative chemical name.

8 For substances, whether on their own or in a mixture, where a justification in accordance with Article 10(a)(xi) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 regarding information referred to in Article 119(2)(f) or (g) of that Regulation has been accepted as valid by the Agency, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user may use on the label and in the safety data sheet a name that will be made publicly available over the Internet. For those substances in a mixture for which Article 119(2)(f) or (g) of that Regulation no longer applies, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user may submit a request to the Agency to use an alternative chemical name as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article.

9 Where the supplier of a mixture, before 1 June 2015, has demonstrated under Article 15 of Directive 1999/45/EC that the disclosure of the chemical identity of a substance in a mixture puts the confidential nature of his business at risk, he can continue to use the agreed alternative name for the purposes of this Regulation.

Textual Amendments

F48 Words in Art. 24(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 23(a)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F49 Words in Art. 24(2) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 23(a)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F50 Art. 24(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 23(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F51 Art. 24(5) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 23(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F52 Words in Art. 24(6) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 23(d)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 25

Supplemental information on the label

1 Statements shall be included in the section for supplemental information on the label where a substance or mixture classified as hazardous has the physical properties or health properties referred to in sections 1.1 and 1.2 of Annex II.

The statements shall be worded in accordance with sections 1.1 and 1.2 of Annex II and Part 2 of Annex III.

Where a substance is included in **[**F53the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, any supplemental hazard statements given therein for the substance shall be included in the supplemental information on the label.

2 A statement shall be included in the section for supplemental information on the label where a substance or mixture classified as hazardous falls within the scope of **[**F54Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009**]**.

The statement shall be worded in accordance with Part 4 of Annex II and Part 3 of Annex III to this Regulation.

3 The supplier may include supplemental information in the section for supplemental information on the label other than that referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided that that information does not make it more difficult to identify the label elements referred to in Article 17(1) (a) to (g) and that it provides further details and does not contradict or cast doubt on the validity of the information specified by those elements.

4 Statements such as ‘non-toxic’, ‘non-harmful’, ‘non-polluting’, ‘ecological’ or any other statements indicating that the substance or mixture is not hazardous or any other statements that are inconsistent with the classification of that substance or mixture shall not appear on the label or packaging of any substance or mixture.

F55 5 . . . . . .

6 Where a mixture contains any substance classified as hazardous, it shall be labelled in accordance with Part 2 of Annex II.

The statements shall be worded in accordance with Part 3 of Annex III and shall be placed in the supplemental information section of the label.

The label shall also include the product identifier referred to in Article 18 and the name, address and telephone number of the supplier of the mixture.

[F56 7 Where under Annex VIII the submitter creates a unique formula identifier, it shall be included in the supplemental information on the label in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Part A of that Annex.**]**

[F57 8 In the case of a bespoke paint for which no submission in accordance with Annex VIII has been made and no corresponding unique formula identifier has been created, the unique formula identifiers of all the mixtures contained in the bespoke paint in a concentration exceeding 0,1 % which themselves are subject to notification under Article 45 shall be included in the supplemental information on the label of the bespoke paint, located together and listed in descending order of the mixtures’ concentration in the bespoke paint, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Part A of Annex VIII.

In a case falling within the first subparagraph, where the concentration of a mixture with a unique formula identifier in the bespoke paint exceeds 5 %, the concentration of that mixture shall also be included in the supplemental information on the label of the bespoke paint next to its unique formula identifier, in accordance with Section 3.4 of Part B of Annex VIII.

For the purposes of this paragraph, ‘ bespoke paint ’ means a paint that is formulated in limited amounts on a tailor-made basis for an individual consumer or professional user at the point of sale by tinting or colour mixing.**]**

Textual Amendments

F53 Words in Art. 25(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 24(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(e)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F54 Words in Art. 25(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 24(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F55 Deleted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 286/2011 of 10 March 2011 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).

F56 Substituted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/11 of 29 October 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as regards information relating to emergency health response (Text with EEA relevance).

F57 Inserted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1676 of 31 August 2020 amending Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as regards bespoke paints (Text with EEA relevance).

Article 26

Principles of precedence for hazard pictograms

1 Where the classification of a substance or mixture would result in more than one hazard pictogram on the label, the following rules of precedence shall apply to reduce the number of hazard pictograms required:

a if the hazard pictogram ‘GHS01’ applies, the use of the hazard pictograms ‘GHS02’ and ‘GHS03’ shall be optional, except in cases where more than one of these hazard pictograms are compulsory;

b if the hazard pictogram ‘GHS06’ applies, the hazard pictogram ‘GHS07’ shall not appear;

c if the hazard pictogram ‘GHS05’ applies, the hazard pictogram ‘GHS07’ shall not appear for skin or eye irritation;

d if the hazard pictogram ‘GHS08’ applies for respiratory sensitisation, the hazard pictogram ‘GHS07’ shall not appear for skin sensitisation or for skin and eye irritation**[**[F58]**;]**

[[F59]e if the hazard pictogram ‘ GHS02 ’ or ‘ GHS06 ’ applies, the use of the hazard pictogram ‘ GHS04 ’ shall be optional.**]**

2 Where the classification of a substance or mixture would result in more than one hazard pictogram for the same hazard class the label shall include the hazard pictogram corresponding to the most severe hazard category for each hazard class concerned.

For substances that are included in **[**[F60]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** and also subject to classification pursuant to Title II, the label shall include the hazard pictogram corresponding to the most severe hazard category for each relevant hazard class.

Textual Amendments

F58 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 286/2011 of 10 March 2011 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).

F59 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 286/2011 of 10 March 2011 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).

F60 Words in Art. 26(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 25** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(f)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 27

Principles of precedence for hazard statements

If a substance or mixture is classified within several hazard classes or differentiations of a hazard class, all hazard statements resulting from the classification shall appear on the label, unless there is evident duplication or redundancy.

Article 28

Principles of precedence for precautionary statements

1 Where the selection of the precautionary statements results in certain precautionary statements being clearly redundant or unnecessary given the specific substance, mixture or packaging, such statements shall be omitted from the label.

2 Where the substance or mixture is supplied to the general public, one precautionary statement addressing the disposal of that substance or mixture as well as the disposal of packaging shall appear on the label, unless not required under Article 22.

In all other cases, a precautionary statement addressing disposal shall not be required, where it is clear that the disposal of the substance or mixture or the packaging does not present a hazard to human health or the environment.

3 Not more than six precautionary statements shall appear on the label, unless necessary to reflect the nature and the severity of the hazards.

Article 29

Exemptions from labelling and packaging requirements

1 Where the packaging of a substance or a mixture is either in such a shape or form or is so small that it is impossible to meet the requirements of Article 31 for a label [F61]..., the label elements in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 17(2) shall be provided in accordance with section 1.5.1 of Annex I.

2 If the full label information cannot be provided in the way specified in paragraph 1 the label information may be reduced in accordance with section 1.5.2 of Annex I.

3 When a hazardous substance or mixture referred to in Part 5 of Annex II is supplied to the general public without packaging it shall be accompanied by a copy of the label elements in accordance with Article 17.

4 For certain mixtures classified as hazardous to the environment, exemptions to certain provisions on environmental labelling or specific provisions in relation to environmental labelling may be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 53, where it can be demonstrated that there would be a reduction in the environmental impact. Such exemptions or specific provisions are defined in Part 2 of Annex II.

[F62 4a Where under Annex VIII the submitter creates a unique formula identifier, the submitter may, instead of including it in the supplemental information on the label, opt to show it in another way permitted by Section 5 of Part A of that Annex.**]**

5 The **[**F63 Secretary of State or a Devolved Authority**]** may request the Agency to prepare and submit to it further draft exemptions from labelling and packaging requirements.

Textual Amendments

F61 Words in Art. 29(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 26(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F62 Inserted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/11 of 29 October 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures as regards information relating to emergency health response (Text with EEA relevance).

F63 Words in Art. 29(5) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 26(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 30

Updating information on labels

1 The supplier shall ensure that the label is updated, without undue delay, following any change to the classification and labelling of that substance or mixture, where the new hazard is more severe or where new supplemental labelling elements are required under Article 25, taking into account the nature of the change as regards the protection of human health and the environment. Suppliers shall cooperate in accordance with Article 4(9) to complete the changes to the labelling without undue delay.

2 Where labelling changes are required other than those referred to in paragraph 1, the supplier shall ensure that the label is updated within 18 months.

3 The supplier of a substance or a mixture within the scope of **[**F64 Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 or Regulation (EC) No 528/2012**]** shall update the label in accordance with those **[**F65 Regulations**]**.

Textual Amendments

F64 Words in Art. 30(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 27(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F65 Word in Art. 30(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 27(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

CHAPTER 2

Application of labels

Article 31

General rules for the application of labels

1 Labels shall be firmly affixed to one or more surfaces of the packaging immediately containing the substance or mixture and shall be readable horizontally when the package is set down normally.

2 The colour and presentation of any label shall be such that the hazard pictogram stands out clearly.

3 The label elements referred to in Article 17(1) shall be clearly and indelibly marked. They shall stand out clearly from the background and be of such size and spacing as to be easily read.

4 The shape, colour and the size of a hazard pictogram as well as the dimensions of the label shall be as set out in section 1.2.1 of Annex I.

5 A label shall not be required when the label elements referred to in Article 17(1) are shown clearly on the packaging itself. In such cases, the requirements of this Chapter applicable to a label shall be applied to the information shown on the packaging.

Article 32

Location of information on the label

1 The hazard pictograms, signal word, hazard statements and precautionary statements shall be located together on the label.

2 The supplier may decide the order of the hazard statements on the label. However, subject to paragraph 4, all hazard statements shall be grouped on the label by language **[**F66, where languages other than English are used**]**.

The supplier may decide the order of the precautionary statements on the label. However, subject to paragraph 4, all precautionary statements shall be grouped on the label by language **[**F66, where languages other than English are used**]**.

3 Groups of hazard statements and groups of precautionary statements referred to in paragraph 2 shall be located together on the label by language **[**F67, where languages other than English are used**]**.

4 The supplemental information shall be placed in the supplemental information section referred to in Article 25, and shall be located with the other label elements specified in Article 17(1)(a) to (g).

5 In addition to its use in hazard pictograms, colour may be used on other areas of the label to implement special labelling requirements.

6 Label elements resulting from the requirements provided for in other **[**F68retained EU law**]** shall be placed in the section for supplemental information on the label referred to in Article 25.

Textual Amendments

F66 Word in Art. 32(2) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 28(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F67 Word in Art. 32(3) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 28(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F68 Words in Art. 32(6) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 28(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 33

Specific rules for labelling of outer packaging, inner packaging and single packaging

1 Where a package consists of an outer and an inner packaging, together with any intermediate packaging, and the outer packaging meets labelling provisions in accordance with the rules on the transport of dangerous goods, the inner and any intermediate packaging shall be labelled in accordance with this Regulation. The outer packaging may also be labelled in accordance with this Regulation. Where the hazard pictogram(s) required by this Regulation relate to the same hazard as in the rules for the transport of dangerous goods, the hazard pictogram(s) required by this Regulation need not appear on the outer packaging.

2 Where the outer packaging of a package is not required to meet labelling provisions in accordance with rules on the transport of dangerous goods, both the outer and any inner packaging, including any intermediate packaging, shall be labelled in accordance with this Regulation. However, if the outer packaging permits the inner or intermediate packaging labelling to be clearly seen, the outer packaging need not be labelled.

3 Single packages that meet the labelling provisions in accordance with the rules on the transport of dangerous goods shall be labelled both in accordance with this Regulation and the rules on the transport of dangerous goods. Where the hazard pictogram(s) required by this Regulation relate to the same hazard as in rules on the transport of dangerous goods, the hazard pictogram(s) required by this Regulation need not appear.

[F69]*Article 34*

Report on communication on safe use of chemicals

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Textual Amendments

F69 Art. 34 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 29**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

TITLE IV

PACKAGING

Article 35

Packaging

1 Packaging containing hazardous substances or mixtures shall satisfy the following requirements:

a the packaging shall be designed and constructed so that its contents cannot escape, except in cases where other more specific safety devices are prescribed;

b the materials constituting the packaging and fastenings shall not be susceptible to damage by the contents, or liable to form hazardous compounds with the contents;

c the packaging and fastenings shall be strong and solid throughout to ensure that they will not loosen and will safely meet the normal stresses and strains of handling;

d packaging fitted with replaceable fastening devices shall be designed so that it can be refastened repeatedly without the contents escaping.

2 Packaging containing a hazardous substance or a mixture supplied to the general public shall not have either a shape or design likely to attract or arouse the active curiosity of children or to mislead consumers, or have a similar presentation or a design used for foodstuff or animal feeding stuff or medicinal or cosmetic products, which would mislead consumers.

Where the packaging contains a substance or mixture which meets the requirements in section 3.1.1 of Annex II it shall have a child-resistant fastening in accordance with sections 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4.2 of Annex II.

Where the packaging contains a substance or mixture which meets the requirements in section 3.2.1 of Annex II it shall bear a tactile warning of danger in accordance with section 3.2.2 of Annex II.

[[F70]Where a liquid consumer laundry detergent, as defined in Article 2(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council[(25)], is contained in a soluble packaging for single use, the additional requirements of section 3.3 of Annex II shall apply.**]**

3 The packaging of substances and mixtures shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c) if it complies with the requirements of the rules on the transport of dangerous goods by air, sea, road, rail or inland waterways.

Textual Amendments

F70 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1297/2014 of 5 December 2014 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).

TITLE V

[F71MANDATORY CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF SUBSTANCES AND THE GB NOTIFICATION DATABASE]

CHAPTER 1

[F72Establishing mandatory classification of substances]

Article 36

[F73Mandatory] classification and labelling of substances

1 A substance that fulfils the criteria set out in Annex I for the following shall normally be subject to [F74mandatory] classification and labelling in accordance with Article 37 [F75or Article 37A]:

a respiratory sensitisation, category 1 (Annex I, section 3.4);

b germ cell mutagenicity, category 1A, 1B or 2 (Annex I, section 3.5);

c carcinogenicity, category 1A, 1B or 2 (Annex I, section 3.6);

d reproductive toxicity, category 1A, 1B or 2 (Annex I, section 3.7).

2 A substance that is an active substance in the meaning of [F76Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 or Regulation (EC) No 528/2012] shall normally be subject to [F77mandatory] classification and labelling. For such substances, the procedures set out in Article 37 [F78or Article 37A], F79... shall apply.

3 Where a substance fulfils the criteria for other hazard classes or differentiations than those referred to in paragraph 1 and does not fall under paragraph 2, a [F80mandatory] classification and labelling [F81requirement] in accordance with Article 37 [F82or Article 37A] may also be added to [F83the GB mandatory classification and labelling list] on a case-by-case basis, if justification is provided demonstrating the need for such action F84....

Textual Amendments

F73 Word in Art. 36 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F74 Word in Art. 36(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(b)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F75 Words in Art. 36(1) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(b)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F76 Words in Art. 36(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(c)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F77 Word in Art. 36(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(c)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F78 Words in Art. 36(2) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(c)(iii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F79 Words in Art. 36(2) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(c)(iv)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F80 Word in Art. 36(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(d)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F81 Word in Art. 36(3) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(d)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F82 Words in Art. 36(3) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(d)(iii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F83 Words in Art. 36(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(d)(iv)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(h)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F84 Words in Art. 36(3) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 32(d)(v)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

I[F85] Article 37

Procedure for mandatory classification and labelling where the EU Risk Assessment Committee publishes an opinion

1 This Article applies in relation to a substance—

a on which the Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency ("the Committee") publishes an opinion under Article 37(4) of the EU CLP Regulation on or after IP completion day, or

b on which the Committee has published an opinion under Article 37(4) of the EU CLP Regulation before IP completion day, but which has not, as at IP completion day, been included in Part 3 of Annex VI of the EU CLP Regulation.

2 Within 6 months of the publication of the Committee's opinion, the Agency must publish a technical report on the Committee's opinion.

3 Within 12 months of the publication by the Agency of the technical report, the Agency must publish its own opinion.

4 Where the Agency's opinion recommends aligning with the Committee's opinion that there should be a change—

a within 12 months of the publication of its opinion, the Agency must—

i submit a recommendation to the Secretary of State to give effect to the classification and labelling requirement set out in the Agency's opinion, and

ii send a copy of that recommendation to the Devolved Authorities;

b within 3 months of the recommendation being submitted by the Agency, the Secretary of State must—

i decide whether to accept the recommendation;

ii publish that decision, together with reasons for the decision;

iii where the decision referred to in paragraph (i) is to accept the recommendation, specify (alongside the decision and the reasons for the decision) the date from when any new or revised classification and labelling requirement must be complied with;

iv notify the Agency of the decision and details referred to in paragraphs (ii) and (iii);

c the Secretary of State's functions under paragraph (b)(i) and (iii) are subject to the consent requirement in Article 53B;

d within one month of the Secretary of State notifying the Agency of a decision in accordance with paragraph (b)(iv), the Agency must update the GB mandatory classification and labelling list accordingly, making clear the date from when the new or revised classification and labelling requirement must be complied with.

5 Where the Agency's opinion does not recommend aligning with the Committee's opinion the Agency may produce a proposal under paragraph 2 of Article 37A for a new or revised mandatory classification and labelling requirement.**]**

Textual Amendments

F85 Art. 37 substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, Sch. 2 para. 33 (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 7**)

I[F86] Article 37A

Procedure for mandatory classification and labelling of substances where Article 37(1) does not apply

1 This Article—

a applies in relation to substances to which Article 37(1) does not apply;

b does not apply to manufacturers, importers or downstream users established in Northern Ireland who supply qualifying Northern Ireland goods directly to Great Britain.

2

1 The Agency may produce a proposal for a new or revised mandatory classification and labelling requirement and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits or M-factors.

2 A competent authority may submit to the Agency a proposal for a new or revised mandatory classification and labelling requirement and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits or M-factors.

3 A proposal under subparagraphs (1) or (2) must follow the format set out in Part 2 of Annex VI and must contain the relevant information provided for in Part 1 of Annex VI.

3

1 A manufacturer, importer or downstream user of a substance may submit to the Agency a proposal for a mandatory classification and labelling of that substance and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits or M-factors, where there is no entry in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list for such substance in relation to the hazard class or differentiation covered by that proposal;

2 A manufacturer, importer or downstream user who has new information which may lead to a change of the mandatory classification and labelling elements of a substance in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list must submit a proposal to the Agency for a revised classification.

3 A proposal under subparagraph (1) must follow the format set out in Part 2 of Annex VI and must contain the relevant information provided for in Part 1 of Annex VI.

4 Where a proposal under subparagraph (1) concerns the mandatory classification and labelling of a substance in accordance with Article 36(3), it must be accompanied by a fee.

4 Within 12 months of a proposal being received by or produced by the Agency, during which time the parties concerned must be given an opportunity to comment, the Agency must publish a technical report on the proposal.

5 Within 6 months of publishing the technical report, the Agency must publish an opinion on the proposal.

6 In exceptional circumstances, the 6 month time limit referred to in paragraph 5 may be extended to 12 months.

7 Where the Agency considers that it is appropriate to recommend that a new or revised mandatory classification and labelling requirement is imposed, within 12 months of the opinion being published, the Agency must—

a submit a recommendation to the Secretary of State to give effect to the opinion, and

b send a copy of that recommendation to each of the Devolved Authorities.

8

1 Within 3 months of the recommendation being submitted by the Agency, the Secretary of State must—

a decide whether to accept the recommendation;

b publish that decision, together with reasons for the decision;

c where the decision referred to in paragraph (b) is to accept the recommendation, specify (alongside the decision and the reasons for the decision) the date from when any new or revised classification and labelling requirement must be complied with;

d notify the Agency of the decision and details referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c).

2 The Secretary of State's functions under subparagraphs (1)(a) and (c) are subject to the consent requirement in Article 53B.

9 Within one month of the Secretary of State notifying the Agency of a decision in accordance with paragraph 8(d), the Agency must update the GB mandatory classification and labelling list accordingly, making clear the date from when any new or revised classification and labelling requirement must be complied with.**]**

Textual Amendments

F86 Art. 37A inserted by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 34** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 8**)

Article 38

Content of opinions and decisions for [F87mandatory] classification and labelling in [F87the GB mandatory classification and labelling list]; accessibility of information

[F88A1 Any opinion of the Agency referred to in Article 37 must specify the reasons for the opinion.**]**

1 Any opinion **[**F89of the Agency referred to in Article 37A**]** shall at least specify for each substance:

a the identity of the substance as specified in sections 2.1 to 2.3.4 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

b the classification of the substance referred to in Article 36, including a statement of reasons;

c the specific concentration limits or M-factors, where applicable;

d the label elements specified in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 17(1) for the substance, together with any supplemental hazard statements for the substance, determined in accordance with Article 25(1);

e any other parameter enabling an assessment to be made of the health or environmental hazard of mixtures containing the hazardous substance in question or of substances containing such hazardous substances as identified impurities, additives and constituents, if relevant.

[F902 When making publicly available an opinion or a decision as referred to in Article 37 or Article 37A, the Agency must not publish any information in relation to which paragraph 3 applies.**]**

[F913 This paragraph applies to information which has been made available to the Agency in relation to which a person has submitted a justification, accepted by the Agency as valid, as to why publication of the information is potentially harmful to the commercial interests of that person or any other person.**]**

Textual Amendments

F87 Words in Art. 38 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 35(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 9(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F88 Art. 38(A1) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 35(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F89 Words in Art. 38(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 35(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F90 Art. 38(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 35(d)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F91 Art. 38(3) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 35(e)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

[F92 Article 38A

GB mandatory classification and labelling list

The Agency must establish, maintain and publish electronically a list (to be called "the GB mandatory classification and labelling list") of all the mandatory classifications and accompanying labelling requirements made by the Secretary of State in accordance with Article 37 and Article 37A.**]**

Textual Amendments

F92 Art. 38A inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 36** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 9(b)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Textual Amendments

F72 Title 5 Ch. 1 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 31**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

CHAPTER 2

[F93GB notification database]

Article 39

Scope

This Chapter shall apply to:

(a) substances subject to registration in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

(b) substances within the scope of Article 1 which meet the criteria for classification as hazardous and are placed on the market either on their own or in a mixture above the

concentration limits specified in this Regulation [F94]..., where relevant, which results in the classification of the mixture as hazardous.

Textual Amendments

F94 Words in Art. 39(b) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 38**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 40

Obligation to notify the Agency

1 Any manufacturer or importer, or group of manufacturers or importers (hereinafter referred to as 'the notifier(s)'), who places on the market a substance referred to in Article 39, shall notify to the Agency the following information in order for it to be included in the **[**[F95]GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42:

a the identity of the notifier(s) responsible for placing the substance or substances on the market as specified in section 1 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

b the identity of the substance or substances as specified in section 2.1 to 2.3.4 to Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

c the classification of the substance or substances in accordance with Article 13;

d where a substance has been classified in some but not all hazard classes or differentiations, an indication of whether this is due to lack of data, inconclusive data, or data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification;

e specific concentration limits or M-factors, where applicable, in accordance with Article 10 of this Regulation together with a justification using the relevant Parts of sections 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

f the label elements specified in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 17(1) for the substance or substances together with any supplemental hazard statements for the substance, determined in accordance with Article 25(1).

The information referred to in (a) to (f) shall not be notified, if it has been submitted to the Agency as part of a registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, or if it has already been notified by that notifier **[**[F96]or has been notified before IP completion day to the European Chemicals Agency under Article 40 of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures**]**.

The notifier shall submit this information in the format specified **[**[F97]by the Agency**]**.

2 The information listed in paragraph 1 shall be updated and notified to the Agency by the notifier(s) concerned when, pursuant to the review in Article 15(1), a decision to change the classification and labelling of the substance has been taken.

3 Substances placed on the market on or after 1 December 2010 shall be notified in accordance with paragraph 1 within one month after their placing on the market.

However, substances placed on the market before 1 December 2010 may be notified in accordance with paragraph 1 before that date.

Textual Amendments

F95 Words in Art. 40(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 39(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 10(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F96 Words in Art. 40(1) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 39(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 10(b)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F97 Words in Art. 40(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 39(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 41

Agreed entries

Where the notification in Article 40(1) results in different entries on the **[**[F98]GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42 for the same substance, the notifiers and registrants shall make every effort to come to an agreed entry to be included in the **[**[F98]GB notification database**]**. The notifiers shall inform the Agency accordingly.

Textual Amendments

F98 Words in Art. 41 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 40** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 11**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 42

The **[**[F99]GB notification database**]**

1 The Agency shall establish and maintain **[**[F100] a database, (to be called "the GB notification database")**]**.

The information notified pursuant to Article 40(1) shall be included in the **[**[F101]GB notification database**]**.

[[F102]Information in the GB notification database which corresponds to the information referred to in Article 38(1) is to be made publicly accessible by the Agency except where Article 38(3) applies to that information.**]**

2 The Agency shall update the **[**[F103]GB notification database**]** when it receives updated information in accordance with Article 40(2) or Article 41.

3 In addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the Agency shall, where applicable, include the following information in each entry:

[[F104]a whether in respect of the entry, there is mandatory classification and labelling by inclusion in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list;**]**

F105 b . . . . . .
F106 c . . . . . .
F107 d . . . . . .

The information referred to in (a) shall be updated where a decision is taken in accordance with Article **[**F108 37(4)(b) and Article 37A(8)**]**.

Textual Amendments

F99 Words in Art. 42 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F100 Words in Art. 42(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(b)(i)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F101 Words in Art. 42(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(b)(ii)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F102 Words in Art. 42(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(b)(iii)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F103 Words in Art. 42(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(c)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F104 Art. 42(3)(a) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(d)(i)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F105 Art. 42(3)(b) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(d)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F106 Art. 42(3)(c) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(d)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F107 Art. 42(3)(d) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(d)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F108 Words in Art. 42(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 41(e)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 12(b)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Textual Amendments

F93 Title 5 Ch. 2 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720),

reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 37** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 9(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Textual Amendments

F71 Title 5 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 30** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 6(g)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

TITLE VI

[F109HELPDESK AND APPOINTMENT OF BODIES]

F110*Article 43*

Appointment of competent authorities and enforcement authorities and cooperation between authorities

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F110 Art. 43 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 43**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 44

Helpdesk

[F111The Agency must establish a helpdesk**]** to provide advice to manufacturers, importers, distributors, downstream users and any other interested parties on their respective responsibilities and obligations under this Regulation.

Textual Amendments

F111 Words in Art. 44 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 44**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 45

Appointment of bodies responsible for receiving information relating to emergency health response

1 **[**F112The Secretary of State in relation to England, and the Devolved Authorities in relation to their respective countries**]** shall appoint a body or bodies responsible for receiving information relevant, in particular, for formulating preventative and curative measures, in particular in the event of emergency health response, from importers and downstream users placing mixtures on the market. This information shall include the chemical composition of mixtures placed on the market and classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects, including the chemical identity of substances in mixtures for which a request for use of an alternative chemical name has been accepted by the Agency, in accordance with Article 24.

[F113 1A The Secretary of State may carry out the function set out in paragraph 1 in relation to Scotland or Wales, if the Devolved Authority in question has consented to the Secretary of State exercising that function.**]**

2 The appointed bodies shall provide all requisite guarantees for maintaining the confidentiality of the information received. Such information may only be used:

a to meet medical demand by formulating preventative and curative measures, in particular in the event of an emergency;

and

b where requested by the **[**F114Secretary of State or the relevant Devolved Authority**]**, to undertake statistical analysis to identify where improved risk management measures may be needed.

The information shall not be used for other purposes.

3 The appointed bodies shall have at their disposal all the information required from the importers and downstream users responsible for marketing to carry out the tasks for which they are responsible.

[F115 4 The Secretary of State may by regulations specify the information relating to emergency health response and preventative measures required for the purposes of this Article, following consultation with relevant stakeholders as referred to in paragraph 5.

5 Before making regulations, the Secretary of State must consult—

a the body or bodies appointed under paragraph 1,

and

b any person or body who the Secretary of State considers is representative of importers, if any,

c any person or body who the Secretary of State considers is representative of downstream users, if any, and

d any other person who the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

6 The Secretary of State's regulation-making function under paragraph 4 is subject to the consent requirement in Article 53B.**]**

Textual Amendments

F112 Words in Art. 45(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 45(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F113 Art. 45(1A) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 45(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F114 Words in Art. 45(2)(b) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 45(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F115 Art. 45(4)-(6) substituted for Art. 45(4) (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 45(d)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 13(b)**)

F116 Article 46

Enforcement and reporting

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F116 Art. 46 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 46**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F117 Article 47

Penalties for non-compliance

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F117 Art. 47 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 46**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Textual Amendments

F109 Title 6 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 42**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

TITLE VII

COMMON AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 48

Advertisement

1 Any advertisement for a substance classified as hazardous shall mention the hazard classes or hazard categories concerned.

2 Any advertisement for a mixture classified as hazardous or covered by Article 25(6) which allows a member of the general public to conclude a contract for purchase without first having sight of the label shall mention the type or types of hazard indicated on the label.

The first subparagraph shall be without prejudice to **[**F118the Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013**]** on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts.

Textual Amendments

F118 Words in Art. 48(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 47**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 49

Obligation to maintain information and requests for information

1 The supplier shall assemble and keep available all the information used by that supplier for the purposes of classification and labelling under this Regulation for a period of at least 10 years after the substance or the mixture was last supplied by that supplier.

The supplier shall keep this information together with the information required in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

2 In the event of a supplier ceasing activity, or transferring part or all of his operations to a third party, the party responsible for liquidating the supplier's undertaking or assuming responsibility for the placing on the market of the substance or mixture concerned shall be bound by the obligation in paragraph 1 in place of the supplier.

3 The **[**F119competent authorities, enforcing authorities**]** or the Agency may require the supplier to submit to it any information referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1.

However, where that information is available to the Agency as part of a registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 or a notification pursuant to Article 40 of this Regulation, the Agency shall use that information and the authority **[**F120in question**]** shall address itself to the Agency.

[F121 4 For the purposes of this Article, "enforcing authorities" has the meaning given by regulation 18 of the Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations 2013.**]**

Textual Amendments

F119 Words in Art. 49(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 48(a)(i)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 14**)

F120 Words in Art. 49(3) inserted (31.12.2020) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 48(a)(ii)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 14**)

F121 Art. 49(4) inserted by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 2 para. 48(b)** (as substituted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 14**)

Article 50

Tasks of the Agency

F122 1 . . . . . .

2 The F123... Agency shall:

a provide industry with technical and scientific guidance and tools where appropriate on how to comply with the obligations laid down by this Regulation;

b provide competent authorities with technical and scientific guidance on the operation of this Regulation and provide support to the **[**F124helpdesk**]** established F125... under Article 44.

Textual Amendments

F122 Art. 50(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 49(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F123 Words in Art. 50(2) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 49(b)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F124 Word in Art. 50(2)(b) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 49(b)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F125 Words in Art. 50(2)(b) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 49(b)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F126 *Article 51*

Free movement clause

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F126 Art. 51 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 50**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

I[F127] Article 52

Safeguard clause

1 The Secretary of State or a Devolved Authority may take appropriate provisional measures in respect of a substance or mixture if they—

a have justifiable grounds for believing that the substance or mixture, although satisfying the requirements of this Regulation, constitutes a serious risk to human health or the environment due to reasons of classification, labelling or packaging; and

b have competence to take the provisional measures, within the meaning of paragraphs 6 to 8.

2 A provisional measure taken by a Devolved Authority applies only in relation to the territory in relation to which it has competence.

3 Where the Secretary of State takes a provisional measure, the Secretary of State must immediately inform the Devolved Authorities, giving the reasons for the decision. Where a Devolved Authority takes a provisional measure, it must immediately inform the other Devolved Authorities and the Secretary of State, giving the reasons for the decision.

4 Within 90 days of a provisional measure being taken—

a in the case of a provisional measure relating to classification or labelling of a substance—

i where the Secretary of State took the measure, the Secretary of State must request the Agency to produce a proposal for a new or revised mandatory classification and labelling requirement under Article 37A(2),

ii where a Devolved Authority took the measure, the Competent Authority for that country must request the Agency to produce a proposal for a new or revised mandatory classification and labelling requirement under Article 37A(2);

b in the case of a provisional measure that falls within the scope of Article 53—

i where the Secretary of State took the measure, the Secretary of State must decide whether or not to make the measure permanent by making regulations under Article 53,

ii where a Devolved Authority took the measure, it must decide whether or not to request the Secretary of State to make the measure permanent by making regulations under Article 53.

5 The taker of the provisional measure must revoke that measure, when—

a in the case of a provisional measure relating to the classification or labelling of a substance, the Secretary of State makes a decision under Article 37A;

b in the case of a provisional measure that falls within the scope of Article 53—

i where paragraph 4(b)(i) of this Article applies, the Secretary of State either decides not to make the measure permanent or makes regulations under Article 53 to make the measure permanent, or

ii where paragraph 4(b)(ii) of this Article applies, the Devolved Authority decides not to request the Secretary of State to make the measure permanent.

6 The Secretary of State has competence to take a provisional measure if, or to the extent that, the exercise of the function to take that measure—

a relates to England;

b relates to Scotland and is not within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 54 of the Scotland Act 1998);

c relates to Wales and is not within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 58A(7) and (8) of the Government of Wales Act 2006).

7 The Scottish Ministers have competence to take a provisional measure if, or to the extent that, the exercise of the function to take that measure is within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 54 of the Scotland Act 1998).

8 The Welsh Ministers have competence to take a provisional measure if, or to the extent that, the exercise of the function to take that measure is within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 58A(7) and (8) of the Government of Wales Act 2006).**]**

Textual Amendments

F127 Art. 52 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 51** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 15**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 53

Adaptations to technical and scientific progress

[F128 1 **[**F129 The Secretary of State may by regulations amend**]** Article 6(5), Article 11(3), Articles 12 and 14, point (b) of Article 18(3), Article 23, Articles 25 to 29, the second and third subparagraphs of Article 35(2) and Annexes I to VIII in order to adapt them to technical and scientific progress, taking due account of the further development of the GHS, in particular any UN amendments relating to the use of information on similar mixtures, and considering the developments in internationally recognised chemical programmes and of the data from accident databases.

F130 ...**]**

F131 2 . . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F128 Substituted by Regulation (EU) 2019/1243 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 adapting a number of legal acts providing for the use of the regulatory procedure with scrutiny to Articles 290 and 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Text with EEA relevance).

F129 Words in Art. 53(1) substituted (1.11.2022) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(3)(a)(i)**

F130 Words in Art. 53(1) omitted (1.11.2022) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(3)(a)(ii)**

F131 Art. 53(2) omitted (1.11.2022) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(3)(b)**

[F132 Article 53A

Regulation making power

1 Any power to make regulations conferred on the Secretary of State by this Regulation is exercisable by statutory instrument.

2 Such regulations may—

a contain incidental, supplemental, consequential and transitional provision; and

b may make different provision for different purposes.

3 A statutory instrument containing regulations made under this Regulation is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

4 The function of making regulations under this Regulation is subject to the consent requirement in Article 53B.**]**

Textual Amendments

F132 Arts. 53A, 53B inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 53** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 16**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

[F132 Article 53B

The consent requirement

1 Where any provision of this Regulation states that a function is subject to the consent requirement in this Article, the function may be exercised in a particular instance only if the person exercising it has obtained the consent or consents (if any) required by paragraphs 2 to 4.

2 The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required if, or to the extent that, the exercise of the function is within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 54 of the Scotland Act 1998) whether or not the exercise of the function also relates to a part of the United Kingdom other than Scotland.

3 The consent of the Welsh Ministers is required if, or to the extent that, the exercise of the function is within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 58A(7) and (8) of the Government of Wales Act 2006) whether or not the exercise of the function also relates to a part of the United Kingdom other than Wales.**]**

Textual Amendments

F132 Arts. 53A, 53B inserted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2),

Sch. 2 para. 53 (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 16**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F133 *Article 53a*

Exercise of the delegation

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F133 Art. 53a omitted (1.11.2022) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(4)**

F134 *Article 53b*

Urgency procedure

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F134 Art. 53b omitted (1.11.2022) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(5)**

F135 *Article 53c*

Separate delegated acts for different delegated powers

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F135 Art. 53c omitted (1.11.2022) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) Trade and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/1037), regs. 1(2), **7(6)**

F136 *Article 54*

Committee procedure

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F136 Art. 54 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 54**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 55

Amendments to Directive 67/548/EEC

Directive 67/548/EEC shall be amended as follows:

1. in Article 1(2), the second subparagraph shall be deleted;

2. Article 4 shall be amended as follows:

   (a) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following:

   3. Where an entry containing the harmonised classification and labelling for a particular substance has been included in Part 3 of Annex VI to 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[(26)], the substance shall be classified in accordance with that entry and paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the danger categories covered by that entry.;

   (b) paragraph 4 shall be deleted;

3. Article 5 shall be amended as follows:

   (a) paragraph 1, second subparagraph shall be deleted;

   (b) paragraph 2 shall be replaced by the following:

   2. The measures in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall apply until the substance is listed in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for the danger categories covered by that entry or until a decision not to list it has been taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 37 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

4. Article 6 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 6

Obligation to carry out investigations

Manufacturers, distributors and importers of substances which appear in the EINECS but for which no entry has been included in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall carry out an investigation to make themselves aware of the relevant and accessible data which exist concerning the properties of such substances. On the basis of this information, they shall package and provisionally label dangerous substances according to the rules laid down in Articles 22 to 25 of this Directive and the criteria in Annex VI to this Directive.;

5. Article 22(3) and (4) shall be deleted;

6. Article 23(2) shall be amended as follows:

   (a) in point (a), the words ‘Annex I’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

(b) in point (c), the words ‘Annex I’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

(c) in point (d), the words ‘Annex I’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

(d) in point (e), the words ‘Annex I’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

(e) in point (f), the words ‘Annex I’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

7. Article 24(4) second subparagraph shall be deleted;

8. Article 28 shall be deleted;

9. Article 31(2) and (3) shall be deleted;

10. the following Article shall be inserted after Article 32:

Article 32a

Transitional provision regarding labelling and packaging of substances

Articles 22 to 25 shall not apply to substances from 1 December 2010.;

11. Annex I shall be deleted.

Article 56

Amendments to Directive 1999/45/EC

Directive 1999/45/EC shall be amended as follows:

1. in Article 3(2), first indent, the words ‘Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to 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[(27)].

2. the words ‘Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’ in:

(a) Article 3(3);

(b) Article 10(2), points 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3 and 2.4 first indent;

(c) Annex II, points (a) and (b) and the last paragraph of the Introduction;

(d) Annex II, Part A,
- point 1.1.1 (a) and (b),
- point 1.2 (a) and (b),
- point 2.1.1 (a) and (b),
- point 2.2 (a) and (b),
- point 2.3 (a) and (b),
- point 3.1.1 (a) and (b),

— point 3.3 (a) and (b),
— point 3.4 (a) and (b),
— point 4.1.1 (a) and (b),
— point 4.2.1 (a) and (b),
— point 5.1.1 (a) and (b),
— point 5.2.1 (a) and (b),
— point 5.3.1 (a) and (b),
— point 5.4.1 (a) and (b),
— point 6.1 (a) and (b),
— point 6.2 (a) and (b),
— point 7.1 (a) and (b),
— point 7.2 (a) and (b),
— point 8.1 (a) and (b),
— point 8.2 (a) and (b),
— point 9.1 (a) and (b),
— point 9.2 (a) and (b),
— point 9.3 (a) and (b),
— point 9.4 (a) and (b);

(e) Annex II, the introductory paragraph of Part B;

(f) Annex III, point (a) and (b) of the Introduction;

(g) Annex III, Part A, section (a) Aquatic environment
— point 1.1 (a) and (b),
— point 2.1 (a) and (b),
— point 3.1 (a) and (b),
— point 4.1 (a) and (b),
— point 5.1 (a) and (b),
— point 6.1 (a) and (b),

(h) Annex III, Part A, section (b) Non-aquatic environment point 1.1 (a) and (b);

(i) Annex V, section A points 3 and 4;

(j) Annex V, section B point 9;

(k) Annex VI, Part A, the third column of the table under point 2;

(l) Annex VI Part B point 1, first paragraph, and the first column of the table under point 3;

(m) Annex VIII, Appendix 1, second column of the table;

(n) Annex VIII, Appendix 2, second column of the table;

3. in Annex VI, Part B, point 1, paragraph 3 first indent and paragraph 5, the words ‘Annex I’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

4. in Annex VI, Part B, point 4.2, final paragraph, the words ‘Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC (19th adaptation)’ shall be replaced by ‘Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’.

Article 57

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 from the entry into force of this Regulation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be amended as from the entry into force of this Regulation as follows:

1. Article 14(2) shall be amended as follows:

(a) point (b) shall be replaced by the following:

(b) the specific concentration limits that have been set in Part 3 of Annex VI to 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[(28)];

(ba) for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, if a multiplying factor (hereinafter referred to as "M-factor") has been set in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the cut-off value in Table 1.1 of Annex I to that Regulation adjusted using the calculation set out in section 4.1 of Annex I to that Regulation;;

(b) point (e) shall be replaced by the following:

(e) the specific concentration limits given in an agreed entry in the classification and labelling inventory referred to in Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(ea) for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, if an M-factor has been set in an agreed entry in the classification and labelling inventory referred to in Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the cut-off value in Table 1.1 of Annex I to that Regulation adjusted using the calculation set out in section 4.1 of Annex I to that Regulation;;

2. Article 31 shall be amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 8 shall be replaced by the following:

8. A safety data sheet shall be provided free of charge on paper or electronically no later than the date on which the substance or mixture is first supplied.;

(b) the following paragraph shall be added:

10. Where substances are classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 during the period from its entry into force until 1 December 2010, that classification may be added in the safety data sheet together with the classification in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC.

From 1 December 2010 until 1 June 2015, the safety data sheets for substances shall contain the classification according to both Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Where mixtures are classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 during the period from its entry into force until 1 June 2015, that classification may be added in the safety data sheet, together with the classification in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC. However, until 1 June 2015, where substances or mixtures are both classified and labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 that classification shall be provided in the safety data sheet, together with the classification in accordance with Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC respectively, for the substance, the mixture and its constituents.;

3. Article 56(6)(b) shall be replaced by the following:

   (b) for all other substances, below the lowest of the concentration limits specified in Directive 1999/45/EC or in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 which result in the classification of the mixture as dangerous.;

4. Article 59(2) and 3 shall be amended as follows:

   (a) in paragraph 2, the second sentence shall be replaced by the following:

   The dossier may be limited, if appropriate, to a reference to an entry in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

   (b) in paragraph 3, the second sentence shall be replaced by the following:

   The dossier may be limited, if appropriate, to a reference to an entry in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

5. in Article 76(1)(c), the words ‘Title XI’ shall be replaced by ‘Title V of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

6. Article 77 shall be amended as follows:

   (a) in paragraph 2, the first sentence of point (e) shall be replaced by the following:

   (e) establishing and maintaining database(s) with information on all registered substances, the classification and labelling inventory and the harmonised classification and labelling list established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;;

   (b) in paragraph 3, point (a), the words ‘Titles VI to XI’ shall be replaced by ‘Titles VI to X’;

7. Title XI shall be deleted;

8. Annex XV, sections I and II shall be amended as follows:

   (a) section I shall be amended as follows:

   (i) the first indent shall be deleted;

   (ii) the second indent shall be replaced by the following:
   — the identification of CMRs, PBTs, vPvBs, or a substance of equivalent concern in accordance with Article 59,;

   (b) in section II, point 1 shall be deleted;

9. the table in Annex XVII shall be amended as follows:

(a) the column 'Designation of the substance, of the groups of substances or of the preparation', shall be amended as follows:

(i) entries 28, 29 and 30 shall be replaced by the following:

28. Substances which appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classified as carcinogen category 1A or 1B (Table 3.1) or carcinogen category 1 or 2 (Table 3.2) and listed as follows:

— Carcinogen category 1A (Table 3.1)/carcinogen category 1 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 1

— Carcinogen category 1B (Table 3.1)/carcinogen category 2 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 2

29. Substances which appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classified as germ cell mutagen category 1A or 1B (Table 3.1) or mutagen category 1 or 2 (Table 3.2) and listed as follows:

— Mutagen category 1A (Table 3.1)/mutagen category 1 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 3

— Mutagen category 1B (Table 3.1)/mutagen category 2 (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 4

30. Substances which appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classified as toxic to reproduction category 1A or 1B (Table 3.1) or toxic to reproduction category 1 or 2 (Table 3.2) and listed as follows:

— Reproductive toxicant category 1A adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development (Table 3.1) or reproductive toxicant category 1 with R60 (May impair fertility) or R61 (May cause harm to the unborn child) (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 5

— Reproductive toxicant category 1B adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development (Table 3.1) or reproductive toxicant category 2 with R60 (May impair fertility) or R61 (May cause harm to the unborn child) (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 6;

(b) in the column 'Conditions of restriction', in entry 28, the first indent of point 1 shall be replaced by the following:

— either the relevant specific concentration limit specified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, or;

10. Appendices 1 to 6 to Annex XVII shall be amended as follows:

(a) the Foreword shall be amended as follows:

(i) in the section entitled 'Substances', the words 'Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC' shall be replaced by 'Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008';

(ii) in the section entitled 'Index number', the words 'Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC' shall be replaced by 'Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008';

(iii) in the section entitled 'Notes', the words 'the foreword of Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC' shall be replaced by 'Part 1 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008';

(iv) Note A shall be replaced by the following:
Note A:

Without prejudice to Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the name of the substance must appear on the label in the form of one of the designations given in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation.

In that Part, use is sometimes made of a general description such as "... compounds" or "... salts". In this case, the supplier who places such a substance on the market is required to state on the label the correct name, due account being taken of Section 1.1.1.4 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, where a substance is included in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation, the labelling elements relevant for each specific classification covered by the entry in that Part shall be included in the label, together with the applicable label elements for any other classification not covered by that entry, and any other applicable label elements in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation.

For substances belonging to one particular group of substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the labelling elements relevant for each specific classification covered by the entry in that Part shall be included in the label, together with the applicable label elements for any other classification not covered by that entry, and any other applicable label elements in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation.

For substances belonging to more than one group of substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the labelling elements relevant for each specific classification covered by both entries in that Part shall be included in the label, together with the applicable label elements for any other classification not covered by that entry, and any other applicable label elements in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation. In cases where two different classifications are given in the two entries for the same hazard class or differentiation, the classification reflecting the more severe classification shall be used.;

(v) Note D shall be replaced by the following:
Note D:

Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the

market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the supplier who places such a substance on the market must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised".;

(vi) Note E shall be deleted;

(vii) Note H shall be replaced by the following:
Note H:

The classification and label shown for this substance applies to the hazard or hazards indicated by the hazard statement or hazard statements in combination with the hazard classification shown. The requirements of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on suppliers of this substance apply to all other hazard classes, differentiations and categories.

The final label shall follow the requirements of section 1.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

(viii) Note K shall be replaced by the following:
Note K:

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3-butadiene (Einecs No 203-450-8). If the substance is not classified as a carcinogen or mutagen, at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P210-P403 should apply. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

(ix) Note S shall be replaced by the following:
Note S:

This substance may not require a label according to Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (see section 1.3 of Annex I to that Regulation).;

(b) in Appendix 1, the title shall be replaced by the following:

Point 28 — Carcinogens: category 1A (Table 3.1)/category 1 (Table 3.2);

(c) Appendix 2 shall be amended as follows:

(i) the title shall be replaced by 'Point 28 — Carcinogens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/ category 2 (Table 3.2)';

(ii) in the entries index Nos 024-017-00-8, 611-024-001, 611-029-00-9, 611-030-00-4 and 650-017-00-8, the words 'Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC' shall be replaced by 'Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.';

(d) in Appendix 3, the title shall be replaced by the following:

Point 29 — Mutagens: category 1A (Table 3.1)/category 1 (Table 3.2);

(e) in Appendix 4, the title shall be replaced by the following:

Point 29 — Mutagens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2);

(f) in Appendix 5, the title shall be replaced by the following:

Point 30 — Reproductive toxicants: category 1A (Table 3.1)/category 1 (Table 3.2);

(g) in Appendix 6, the title shall be replaced by the following:

Point 30 — Reproductive toxicants: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2);

11. the word 'preparation' or 'preparations' within the meaning of Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 shall be replaced by 'mixture' or 'mixtures' respectively throughout the text.

Article 58

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 from 1 December 2010

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be amended from 1 December 2010 as follows:

1. in Article 14(4), the introductory sentence shall be replaced by the following:

4. If, as a result of carrying out steps (a) to (d) of paragraph 3, the registrant concludes that the substance fulfils the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

a hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;

b hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;

c hazard class 4.1;

d hazard class 5.1,

or is assessed to be a PBT or vPvB, the chemical safety assessment shall include the following additional steps:;

2. Article 31 shall be amended as follows

(a) paragraph 1(a) shall be replaced by the following:

(a) where a substance meets the criteria for classification as hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 or a mixture meets the criteria for classification as dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC; or;

(b) paragraph 4 shall be replaced by the following:

4. The safety data sheet need not be supplied where substances that are hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 or mixtures that are dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC, offered or sold to the general public, are provided with sufficient information to enable users to take the necessary measures as regards the protection of

human health, safety and the environment, unless requested by a downstream user or distributor.;

3. Article 40(1) shall be replaced by the following:

1. The Agency shall examine any testing proposal set out in a registration or a downstream user report for provision of the information specified in Annexes IX and X for a substance. Priority shall be given to registrations of substances which have or may have PBT, vPvB, sensitising and/or carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR) properties, or substances above 100 tonnes per year with uses resulting in widespread and diffuse exposure, provided they fulfil the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

a hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;

b hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;

c hazard class 4.1;

d hazard class 5.1.;

4. Article 57(a), (b) and (c) shall be replaced by the following:

(a) substances meeting the criteria for classification in the hazard class carcinogenicity category 1A or 1B in accordance with section 3.6 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(b) substances meeting the criteria for classification in the hazard class germ cell mutagenicity category 1A or 1B in accordance with section 3.5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(c) substances meeting the criteria for classification in the hazard class reproductive toxicity category 1A or 1B, adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development in accordance with section 3.7 of Annex I to Regulation(EC) No 1272/2008;;

5. in Article 65 the words ‘Directive 67/548/EEC’ shall be replaced by ‘Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

6. Article 68(2) shall be replaced by the following:

2. For a substance on its own, in a mixture or in an article which meets the criteria for classification in the hazard classes carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity or reproductive toxicity, category 1A or 1B, and could be used by consumers and for which restrictions to consumer use are proposed by the Commission, Annex XVII shall be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 133(4). Articles 69 to 73 shall not apply.;

7. Article 119 shall be amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, point (a) shall be replaced by the following:

(a) without prejudice to paragraph 2(f) and (g) of this Article, the name in the IUPAC nomenclature for substances fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

— hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;

— hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;

— hazard class 4.1;

— hazard class 5.1.;

(b) paragraph 2 shall be amended as follows:

(i) point (f) shall be replaced by the following:

(f) subject to Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the name in the IUPAC nomenclature for non-phase-in substances referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article for a period of six years;

(ii) in point (g), the introductory phrase shall be replaced by the following:

(g) subject to Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the name in the IUPAC nomenclature for substances referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article that are only used as one or more of the following:;

8. in Article 138(1), the second sentence of the introductory phrase shall be replaced by the following:

However, for substances meeting the criteria for classification in the hazard classes carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity or reproductive toxicity, category 1A or 1B, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the review shall be carried out by 1 June 2014.;

9. Annex III shall be amended as follows:

(a) point (a) shall be replaced by the following:

(a) substances for which it is predicted (i.e. by the application of (Q)SARs or other evidence) that they are likely to meet the criteria for category 1A or 1B classification in the hazard classes carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity or reproductive toxicity or the criteria in Annex XIII;;

(b) in point (b), point (ii) shall be replaced by the following:

(ii) for which it is predicted (i.e. by application of (Q)SARs or other evidence) that they are likely to meet the classification criteria for any health or environmental hazard classes or differentiations under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

10. in Annex V, point 8, the words ‘Directive 67/548/EEC’ shall be replaced by ‘Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008’;

11. in Annex VI, sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 shall be replaced by the following:

4.1 The hazard classification of the substance(s), resulting from the application of Title I and II of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for all hazard classes and categories in that Regulation,

In addition, for each entry, the reasons why no classification is given for a hazard class or differentiation of a hazard class should be provided (i.e. if data are lacking, inconclusive, or conclusive but not sufficient for classification),

4.2 The resulting hazard label for the substance(s), resulting from the application of Title III of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008,

4.3 Specific concentration limits, where applicable, resulting from the application of Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and Articles 4 to 7 of Directive 1999/45/EC.;

12. Annex VIII shall be amended as follows:

(a) in column 2, the second indent of point 8.4.2 shall be replaced by the following:

— the substance is known to be carcinogenic category 1A or 1B or germ cell mutagenic category 1A, 1B or 2.;

(b) in column 2, the second and third paragraphs of point 8.7.1 shall be replaced by the following:

If a substance is known to have an adverse effect on fertility, meeting the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B: May damage fertility (H360F), and the available data are adequate to support a robust risk assessment, then no further testing for fertility will be necessary. However, testing for developmental toxicity must be considered.

If a substance is known to cause developmental toxicity, meeting the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B: May damage the unborn child (H360D), and the available data are adequate to support a robust risk assessment, then no further testing for developmental toxicity will be necessary. However, testing for effects on fertility must be considered.;

13. in Annex IX, column 2, point 8.7, the second and third paragraphs shall be replaced by the following:

If a substance is known to have an adverse effect on fertility, meeting the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B: May damage fertility (H360F), and the available data are adequate to support a robust risk assessment, then no further testing for fertility will be necessary. However, testing for developmental toxicity must be considered.

If a substance is known to cause developmental toxicity, meeting the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B: May damage the unborn child (H360D), and the available data are adequate to support a robust risk assessment, then no further testing for developmental toxicity will be necessary. However, testing for effects on fertility must be considered.;

14. Annex X shall be amended as follows:

(a) in column 2, point 8.7, the second and third paragraphs shall be replaced by the following:

> If a substance is known to have an adverse effect on fertility, meeting the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B: May damage fertility (H360F), and the available data are adequate to support a robust risk assessment, then no further testing for fertility will be necessary. However, testing for developmental toxicity must be considered.
>
> If a substance is known to cause developmental toxicity, meeting the criteria for classification as toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B: May damage the unborn child (H360D), and the available data are adequate to support a robust risk assessment, then no further testing for developmental toxicity will be necessary. However, testing for effects on fertility must be considered.

(b) in column 2, point 8.9.1, the second indent of the first paragraph shall be replaced by the following:

— the substance is classified as germ cell mutagen category 2 or there is evidence from the repeated dose study(ies) that the substance is able to induce hyperplasia and/or pre-neoplastic lesions.

(c) in column 2, the second paragraph of point 8.9.1 shall be replaced by the following:

> If the substance is classified as germ cell mutagen category 1A or 1B, the default presumption would be that a genotoxic mechanism for carcinogenicity is likely. In these cases, a carcinogenicity test will normally not be required.;

15. in Annex XIII, the second and third indents of point 1.3 shall be replaced by the following:

— the substance is classified as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), germ cell mutagenic (category 1A or 1B), or toxic for reproduction (category 1A, 1B or 2), or

— there is other evidence of chronic toxicity, as identified by the classifications STOT (repeated exposure), category 1 (oral, dermal, inhalation of gases/vapours, inhalation of dust/mist/fume) or category 2 (oral, dermal, inhalation of gases/vapours, inhalation of dust/mist/fume) according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

16. in the table in Annex XVII, the column ‘Designation of the substance, of the groups of substances or of the mixture’ shall be amended as follows:

(a) entry 3 shall be replaced by the following:

> 3. Liquid substances or mixtures which are regarded as dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC or are fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:
>
> (a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;

(b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;

(c) hazard class 4.1;

(d) hazard class 5.1.;

(b) entry 40 shall be replaced by the following:

40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.

Article 59

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 from 1 June 2015

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be amended from 1 June 2015 as follows:

1. Article 14(2) shall be replaced by the following:

2. A chemical safety assessment in accordance with paragraph 1 need not be performed for a substance which is present in a mixture if the concentration of the substance in the mixture is less than
   a the cut-off value referred to in Article 11, paragraph 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;
   b 0,1 % weight by weight (w/w), if the substance meets the criteria in Annex XIII to this Regulation.;

2. Article 31 shall be amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, point (a) shall be replaced by the following:

(a) where a substance or mixture meets the criteria for classification as hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; or;

(b) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following:

3. The supplier shall provide the recipient at his request with a safety data sheet compiled in accordance with Annex II, where a mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous in accordance with Titles I and II of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, but contains:
   a in an individual concentration of ≥ 1 % by weight for non-gaseous mixtures and ≥ 0,2 % by volume for gaseous mixtures at least one substance posing human health or environmental hazards; or
   b in an individual concentration of ≥ 0,1 % by weight for non-gaseous mixtures at least one substance that is carcinogenic category 2 or toxic to reproduction category 1A, 1B and 2, skin sensitiser category 1, respiratory sensitiser category 1, or has effects on or via lactation or is persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex XIII or very persistent

and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex XIII or has been included for reasons other than those referred to in point (a) in the list established in accordance with Article 59(1); or

c a substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits;

(c) paragraph 4 shall be replaced by the following:

4. The safety data sheet need not be supplied where hazardous substances or mixtures offered or sold to the general public are provided with sufficient information to enable users to take the necessary measures as regards the protection of human health, safety and the environment, unless requested by a downstream user or distributor.;

3. Article 56(6)(b) shall be replaced by the following:

(b) for all other substances, below the values specified in Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 which result in the classification of the mixture as hazardous.;

4. in Article 65 the words ‘and Directive 1999/45/EC’ shall be deleted;

5. Annex II shall be amended as follows:

(a) point 1.1 shall be replaced by:

1.1. Identification of the substance or mixture

The term used for identification of a substance shall be identical to that provided on the label in accordance with Article 18(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

The term used for identification of a mixture shall be identical to that provided on the label in accordance with Article 18(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

(b) footnote 1 to point 3.3(a), first indent, shall be deleted;

(c) point 3.6 shall be replaced by:

3.6. Where, in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the Agency has agreed that the chemical identity of a substance may be kept confidential on the label and in the safety data sheet, their chemical nature shall be described under heading 3 in order to ensure safe handling.

The name used on the safety data sheet (including for the purposes of paragraphs 1.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5) shall be the same as that used on the label, agreed in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

6. in Annex VI section 4.3 shall be replaced by the following:

4.3 Specific concentration limits, where applicable, resulting from the application of Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

7. Annex XVII shall be amended as follows:

(a) in the column 'Designation of the substance, of the groups of substances or of the mixture' of the table in entry 3, the words 'which are regarded as dangerous in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC or are' shall be deleted;

(b) in the column 'Conditions of restriction' of the table, entry 28 shall be amended as follows:

(i) the second indent of point 1 shall be replaced by the following:

— the relevant generic concentration limit specified in Part 3 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.;

(ii) point 2 (d) shall be replaced by the following:

(d) artists' paints covered by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

F137 Article 60

Repeal

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F137 Art. 60 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 54**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F138 Article 61

Transitional provisions

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F138 Art. 61 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 54**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F139 Article 62

Entry into force

. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F139 Art. 62 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 54**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX I

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES

This annex sets out the criteria for classification in hazard classes and in their differentiations and sets out additional provisions on how the criteria may be met.

1. PART 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

1.0. Definitions

Gas means a substance which:

(i) at 50 °C has a vapour pressure greater than 300 kPa (absolute); or

(ii) is completely gaseous at 20 °C at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa;

Liquid means a substance or mixture which:

(i) at 50 °C has a vapour pressure of not more than 300 kPa (3 bar);

(ii) is not completely gaseous at 20 °C and at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa; and

(iii) which has a melting point or initial melting point of 20 °C or less at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa;

Solid means a substance or mixture which does not meet the definitions of liquid or gas.

1.1. Classification of substances and mixtures

1.1.0. Cooperation to meet the requirements in this Regulation

Suppliers in a supply chain shall cooperate to meet the requirements for classification, labelling and packaging set out in this Regulation.

Suppliers in an industry sector may cooperate to manage the transitional arrangements in Article 61 for substances and mixtures placed on the market.

Suppliers in an industry sector may cooperate through formation of a network or by other means to share data and expertise when classifying substances and mixtures in accordance with Title II of this Regulation. In these circumstances suppliers in an industry sector shall document fully the basis on which classification decisions are made and shall make available to the competent authorities and, on request, to the relevant enforcement authorities the documentation, together with the data and information on which classifications are based. However, where suppliers in an industry sector cooperate in this way, each supplier shall remain fully responsible for the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures he places on the market, and for meeting any other requirements of this Regulation.

The network may also be used to exchange information and best practices with a view to simplifying fulfilment of the notification obligations.

1.1.1. The role and application of expert judgement and weight of evidence determination

1.1.1.1. Where the criteria cannot be applied directly to available identified information, or where only the information referred to in Article 6(5) is available, the weight of evidence determination using expert judgment shall be applied in accordance with Article 9(3) or 9(4) respectively.

1.1.1.2. The approach to classifying mixtures may include the application of expert judgement in a number of areas in order to ensure existing information can be used for as many mixtures as possible in order to provide protection for human health and the environment. Expert judgement may also be required in interpreting data for hazard classification of substances, especially where weight of evidence determinations are needed.

1.1.1.3. A weight of evidence determination means that all available information bearing on the determination of hazard is considered together, such as the results of suitable in vitro tests, relevant animal data, information from the application of the category approach (grouping, read-across), (Q)SAR results, human experience such as occupational data and data from accident databases, epidemiological and clinical studies and well-documented case reports and observations. The quality and consistency of the data shall be given appropriate weight. Information on substances or mixtures related to the substance or mixture being classified shall be considered as appropriate, as well as site of action and mechanism or mode of action study results. Both positive and negative results shall be assembled together in a single weight of evidence determination.

1.1.1.4. For the purpose of classification for health hazards (Part 3) established hazardous effects seen in appropriate animal studies or from human experience that are consistent with the criteria for classification shall normally justify classification. Where evidence is available from both humans and animals and there is a conflict between the findings, the quality and reliability of the evidence from both sources shall be evaluated in order to resolve the question of classification. Generally, adequate, reliable and representative data on humans (including epidemiological studies, scientifically valid case studies as specified in this Annex or statistically backed experience) shall have precedence over other data. However, even well-designed and conducted epidemiological studies may lack a sufficient number of subjects to detect relatively rare but still significant effects, to assess potentially confounding factors. Therefore, positive results from well-conducted animal studies are not necessarily negated by the lack of positive human experience but require an assessment of the robustness, quality and statistical power of both the human and animal data.

1.1.1.5. For the purpose of classification for health hazards (Part 3) route of exposure, mechanistic information and metabolism studies are pertinent to determining the relevance of an effect in humans. When such information, as far as there is reassurance about the robustness and quality of the data, raises doubt about relevance in humans, a lower classification may be warranted. When there is scientific evidence that the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans, the substance or mixture should not be classified.

1.1.2. Specific concentration limits, M-factors and generic cut-off values

1.1.2.1. Specific concentration limits or M-factors shall be applied in accordance with Article 10.

1.1.2.2. Cut-off values

1.1.2.2.1. Cut-off values indicate when the presence of a substance needs to be taken into account for the purposes of classification of a substance or a mixture containing that hazardous substance, whether as an identified impurity, additive, or individual constituent (see Article 11).

1.1.2.2.2. The cut-off values referred to in Article 11 shall be the following:

(a) For health and environmental hazards in Parts 3, 4 and 5 of this Annex:

(i) for substances where a specific concentration limit is set for the relevant hazard class or differentiation either in **[**F140GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42, and where the hazard class or differentiation is mentioned in Table 1.1, the lower of the specific concentration limit and the relevant generic cut-off value in Table 1.1; or

(ii) for substances where a specific concentration limit is set for the relevant hazard class or differentiation either in **[**F141the GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42, and where the hazard class or differentiation is not mentioned in Table 1.1, the specific concentration limit set either in **[**F141the GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]**; or

(iii) for substances where no specific concentration limit is set for the relevant hazard class or differentiation either in **[**F142the GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42, and where the hazard class or differentiation is mentioned in Table 1.1, the relevant generic cut-off value set out in that table; or

(iv) for substances where no specific concentration limit is set for the relevant hazard class or differentiation either in **[**F143the GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42, and where the hazard class or differentiation is not mentioned in Table 1.1, the generic concentration limit for classification in the relevant sections of Parts 3, 4 and 5 of this Annex.

(b) For aquatic environmental hazards in section 4.1 of this Annex:

(i) for substances where an M-factor has been set for the relevant hazard category either in **[**F144the GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42, the generic cut-off value in Table 1.1 adjusted using the calculation set out in section 4.1 of this Annex; or

(ii) for substances where no M-factor is set for the relevant hazard category either in **[**F145the GB mandatory classification and labelling list or in the GB notification database**]** referred to in Article 42, the relevant generic cut-off value set out in Table 1.1.

Textual Amendments

F140 Words in Annex 1 point 1.1.2.2.2(a)(i) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 55(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F141 Words in Annex 1 point 1.1.2.2.2(a)(ii) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 55(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F142 Words in Annex 1 point 1.1.2.2.2(a)(iii) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

(S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 55(c)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F143 Words in Annex 1 point 1.1.2.2.2(a)(iv) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 55(d)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F144 Words in Annex 1 point 1.1.2.2.2(b)(i) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 55(e)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

F145 Words in Annex 1 point 1.1.2.2.2(b)(ii) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 55(f)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(a)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

[F146 TABLE 1.1

Generic cut-off values

Hazard class	Generic cut-off values to be taken into account
Acute Toxicity:	
— Category 1-3	0,1 %
— Category 4	1 %
Skin corrosion/Irritation	1 %[a]
Serious damage to eyes/eye irritation	1 %[b]
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Category 3	1 %[c]
Aspiration toxicity	1 %
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment	
— Acute Category 1	0,1 %[d]
— Chronic Category 1	0,1 %[d]
— Chronic Category 2-4	1 %

a Or < 1 % where relevant, see 3.2.3.3.1.

b Or < 1 % where relevant, see 3.3.3.3.1.

c Or < 1 % where relevant, see 3.8.3.4.6.

d Or < 0,1 % where relevant, see 4.1.3.1.*]*

Textual Amendments

F146 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/521 of 27 March 2019 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).

[F58 Note:

Generic cut-off values are in weight percentages except for gaseous mixtures for those hazard classes where the generic cut-off values may be best described in volume percentages.**]**

1.1.3. Bridging principles for the classification of mixtures where test data are not available for the complete mixture

Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its hazardous properties, but there are sufficient data on similar tested mixtures and individual hazardous ingredient substances to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the following bridging rules referred to in Article 9(4) for each individual hazard class in Part 3 and Part 4 of this Annex, subject to any specific provisions for mixtures in each hazard class.

1.1.3.1. Dilution

[[F58]If a tested mixture **]** is diluted with a substance (diluent) which has an equivalent or lower hazard category classification than the least hazardous original ingredient substance and which is not expected to affect the hazard classification of other ingredient substances, then one of the following shall be applied:

— the new mixture shall be classified as equivalent to the original mixture;

— the method explained in each section of Part 3 and in Part 4 for classification of mixtures when data are available for all components or only some components of the mixture;

— in the case of acute toxicity, the method for classification of mixtures based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

[[F58]1.1.3.2. Batching

The hazard category of a tested production batch of a mixture can be assumed to be substantially equivalent to that of another untested production batch of the same commercial product, when produced by or under the control of the same supplier, unless there is reason to believe there is significant variation such that the hazard classification of the untested batch has changed. If the latter occurs, a new evaluation is necessary.

1.1.3.3. Concentration of highly hazardous mixtures

In the case of the classification of mixtures covered by sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 and 4.1, if a tested mixture is classified in the highest hazard category or sub-category, and the concentration of the components of the tested mixture that are in that category or sub-category is increased, the resulting untested mixture shall be classified in that category or sub-category without additional testing.

[[F47]1.1.3.4. Interpolation within one hazard category**]**

In the case of the classification of mixtures covered by sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 and 4.1, for three mixtures (A, B and C) with identical components, where mixtures A and B have been tested and are in the same hazard category, and where untested mixture C has the same hazardous components as mixture A and B but has concentrations of those hazardous components intermediate to the concentrations in mixtures A and B, then mixture C is assumed to be in the same hazard category as A and B.**]**

1.1.3.5. Substantially similar mixtures

Given the following:

(a) two mixtures each containing two ingredients:

(i) A + B

(ii) C + B;

(b) the concentration of ingredient B is essentially the same in both mixtures;

(c) the concentration of ingredient A in mixture (i) equals that of ingredient C in mixture (ii);

(d) hazard data for A and C are available and substantially equivalent, i.e. they are in the same hazard category and are not expected to affect the hazard classification of B.

[[F58]If mixture (i) or (ii) is already classified based on test data, then the other mixture shall be assigned the same hazard category.**]**

1.1.3.6. Review of classification where the composition of a mixture has changed

The following variations in initial concentration are defined for the application of Article 15(2)(a):

TABLE 1.2

Bridging Principle for changes in the composition of a mixture

Initial concentration range of the constituent	**Permitted variation in initial concentration of the constituent**
≤ 2,5 %	± 30 %
2,5 < C ≤ 10 %	± 20 %
10 < C ≤ 25 %	± 10 %
25 < C ≤ 100 %	± 5 %

[[F146]1.1.3.7. *Aerosols*

In the case of the classification of mixtures covered by sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8 and 3.9, an aerosol form of a mixture shall be classified in the same hazard category as the tested non-aerosolised form of the mixture, provided that the added propellant does not affect the hazardous properties of the mixture upon spraying.**]**

[[F58]1.2. Labelling

1.2.1. General rules for the application of labels required by Article 31

1.2.1.1. Hazard pictograms shall be in the shape of a square set at a point.

1.2.1.2. Hazard pictograms as laid down in Annex V shall have a black symbol on a white background with a red frame sufficiently wide to be clearly visible.

1.2.1.3. Each hazard pictogram shall cover at least one fifteenth of the minimum surface area of the label dedicated to the information required by Article 17. The minimum area of each hazard pictogram shall not be less than 1 cm^2.

1.2.1.4. The dimensions of the label and of each pictogram shall be as follows:

TABLE 1.3

Minimum dimensions of labels and pictograms

Capacity of the package	**Dimensions of the label (in millimetres) for the information required by Article 17**	**Dimensions of each pictogram (in millimetres)**
Not exceeding 3 litres:	If possible, at least 52 × 74	Not smaller than 10 × 10 If possible, at least 16 × 16
Greater than 3 litres but not exceeding 50 litres:	At least 74 × 105	At least 23 × 23
Greater than 50 litres but not exceeding 500 litres:	At least 105 × 148	At least 32 × 32
Greater than 500 litres:	At least 148 × 210	At least 46 × 46**]**

1.3. Derogations from labelling requirements for special cases

In accordance with Article 23 the following derogations shall apply:

1.3.1. Transportable gas cylinders

For transportable gas cylinders, one of the following shall be permitted to be used for gas cylinders with a water capacity of less than or equal to 150 litres:

(a) A format and dimensions following the prescriptions of the current edition of Standard ISO 7225 relating to 'Gas cylinders — Precautionary labels'. In this case, the label can bear the generic name or industrial or commercial name of the substance or mixture provided that the hazardous substances in a mixture are shown on the body of the gas cylinder in a clear and indelible way.

(b) The information specified in Article 17 provided on a durable information disc or label held captive on the cylinder.

1.3.2. Gas containers intended for propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)

[[F146]1.3.2.1. If propane, butane and liquefied petroleum gas or a mixture containing these substances classified in accordance with the criteria of this Annex, is placed on the market in closed refillable cylinders or in non-refillable cartridges within the scope of EN 417 as fuel gases which are only released for combustion (current edition of EN 417, relating to 'Non-refillable metallic gas cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, with or without a valve, for use with portable appliances; construction, inspection, testing and marking'), these cylinders or cartridges need be labelled only with the appropriate pictogram and the hazard and precautionary statements concerning flammability.**]**

1.3.2.2. No information concerning the effects on human health and the environment is required on the label. Instead the supplier shall provide the information concerning effects on human health and the environment to downstream users or distributors by means of the safety data sheet (SDS).

1.3.2.3. For consumers, sufficient information shall be transmitted to enable them to take all necessary measures for health and safety.

1.3.3. Aerosols and containers fitted with a sealed spray attachment and containing substances or mixtures classified as presenting an aspiration hazard

With regard to the application of section 3.10.4, substances or mixtures classified in accordance with the criteria of sections 3.10.2 and 3.10.3 need not be labelled for this hazard when placed on the market in aerosol containers or in containers fitted with a sealed spray attachment.

1.3.4. Metals in massive form, alloys, mixtures containing polymers, mixtures containing elastomers

1.3.4.1. Metals in massive form, alloys, mixtures containing polymers and mixtures containing elastomers do not require a label according to this Annex, if they do not present a hazard to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin or to the aquatic environment in the form in which they are placed on the market, although classified as hazardous in accordance with the criteria of this Annex.

1.3.4.2. Instead, the supplier shall provide the information to downstream users or distributors by means of the SDS.

1.3.5. Explosives placed on the market with a view to obtaining an explosive or pyrotechnic effect

Explosives, as referred to in section 2.1, placed on the market with a view to obtaining an explosive or pyrotechnic effect shall be labelled and packaged in accordance with the requirements for explosives only.

[[F47]1.3.6. Substances or mixtures classified as corrosive to metals but not classified as skin corrosion or as serious eye damage (Category 1)

Substances or mixtures classified as corrosive to metals but not classified as skin corrosion or as serious eye damage (Category 1) which are in the finished state and packaged for consumer use do not require on the label the hazard pictogram GHS05.**]**

1.4. Request for use of an alternative chemical name

1.4.1. Requests for use of an alternative chemical name under Article 24 may be granted only where

(I) the substance has not been assigned a Community workplace exposure limit; and

(II) the manufacturer, importer or downstream user can demonstrate that the use of the alternative chemical name meets the need to provide enough information for necessary health and safety precautions to be taken in the workplace and the need to ensure that risks from handling the mixture can be controlled; and

(III) the substance is classified exclusively as one or more of the following hazard categories:

(a) any of the hazard categories referred to in Part 2 of this Annex;

(b) Acute toxicity, Category 4;

(c) Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2;

(d) Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2;

(e) Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 2 or 3;

(f) Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2;

(g) Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic, Category 3 or 4.

1.4.2. The choice of the chemical name(s) for mixtures intended for the fragrance or perfume industry

In the case of substances occurring in nature, a chemical name or chemical names of the type 'essential oil of …' or 'extract of …' may be used instead of the chemical names of the components of that essential oil or extract as referred to in Article 18(3)(b).

1.5. Exemptions from labelling and packaging requirements

1.5.1. Exemptions from Article 31 [(Article 29(1))]

1.5.1.1. Where Article 29(1) applies, the label elements mentioned in Article 17 may be provided in one of the following ways:

(a) in fold-out labels; or

(b) on tie-on tags; or

(c) on an outer packaging.

1.5.1.2. The label on any inner packaging shall contain at least hazard pictograms, the product identifier referred to in Article 18 and name and telephone number of the supplier of the substance or mixture.

1.5.2. Exemptions from Article 17 [(Article 29(2)]

1.5.2.1. Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml

1.5.2.1.1. The hazard statements and the precautionary statements linked to the hazard categories listed below may be omitted from the label elements required by Article 17 where:

(a) the contents of the package do not exceed 125 ml; and

(b) the substance or mixture is classified in one or more of the following hazard categories:

1) Oxidising gases of category 1;

2) Gases under pressure;

3) Flammable liquids of category 2 or 3;

4) Flammable solids of category 1 or 2;

5) Self-reactive substances or mixtures Types C to F;

6) Self-heating substances or mixtures of category 2;

7) Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases of categories 1, 2 or 3;

8) Oxidising liquids of category 2 or 3;

9) Oxidising solids of category 2 or 3;

10) Organic peroxides Types C to F;

11) Acute toxicity of category 4, if the substances or mixtures are not supplied to the general public;

12) Skin irritation of category 2;

13) Eye irritation of category 2;

14) Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure of category 2 or 3, if the substance or mixture is not supplied to the general public;

15) Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure of category 2, if the substance or mixture is not supplied to the general public;

16) Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute of category 1;

17) Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic of category 1 or 2.

The exemptions for labelling of small packages of aerosols as flammable laid down in Directive 75/324/EEC shall apply to aerosol dispensers.

1.5.2.1.2. The precautionary statements linked to the hazard categories listed below may be omitted from the label elements required by Article 17 where:

(a) the contents of the package do not exceed 125 ml; and

(b) the substance or mixture is classified in one or more of the following hazard categories:

1) Flammable gases of category 2;

2) Reproductive toxicity: effects on or via lactation;

3) Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic of category 3 or 4.

1.5.2.1.3. **[**[F58]The pictogram, the signal word, the hazard statement, and the precautionary statement linked to the hazard categories listed below may be omitted from the label elements required by Article 17 where:**]**

(a) the contents of the package do not exceed 125 ml; and

(b) the substance or mixture is classified in one or more of the following hazard categories:

1) Corrosive to metals.

1.5.2.2. Labelling of soluble packaging for single use

The label elements required by Article 17 may be omitted from soluble packaging intended for single use where:

(a) The content of each soluble packaging does not exceed a volume of 25 ml;

(b) **[**[F58]The classification of the contents of the soluble packaging is exclusively one or more of the hazard categories in 1.5.2.1.1 (b), 1.5.2.1.2 (b) or 1.5.2.1.3 (b); and**]**

(c) The soluble packaging is contained within outer packaging that fully meets the requirements of Article 17.

1.5.2.3. Section 1.5.2.2 shall not apply to substances or mixtures within the scope of Directives 91/414/EEC or 98/8/EC.

[[F147]1.5.2.4. *Labelling of inner packaging where the contents do not exceed 10 ml*

1.5.2.4.1. The label elements required by Article 17 may be omitted from the inner packaging where:

(a) the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed 10 ml;

(b) the substance or mixture is placed on the market for supply to a distributor or downstream user for scientific research and development or quality control analysis; and

(c) the inner packaging is contained within outer packaging that meets the requirements of Article 17.

1.5.2.4.2. Notwithstanding sections 1.5.1.2 and 1.5.2.4.1, the label on the inner packaging shall contain the product identifier and, where appropriate, the hazard pictograms "GHS01", "GHS05", "GHS06" and/or "GHS08". Where more than two pictograms are assigned, "GHS06" and "GHS08" may take precedence over "GHS01" and "GHS05".

Textual Amendments

F147 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 of 8 May 2013 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).

1.5.2.5. Section 1.5.2.4 shall not apply to substances or mixtures within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 or (EU) No 528/2012.**]**

2. PART 2: PHYSICAL HAZARDS

2.1. Explosives

2.1.1. Definitions

2.1.1.1. The class of explosives comprises

(a) explosive substances and mixtures;

(b) explosive articles, except devices containing explosive substances or mixtures in such quantity or of such a character that their inadvertent or accidental ignition or initiation shall not cause any effect external to the device either by projection, fire, smoke, heat or loud noise; and

(c) **[**[F146]substances, mixtures and articles not mentioned in points (a) and (b) above, which are manufactured with the view to producing a practical explosive or pyrotechnic effect.**]**

2.1.1.2. For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

An explosive substance or mixture is a solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings. Pyrotechnic substances are included even when they do not evolve gases.

A pyrotechnic substance or mixture is a substance or mixture of substances designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as the result of non-detonative self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions.

An unstable explosive is an explosive substance or mixture which is thermally unstable and/or too sensitive for normal handling, transport and use.

An explosive article is an article containing one or more explosive substances or mixtures.

A pyrotechnic article is an article containing one or more pyrotechnic substances or mixtures.

An intentional explosive is a substance, mixture or article which is manufactured with a view to producing a practical, explosive or pyrotechnic effect.

2.1.2. Classification criteria

2.1.2.1. Substances, mixtures and articles of this class are classified as an unstable explosive on the basis of the flowchart in Figure 2.1.2. **[**F35The test methods are described in Part I of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria.**]**

2.1.2.2. Substances, mixtures and articles of this class, which are not classified as an unstable explosive, shall be assigned to one of the following six divisions depending on the type of hazard they present:

(a) Division 1.1 Substances, mixtures and articles which have a mass explosion hazard (a mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire quantity present virtually instantaneously);

(b) Division 1.2 Substances, mixtures and articles which have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard;

(c) Division 1.3 Substances, mixtures and articles which have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard:

(i) combustion of which gives rise to considerable radiant heat; or

(ii) which burn one after another, producing minor blast or projection effects or both;

(d) Division 1.4 Substances, mixtures and articles which present no significant hazard:

— substances, mixtures and articles which present only a small hazard in the event of ignition or initiation. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire shall not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package;

(e) Division 1.5 Very insensitive substances or mixtures which have a mass explosion hazard:

— substances and mixtures which have a mass explosion hazard but are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions;

(f) **[**F146Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard:

— articles which predominantly contain extremely insensitive substances or mixtures;

— and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.**]**

2.1.2.3. Explosives, which are not classified as an unstable explosive, shall be classified in one of the six divisions referred to in paragraph 2.1.2.2 of this Annex based on Test Series 2 to 8 in Part I of the **[**F35UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria according to the results of the tests laid down in Table 2.1.1:

Table 2.1.1

Criteria for explosives

Category	**Criteria**
Unstable explosives or explosives of Divisions 1.1 to 1.6	For explosives of Divisions 1.1 to 1.6, the following are the core set of tests that need to be performed:
	Explosibility: according to UN Test Series 2 (section 12 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria). Intentional explosives[a] shall not be subject to UN Test Series 2.
	Sensitiveness: according to UN Test Series 3 (section 13 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria).
	Thermal stability: according to UN Test 3(c) (sub-section 13.6.1 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria). Further tests are necessary to allocate the correct Division.

a This comprises substances, mixtures and articles which are manufactured with a view to producing a practical, explosive or pyrotechnic effect.

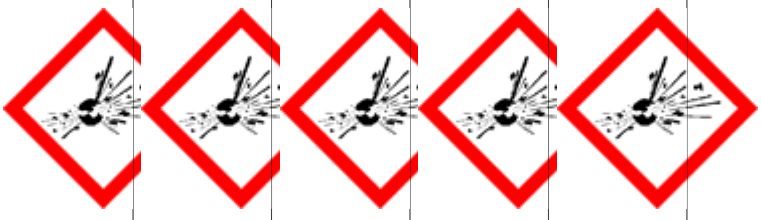
2.1.2.4. If explosives are unpackaged or repacked in packaging other than the original or similar packaging, they shall be retested.

[[F47]2.1.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances, mixtures or articles meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.1.2.

TABLE 2.1.2

Label elements for explosives

Classification	**Unstable Explosive**	**Division 1.1**	**Division 1.2**	**Division 1.3**	**Division 1.4**	**Division 1.5**	**Division 1.6**
GHS Pictograms							
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger	Warning	Danger	No signal word
Hazard Statement	H200: Unstable Explosive	H201: Explosive; mass explosion hazard	H202: Explosive; severe projection hazard	H203: Explosive; fire, blast or	H204: Fire or projection hazard	H205: May mass explode in fire	No hazard statement

				projection hazard			
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P250 P280	P210 P230 P234 P240 P250 P280	P210 P230 P234 P240 P250 P280	P210 P230 P234 P240 P250 P280	P210 P234 P240 P250 P280	P210 P230 P234 P240 P250 P280	No precautionary statement
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373 P370 + P380 + P375	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	No precautionary statement
Precautionary Statement Storage	P401	P401	P401	P401	P401	P401	No precautionary statement
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501	P501	P501	P501	No precautionary statement

NOTE 1: Unpackaged explosives or explosives repackaged in packaging other than the original or similar packaging shall include all of the following label elements:

(a) the pictogram: exploding bomb;

(b) the signal word ‘Danger’; and

(c) the hazard statement: ‘Explosive; mass explosion hazard’

unless the hazard is shown to correspond to one of the hazard categories in Table 2.1.2, in which case the corresponding symbol, the signal word and/or the hazard statement shall be assigned.

NOTE 2: Substances and mixtures, as supplied, with a positive result in Test Series 2 in Part I, Section 12, of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, which are exempted from classification as explosives (based on a negative result in Test Series 6 in Part I, Section 16 of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria) still have explosive properties. The user shall be informed of these intrinsic explosive properties because they have to be considered for handling — especially if the substance or mixture is removed from its packaging or is repackaged — and for storage. For this reason, the explosive properties of the substance or mixture shall be communicated in Section 2 (Hazards identification) and Section 9 (Physical and chemical properties) of the Safety Data Sheet and other sections of the Safety Data Sheet, as appropriate.**]**

2.1.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.1.4.1. The classification of substances, mixtures and articles in the explosives hazard class and further allocation to a division is a very complex, three step procedure. Reference to Part I of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria is necessary.

The first step is to ascertain whether the substance or mixture has explosive effects (Test Series 1). The second step is the acceptance procedure (Test Series 2 to 4) and the third step is the

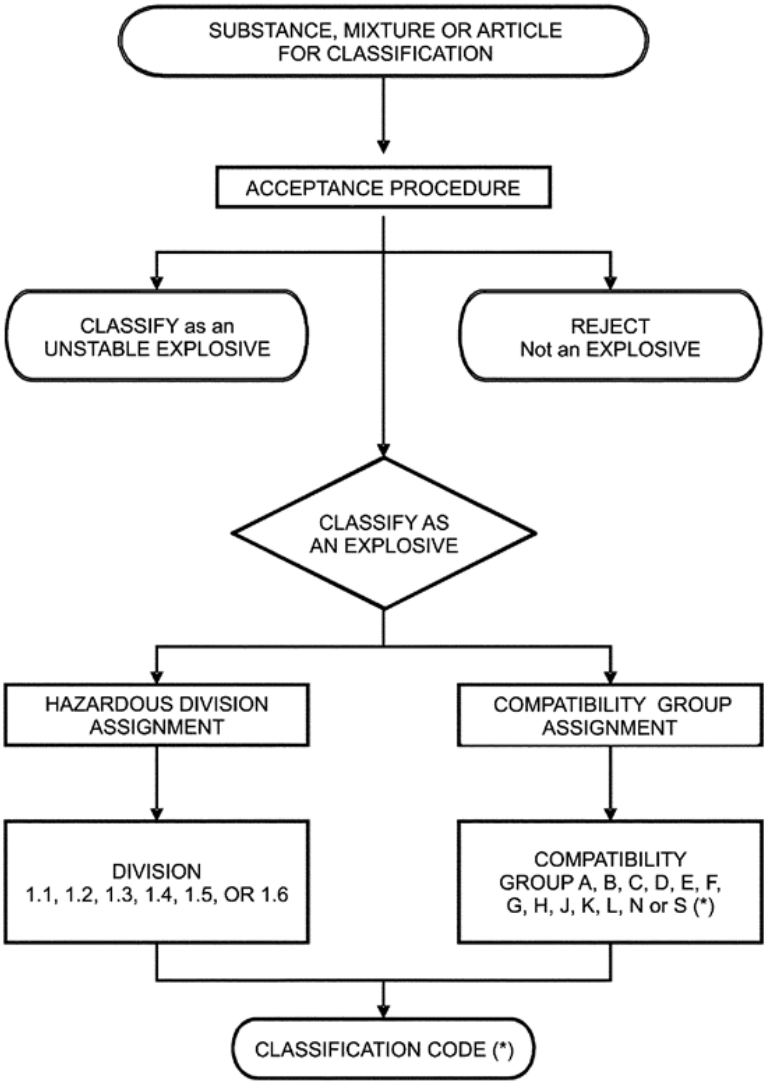
assignment to a hazard division (Test Series 5 to 7). The assessment whether a candidate for 'ammonium nitrate emulsion or suspension or gel, intermediate for blasting explosives (ANE)' is insensitive enough for inclusion as an oxidising liquid (section 2.13) or an oxidising solid (section 2.14) is answered by Test Series 8 tests.

[[F146]Some explosive substances and mixtures are wetted with water or alcohols, diluted with other substances or dissolved or suspended in water or other liquid substances to suppress or reduce their explosives properties. They may be a candidate for classification as desensitised explosives (see Section 2.17).**]**

Certain physical hazards (due to explosive properties) are altered by dilution, as is the case for desensitised explosives, by inclusion in a mixture or article, packaging or other factors.

The classification procedure is set out in the following decision logic (see Figures 2.1.1 to 2.1.4).
Figure 2.1.1

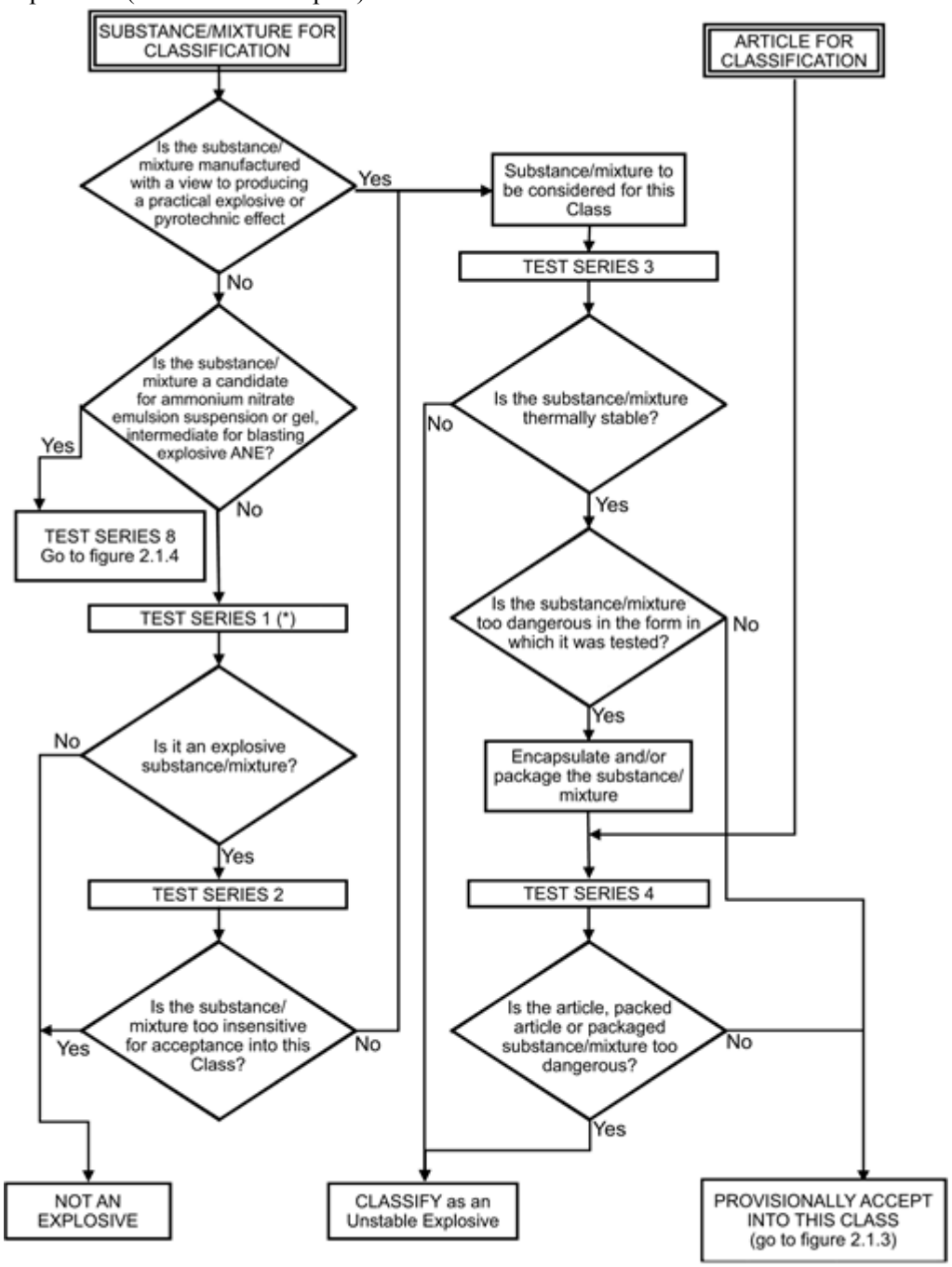
Overall scheme of the procedure for classifying a substance, mixture or article in the class of explosives (Class 1 for transport)



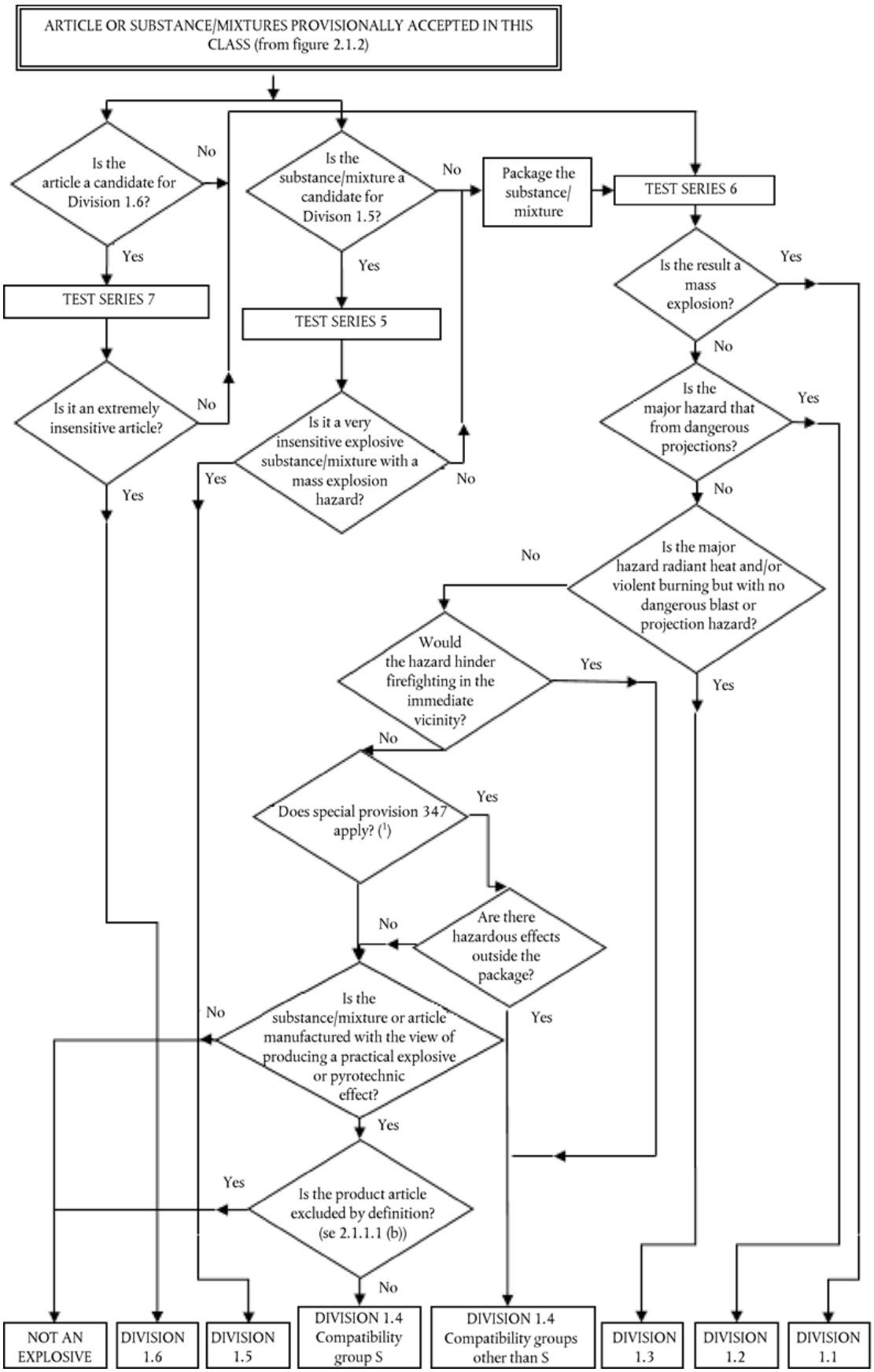
►(1)(*) See ►(2) UN RTDG◄, Model Regulations, 16th rev. ed, sub-section 2.1.2.◄

Figure 2.1.2

Procedure for provisional acceptance of a substance, mixture or article in the class of explosives (Class 1 for transport)

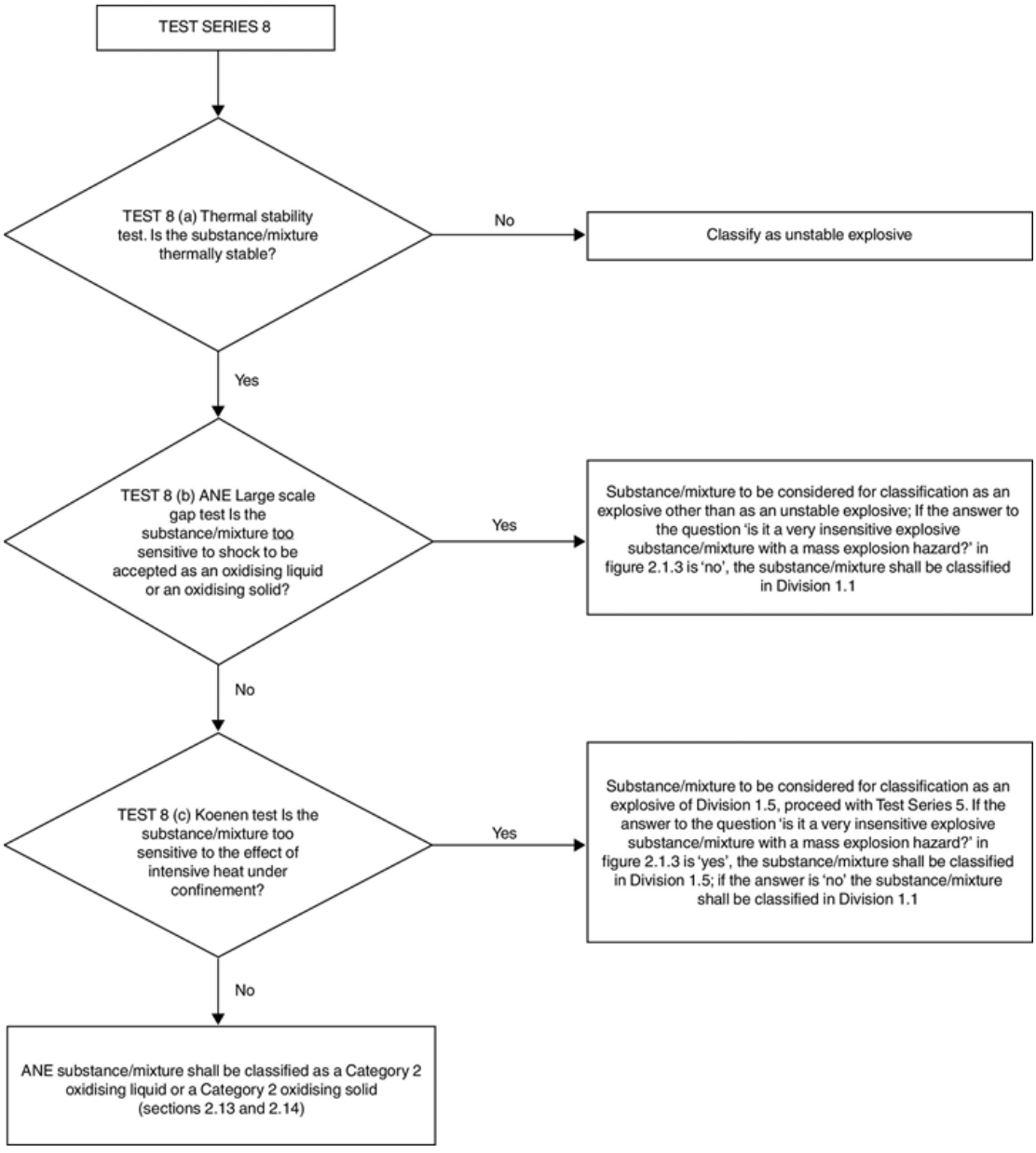


I[F146]*Figure 2.1.3* **Procedure for assignment to a division in the class of explosives (Class 1 for transport)**



([1]) *See Chapter 3.3 of the UN RTDG, Model Regulations for details*.**]**

[[F58]Figure 2.1.4 Procedure for the classification of ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel (ANE)**]**



2.1.4.2. Screening procedure

Explosive properties are associated with the presence of certain chemical groups in a molecule which can react to produce very rapid increases in temperature or pressure. The screening procedure is aimed at identifying the presence of such reactive groups and the potential for rapid energy release. If the screening procedure identifies the substance or mixture to be a potential explosive, the acceptance procedure (see section 10.3 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria) has to be performed.

[[F58]Note:

Neither a series 1 type (a) propagation of detonation test nor a series 2 type (a) test of sensitivity to detonative shock is required if the exothermic decomposition energy of organic materials is less than 800 J/g. For organic substances and mixtures of organic substances with a decomposition energy of 800 J/g or more, tests 1 (a) and 2 (a) need not be performed if the outcome of the ballistic mortar Mk.IIId test (F.1), or the ballistic mortar test (F.2) or the BAM Trauzl test (F.3) with initiation by a standard No 8 detonator (see Appendix 1 to the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria) is 'no'. In this case, the results of test 1 (a) and 2 (a) are deemed to be ''.**]**

[[F146]2.1.4.3. The acceptance procedure for the hazard class 'explosives' need not be applied if:**]**

(a) There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecule. Examples of groups which may indicate explosive properties are given in Table A6.1 in Appendix 6 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria; or

(b) The substance contains chemical groups associated with explosive properties which include oxygen and the calculated oxygen balance is less than - 200;

The oxygen balance is calculated for the chemical reaction:

$C_xH_yO_z + [x + (y/4) - (z/2)]\ O_2 \rightarrow x\ CO_2 + (y/2)\ H_2O$

Using the formula:

Oxygen balance = -1 600 [2x + (y/2)-z]/molecular weight;

(c) **[**[F146]For an organic substance, or a homogenous mixture of organic substances, containing a chemical group (or groups) associated with explosive properties:

— the exothermic decomposition energy is less than 500 J/g, or

— the onset of exothermic decomposition is 500 °C or above

as indicated in Table 2.1.3.

[*[F148]Table 2.1.3*

Decision to apply the acceptance procedure for the hazard class 'Explosives' for an organic substance or a homogenous mixture of organic substances

Decomposition energy(J/g)	Decomposition onset temperature(°C)	Apply acceptance procedure?(Yes/No)
< 500	< 500	No
< 500	≥ 500	No
≥ 500	< 500	Yes
≥ 500	≥ 500	No

The exothermic decomposition energy may be determined using a suitable calorimetric technique (see section 20.3.3.3 of the *UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria*).**]]**

(d) For mixtures of inorganic oxidising substances with organic material(s), the concentration of the inorganic oxidising substance is:

— less than 15 % by mass, if the oxidising substance is assigned to Categories 1 or 2;

— less than 30 % by mass, if the oxidising substance is assigned to Category 3.

Textual Amendments

F148 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/521 of 27 March 2019 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).

2.1.4.4. In the case of mixtures containing any known explosives, the acceptance procedure has to be performed.

[F35**[**F146**]** 2.2. Flammable gases**]**

[F146 2.2.1. *Definitions*

2.2.1.1. Flammable gas means a gas or gas mixture having a flammable range with air at 20 °C and a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa.

2.2.1.2. A pyrophoric gas means a flammable gas that is liable to ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 54 °C or below.

2.2.1.3. A chemically unstable gas means a flammable gas that is able to react explosively even in the absence of air or oxygen.**]**

2.2.2. ***Classification criteria***

[F146 2.2.2.1. A flammable gas is classified in Category 1A, 1B or 2 in accordance with Table 2.2.1. Flammable gases that are pyrophoric and/or chemically unstable are always classified in Category 1A.

Table 2.2.1

Criteria for categorisation of flammable gases

Category		Criteria
1A	Flammable gas	Gases, which at 20 °C and a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa are: (a) ignitable when in a mixture of 13 % or less by volume in air; or (b) have a flammable range with air of at least 12 percentage points regardless of the lower

Table 2.2.1

Criteria for categorisation of flammable gases

			flammability limit unless data show they meet the criteria for Category 1B
	Pyrophoric gas		Flammable gases that ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 54 °C or below
	Chemically unstable gas	A	Flammable gases which are chemically unstable at 20 °C and a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa
		B	Flammable gases which are chemically unstable at a temperature greater than 20 °C and/or a pressure greater than 101,3 kPa
1B	Flammable gas		Gases which meet the flammability criteria for Category 1A, but which are not pyrophoric, nor chemically unstable, and which have at least either: (a) a lower flammability limit of more than 6 % by volume in air; or (b) a fundamental burning velocity of less than 10 cm/s;
2	Flammable gas		Gases, other than those of Category 1A or 1B, which, at 20 °C and a standard pressure

Table 2.2.1

Criteria for categorisation of flammable gases

		of 101,3 kPa, have a flammable range while mixed in air.

NOTE 1: Aerosols shall not be classified as flammable gases. See Section 2.3.

NOTE 2: In the absence of data allowing classification into Category 1B, a flammable gas that meets the criteria for Category 1A is classified by default in Category 1A.

NOTE 3: Spontaneous ignition for pyrophoric gases is not always immediate, and there may be a delay.

NOTE 4: In the absence of data on its pyrophoricity, a flammable gas mixture shall be classified as a pyrophoric gas if it contains more than 1 % (by volume) of pyrophoric component(s).]

2.2.3. ***Hazard Communication***

Label elements shall be used for substances and mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.2.3.

[F146TABLE 2.2.2

Label elements for flammable gases

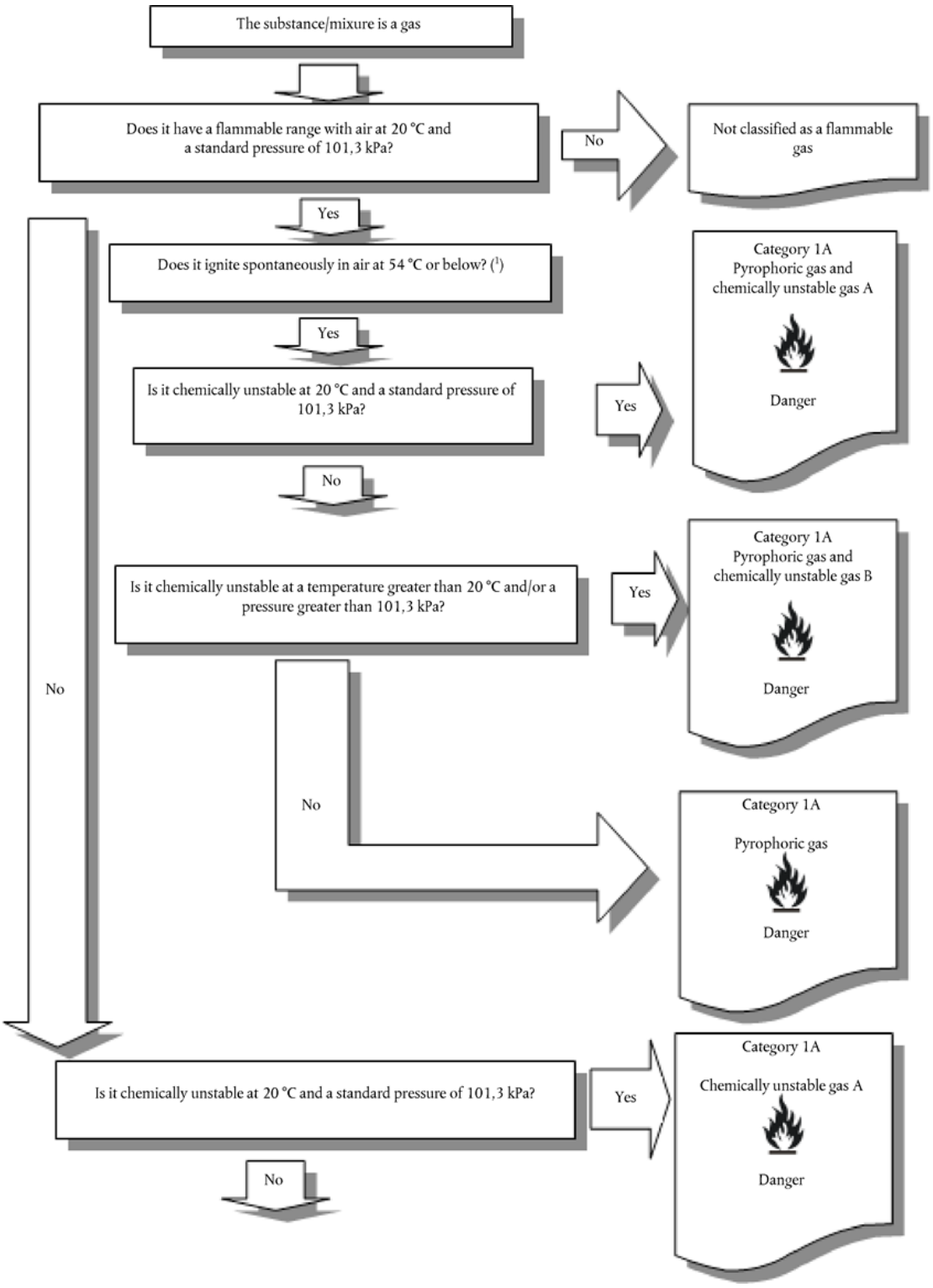
	Category 1A	**Gases categorised as 1A meeting pyrophoric or unstable gas A/B criteria**			**Category 1B**	**Category 2**
		Pyrophoric gas	**Chemically unstable gas**			
			Category A	**Category B**		
GHS Pictogram						No pictogram
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H220: Extremely flammable gas	H220: Extremely flammable gas. H232: May ignite spontaneously if exposed to air	H220: Extremely flammable gas. H230: May react explosively even in the absence of air	H220: Extremely flammable gas. H231: May react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated	H221: Flammable gas	H221: Flammable gas

				pressure and/or temperature		
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210	P210 P222 P280	P202 P210	P202 P210	P210	P210
Precautionary Statement Response	P377 P381	P377 P381	P377 P381	P377 P381	P377 P381	P377 P381
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403	P403	P403	P403	P403	P403
Precautionary Statement Disposal						

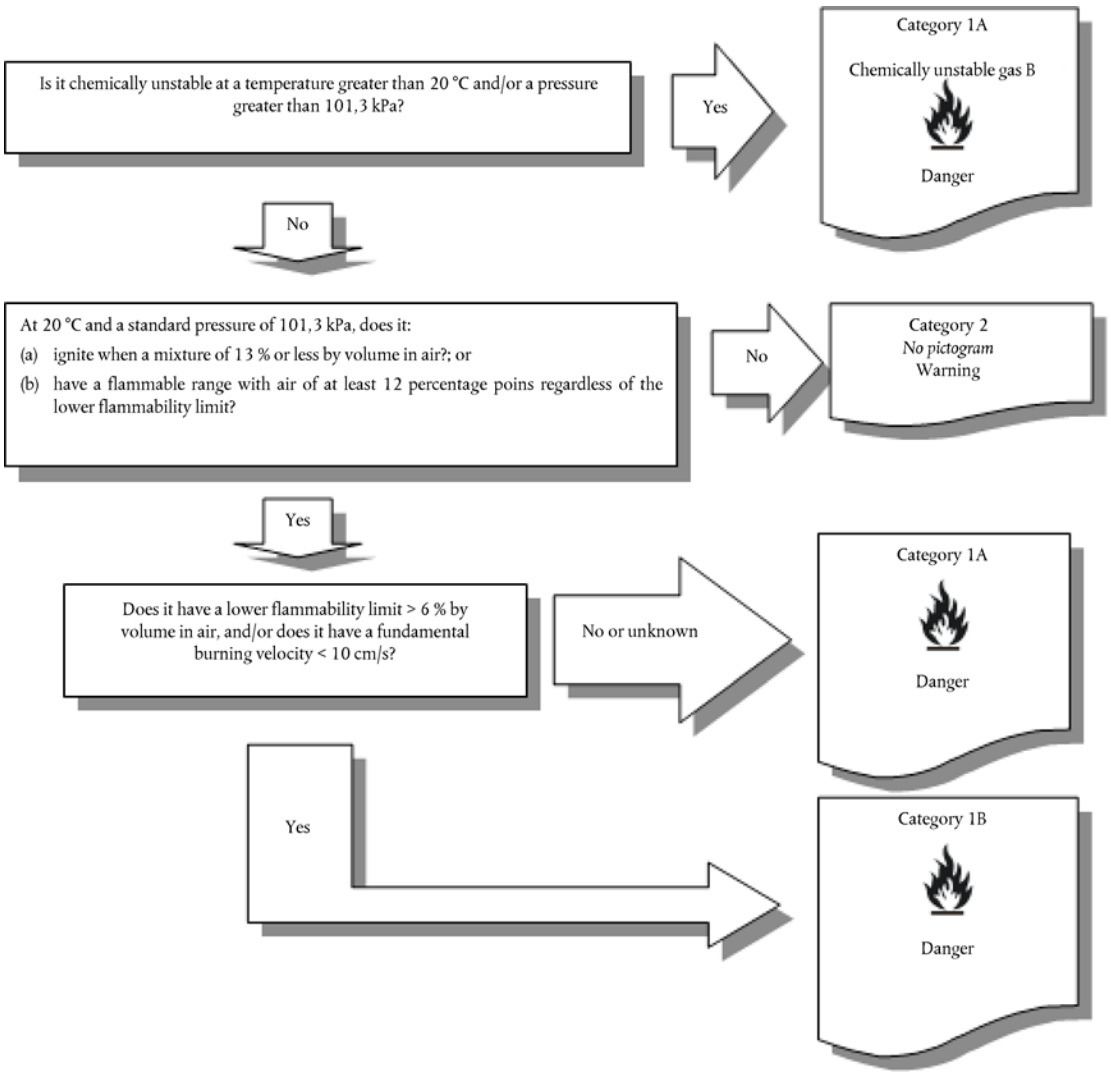
[[F148]If a flammable gas or gas mixture is classified as pyrophoric and/or chemically unstable, then all relevant classification(s) shall be communicated on the safety data sheet as specified in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and the relevant hazard communication elements included on the label.**]**

The classification procedure is set out in the following decision logic (see Figure 2.2.1).**]**

***[**[F146]Figure* **Flammable gases**
2.2.1



(1) *In the absence of data on its pyrophoricity, a flammable gas mixture shall be classified as a pyrophoric gas if it contains more than 1 % (by volume) of pyrophoric component(s).***]**



[F149. . . . .]

Textual Amendments

F149 Deleted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/521 of 27 March 2019 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).

2.2.4. *Additional Classification Considerations*

[F146 2.2.4.1. Flammability shall be determined by tests or, for mixtures where there are sufficient data available, by calculation in accordance with the methods adopted by ISO (see ISO 10156 as amended, 'Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidising ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets' and, if using fundamental burning velocity for Category 1B, see ISO 817 as amended 'Refrigerants-Designation and safety classification, Annex C:- Method of test for burning velocity measurement of flammable gases'). Instead of the test apparatus according to ISO 10156 as

amended, the test apparatus for the tube method according to clause 4.2 of EN 1839 as amended (Determination of explosion limits of gases and vapours) may be used.**]**

[F148 2.2.4.2. Pyrophoricity shall be determined at 54 °C in accordance with either IEC 60079-20-1 ed1.0 (2010-01) 'Explosive atmospheres – Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification – Test methods and data' or DIN 51794 'Determining the ignition temperature of petroleum products'.

2.2.4.3. The classification procedure for pyrophoric gases need not be applied when experience in production or handling shows that the substance does not ignite spontaneously on coming into contact with air at a temperature of 54 °C or below. Flammable gas mixtures, which have not been tested for pyrophoricity and contain more than one percent pyrophoric components, shall be classified as a pyrophoric gas. Expert judgement on the properties and physical hazards of pyrophoric gases and their mixtures shall be used in assessing the need for classification of flammable gas mixtures containing one percent or less pyrophoric components. In this case, testing need only be considered if expert judgement indicates a need for additional data to support the classification process.**]**

[F146 2.2.4.4. Chemical instability shall be determined in accordance with the method described in Part III of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria. If the calculations in accordance with ISO 10156 as amended show that a gas mixture is not flammable it is not necessary to carry out the tests for determining chemical instability for classification purposes.

2.3. Aerosols

2.3.1. *Definitions*

Aerosols, this means aerosol dispensers, are any non-refillable receptacles made of metal, glass or plastics and containing a gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without a liquid, paste or powder, and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, paste or powder or in a liquid state or in a gaseous state.

2.3.2. *Classification criteria*

[F47 2.3.2.1. Aerosols shall be classified in one of the three categories of this hazard class, depending on their flammable properties and their heat of combustion. They shall be considered for classification in Category 1 or 2 if they contain more than 1 % components (by mass) which are classified as flammable according to the following criteria set out in this Part:

— Flammable gases (see Section 2.2);

— Liquids with a flash point ≤ 93 °C, which includes Flammable Liquids according to Section 2.6;

— Flammable solids (see Section 2.7);

or if their heat of combustion is at least 20 kJ/g.

NOTE 1: Flammable components do not cover pyrophoric, self-heating or water-reactive substances and mixtures because such components are never used as aerosol contents.

NOTE 2: Aerosols do not fall additionally within the scope of Sections 2.2 (flammable gases), 2.5 (gases under pressure), 2.6 (flammable liquids) and 2.7 (flammable solids). Depending on their contents, aerosols may however fall within the scope of other hazard classes, including their labelling elements.**]**

2.3.2.2. An aerosol shall be classified in one of the three categories for this Class on the basis of its components, of its chemical heat of combustion and, if applicable, of the results of the foam test (for foam aerosols) and of the ignition distance test and enclosed space test (for spray aerosols) in accordance with Figures 2.3.1(a) to 2.3.1(c) of this Annex and subsections 31.4, 31.5 and 31.6 of Part III of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria. Aerosols which do not meet the criteria for inclusion in Category 1 or Category 2 shall be classified in Category 3.

Note:

Aerosols containing more than 1 % flammable components or with a heat of combustion of at least 20 kJ/g, which are not submitted to the flammability classification procedures in this section shall be classified as aerosols, Category 1.

[*F47**Figure 2.3.1 (a)*

For aerosols]

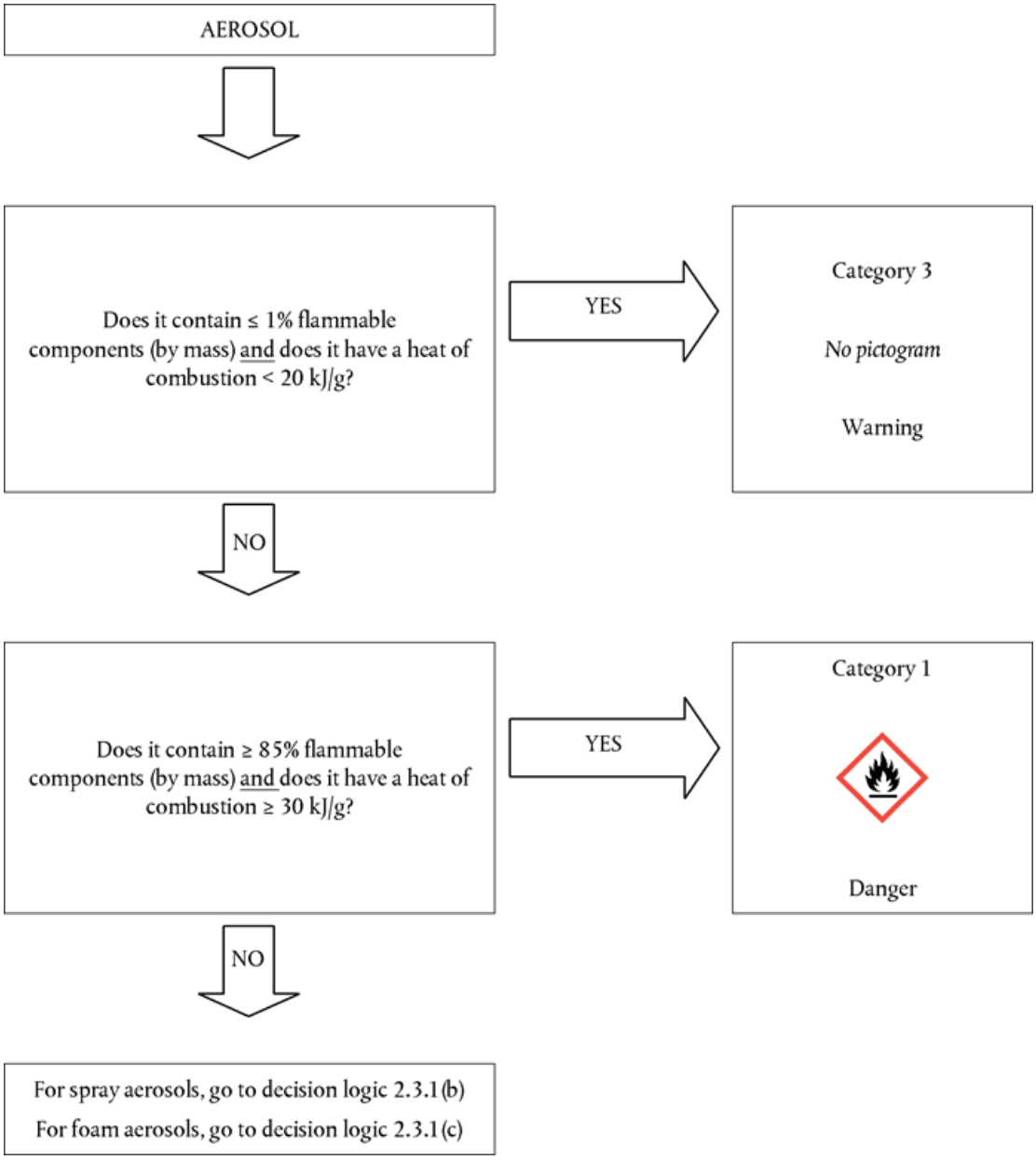


Figure 2.3.1 (b)

Spray aerosols

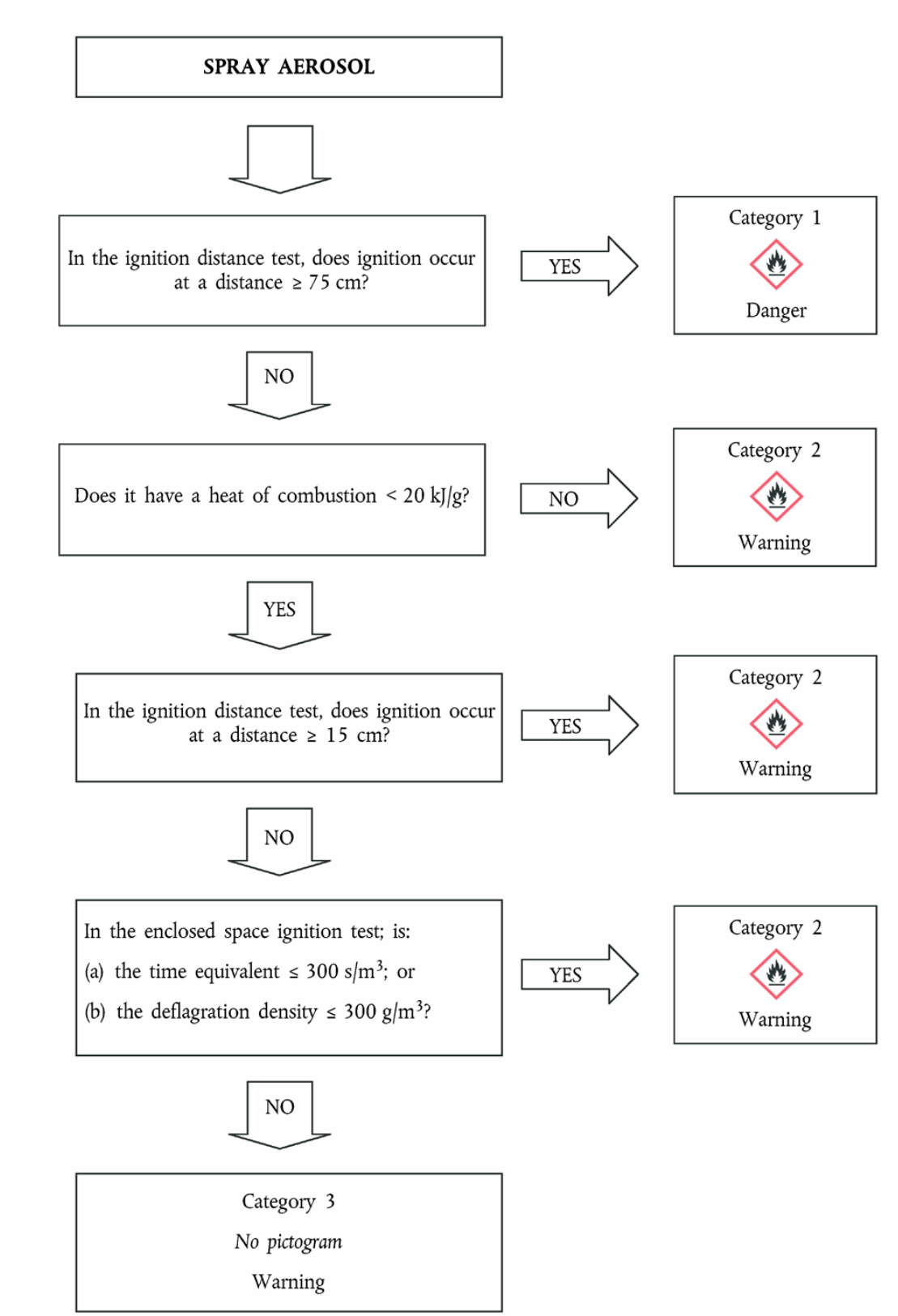
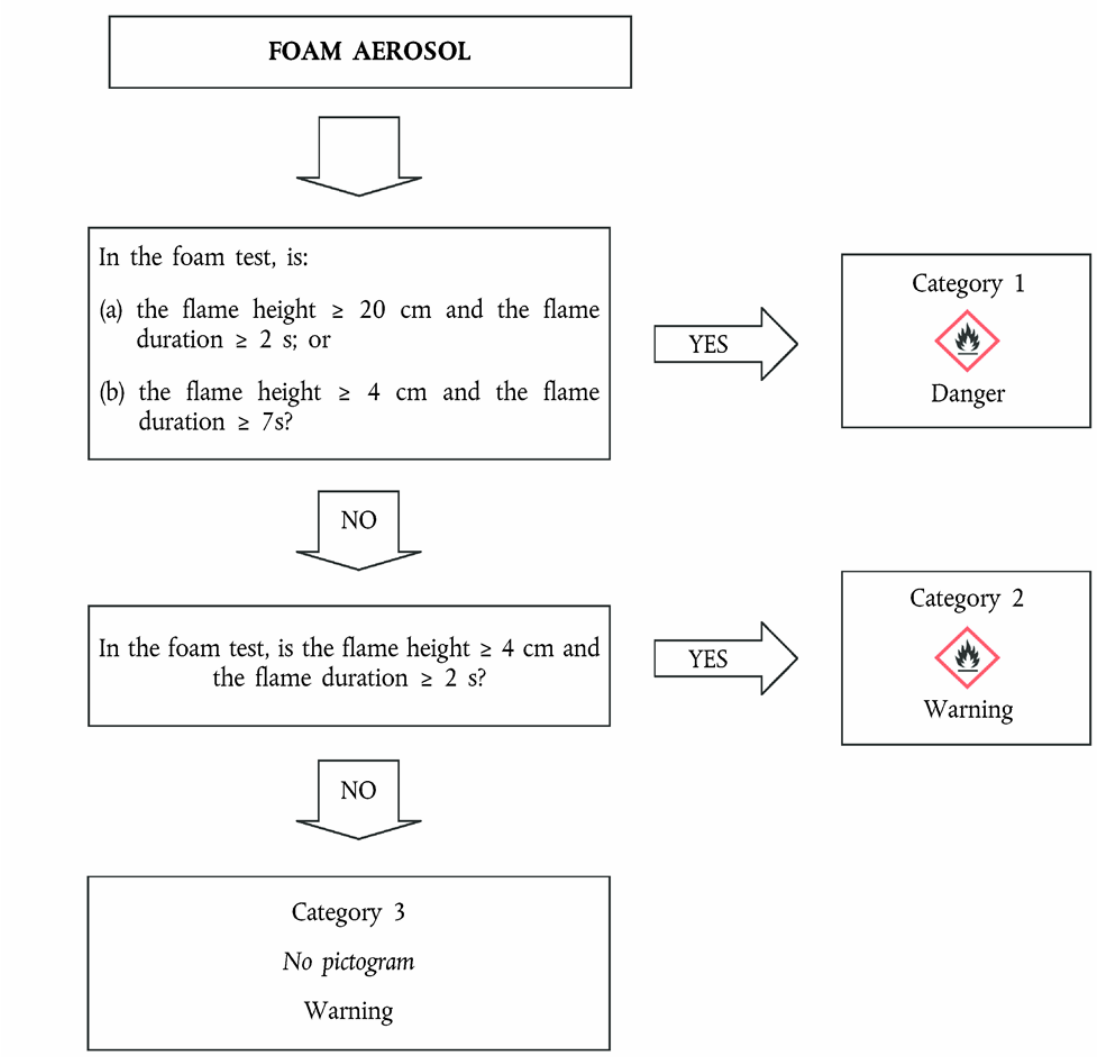


Figure 2.3.1 (c)

Foam aerosols



2.3.3. ***Hazard Communication***

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.3.1.

TABLE 2.3.1

[F47Label elements for aerosols]

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
GHS Pictograms			No pictogram

Signal Word	Danger	Warning	Warning
Hazard Statement	H222: Extremely flammable aerosol H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated	H223: Flammable aerosol H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated	H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P211 P251	P210 P211 P251	P210 P251
Precautionary Statement Response			
Precautionary Statement Storage	P410 + P412	P410 + P412	P410 + P412
Precautionary Statement Disposal			

2.3.4. ***Additional Classification Considerations***

2.3.4.1. The chemical heat of combustion (ΔH_c), in kilojoules per gram (kJ/g), is the product of the theoretical heat of combustion (ΔH_{comb}), and a combustion efficiency, usually less than 1,0 (a typical combustion efficiency is 0,95 or 95 %).

For a composite aerosol formulation, the chemical heat of combustion is the summation of the weighted heats of combustion for the individual components, as follows:

$$\Delta H_{c(product)} = \sum_i^n \left[w_i \% \times \Delta H_{c(i)} \right]$$

where:

ΔH_c = chemical heat of combustion (kJ/g);
w_i % = mass fraction of component i in the product;
$\Delta H_{c(i)}$ = specific heat of combustion (kJ/g)of component i in the product.

The chemical heats of combustion can be found in the literature, calculated or determined by tests (see ASTM D 240 as amended — Standard Test Methods for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter, EN/ISO 13943 as amended, 86.1 to 86.3 — Fire safety — Vocabulary, and NFPA 30B as amended — Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products).**]**

2.4. Oxidising gases

2.4.1. Definitions

Oxidising gas means any gas or gas mixture which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does.

2.4.2. Classification criteria

2.4.2.1. An oxidising gas shall be classified in a single category for this class in accordance with Table 2.4.1.:

TABLE 2.4.1

Criteria for oxidising gases

Category	**Criteria**
1	Any gas which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does.

[*F35 Note:*

'Gases which cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does' means pure gases or gas mixtures with an oxidising power greater than 23,5 % as determined by a method specified in ISO 10156 as amended.**]**

2.4.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.4.2.

TABLE 2.4.2

Label elements for oxidising gases

Classification	**Category 1**
GHS Pictogram	
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard Statement	H270: May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P220 P244
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P376
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403
Precautionary Statement Disposal	

[F35 2.4.4. Additional Classification Considerations

To classify an oxidising gas, tests or calculation methods as described in ISO 10156 as amended, "Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidising ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlet" shall be performed.**]**

2.5. Gases under pressure

2.5.1. Definition

2.5.1.1. **[**[F35]Gases under pressure are gases which are contained in a receptacle at a pressure of 200 kPa (gauge) or more at 20 °C, or which are liquefied or liquefied and refrigerated.**]**

They comprise compressed gases, liquefied gases, dissolved gases and refrigerated liquefied gases.

2.5.1.2. The critical temperature is the temperature above which a pure gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the degree of compression.

[[F35]2.5.2. ***Classification criteria***

2.5.2.1. Gases under pressure shall be classified, according to their physical state when packaged, in one of four groups in accordance with Table 2.5.1:

Table 2.5.1

Criteria for gases under pressure

Group	Criteria
Compressed gas	A gas which when packaged under pressure is entirely gaseous at – 50 °C; including all gases with a critical temperature ≤ – 50 °C.
Liquefied gas	A gas which, when packaged under pressure, is partially liquid at temperatures above – 50 °C. A distinction is made between: (i) high pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature between – 50 °C and + 65 °C; and (ii) low pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature above + 65 °C.
Refrigerated liquefied gas	A gas which when packaged is made partially liquid because of its low temperature.
Dissolved gas	A gas which when packaged under pressure is dissolved in a liquid phase solvent.

Note:
Aerosols shall not be classified as gases under pressure. See section 2.3.**]**

2.5.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.5.2.

[**[F47]TABLE 2.5.2

Label elements for gases under pressure

Classification	Compressed gas	Liquefied gas	Refrigerated liquefied gas	Dissolved gas

GHS Pictograms				
Signal Word	Warning	Warning	Warning	Warning
Hazard Statement	H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated	H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated	H281: Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury	H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Precautionary Statement Prevention			P282	
Precautionary Statement Response			P336 + P315	
Precautionary Statement Storage	P410 + P403	P410 + P403	P403	P410 + P403
Precautionary Statement Disposal				]

[F59Note:

Pictogram GHS04 is not required for gases under pressure where pictogram GHS02 or pictogram GHS06 appears.]

2.5.4. Additional Classification Considerations

For this group of gases, the following information is required to be known:

— the vapour pressure at 50 °C;

— the physical state at 20 °C at standard ambient pressure;

— the critical temperature.

[F35Data can be found in the literature, calculated or determined by testing. Most pure gases are already classified in the UN RTDG, Model Regulations.]

2.6. Flammable liquids

2.6.1. Definition

Flammable liquid means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 60 °C.

2.6.2. Classification criteria

2.6.2.1. A flammable liquid shall be classified in one of the three categories for this class in accordance with Table 2.6.1:

TABLE 2.6.1

Criteria for flammable liquids

Category	**Criteria**
1	Flash point < 23 °C and initial boiling point ≤ 35 °C
2	Flash point < 23 °C and initial boiling point > 35 °C
3	Flash point ≥ 23 °C and ≤ 60 °C[a]

a For the purpose of this Regulation gas oils, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point between ≥ 55 °C and ≤ 75 °C may be regarded as Category 3.

[[F59]Note:

Aerosols shall not be classified as flammable liquids; see section 2.3.**]**

2.6.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.6.2.

TABLE 2.6.2

Label elements for flammable liquids

Classification	**Category 1**	**Category 2**	**Category 3**
GHS Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P233 P240 P241 P242 P243 P280	P210 P233 P240 P241 P242 P243 P280	P210 P233 P240 P241 P242 P243 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P303 + P361 + P353 P370 + P378	P303 + P361 + P353 P370 + P378	P303 + P361 + P353 P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403 + P235	P403 + P235	P403 + P235
Precautionary Statement	P501	P501	P501

Disposal			

2.6.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.6.4.1. For the classification of flammable liquids data on flash point and initial boiling point are needed. Data can be determined by testing, found in literature or calculated. If data are not available, the flash point and the initial boiling point shall be determined through testing. For flash point determination a closed-cup method shall be used.

[[F146]2.6.4.2. In the case of mixtures[(29)] containing known flammable liquids in defined concentrations, although they may contain non-volatile components e.g. polymers, additives, the flash point need not be determined experimentally if the calculated flash point of the mixture, using the method given in 2.6.4.3 below, is at least 5 °C[(30)] greater than the relevant classification criterion and provided that:**]**

(a) the composition of the mixture is accurately known (if the material has a specified range of composition, the composition with the lowest calculated flash point shall be selected for assessment);

(b) the lower explosion limit of each component is known (an appropriate correlation has to be applied when these data are extrapolated to other temperatures than test conditions) as well as a method for calculating the lower explosion limit **[**[F59]of the mixture**]**;

(c) the temperature dependence of the saturated vapour pressure and of the activity coefficient is known for each component as present in the mixture;

(d) the liquid phase is homogeneous.

2.6.4.3. One suitable method is described in Gmehling and Rasmussen (Ind. Eng. Fundament, 21, 186, (1982)). For a mixture containing non-volatile components the flash point is calculated from the volatile components. It is considered that a non-volatile component only slightly decreases the partial pressure of the solvents and the calculated flash point is only slightly below the measured value.

2.6.4.4. Possible test methods for determining the flash point of flammable liquids are listed in Table 2.6.3.

Table 2.6.3

Methods for determining the flash point of flammable liquids	
European standards:	EN ISO 1516 as amended Determination of flash/no flash — Closed cup equilibrium method
	EN ISO 1523 as amended Determination of flash point — Closed cup equilibrium method
	EN ISO 2719 as amended Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method
	EN ISO 3679 as amended

Table 2.6.3

Methods for determining the flash point of flammable liquids	
	Determination of flash point — Rapid equilibrium closed cup method
	EN ISO 3680 as amended Determination of flash/no flash — Rapid equilibrium closed cup method
	EN ISO 13736 as amended Petroleum products and other liquids — Determination of flash point — Abel closed cup method
National standards:	
Association française de normalisation, AFNOR:	NF M07-036 as amended Détermination du point d'éclair — Vase clos Abel-Pensky (identical to DIN 51755)
[F55]	
Deutsches Institut für Normung	DIN 51755 (flash points below 65 C) as amended Prüfung von Mineralölen und anderen brennbaren Flüssigkeiten; Bestimmung des Flammpunktes im geschlossenen Tiegel, nach Abel-Pensky (identical to NF M07-036)

[F582.6.4.5. Liquids with a flash point of more than 35 °C and not more than 60 °C need not be classified in Category 3 if negative results have been obtained in the sustained combustibility test L.2, Part III, section 32 of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria.**]**

[F592.6.4.6. Possible test methods for determining the initial boiling point of flammable liquids are listed in Table 2.6.4.

Table 2.6.4

Methods for determining the initial boiling point of flammable liquids	
European standards:	EN ISO 3405 as amended Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure
	EN ISO 3924 as amended Petroleum products — Determination of boiling range distribution — Gas chromatography method
	EN ISO 4626 as amended

a OJ L 142, 31.5.2008, p. 1.**]**

Table 2.6.4

Methods for determining the initial boiling point of flammable liquids

	Volatile organic liquids — Determination of boiling range of organic solvents used as raw materials
Regulation (EC) No 440/2008[a]	Method A.2 as described in Part A of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008

a OJ L 142, 31.5.2008, p. 1.**]**

2.7. Flammable solids

2.7.1. Definition

2.7.1.1. A flammable solid means a solid which is readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

Readily combustible solids are powdered, granular, or pasty substances or mixtures which are dangerous if they can be easily ignited by brief contact with an ignition source, such as a burning match, and if the flame spreads rapidly.

2.7.2. Classification criteria

2.7.2.1. Powdered, granular or pasty substances or mixtures (except powders of metals or metal alloys — see 2.7.2.2) shall be classified as readily combustible solids when the time of burning of one or more of the test runs, performed in accordance with the test method described in Part III, sub-section 33.2.1, of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria, is less than 45 seconds or the rate of burning is more than 2,2 mm/s.

[[F146]2.7.2.2. Powders of metals or metal alloys shall be classified as flammable solids when they can be ignited and the reaction spreads over the whole length of the sample (100 mm) in 10 min or less.**]**

2.7.2.3. A flammable solid shall be classified in one of the two categories for this class using Method N.1 as described in 33.2.1 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria in accordance with Table 2.7.1:

Table 2.7.1

Criteria for flammable solids

Category	**Criteria**
1	Burning rate test Substances and mixtures other than metal powders: (a) wetted zone does not stop fire and (b) burning time < 45 seconds or burning rate > 2,2 mm/s Metal powders burning time ≤ 5 minutes
2	Burning rate test Substances and mixtures other than metal powders:

Table 2.7.1	
Criteria for flammable solids	
	(a) wetted zone stops the fire for at least 4 minutes and (b) burning time < 45 seconds or burning rate > 2,2 mm/s Metal powders burning time > 5 minutes and ≤ 10 minutes

[[F58]Note 1:

The test shall be performed on the substance or mixture in its physical form as presented. If, for example, for the purposes of supply or transport, the same chemical is to be presented in a physical form different from that which was tested and which is considered likely to materially alter its performance in a classification test, the substance shall also be tested in the new form.
Note 2:

Aerosols shall not be classified as flammable solids; see section 2.3.**]**

2.7.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.7.2.

TABLE 2.7.2

Label elements for flammable solids

Classification	**Category 1**	**Category 2**
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H228: Flammable Solid	H228: Flammable Solid
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P240 P241 P280	P210 P240 P241 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P378	P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage		
Precautionary Statement Disposal		

2.8. Self-reactive substances and mixtures

2.8.1. Definition

2.8.1.1. Self-reactive substances or mixtures are thermally unstable liquid or solid substances or mixtures liable to undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air). This definition excludes substances and mixtures classified according to this Part as explosives, organic peroxides or as oxidising.

2.8.1.2. A self-reactive substance or mixture is regarded as possessing explosive properties when in laboratory testing the formulation is liable to detonate, to deflagrate rapidly or to show a violent effect when heated under confinement.

2.8.2. Classification criteria

2.8.2.1. Any self-reactive substance or mixture shall be considered for classification in this class as a self-reactive substance or mixture unless:

(a) they are explosives, according to the criteria given in 2.1;

(b) they are oxidising liquids or solids, according to the criteria given in 2.13 or 2.14, except that mixtures of oxidising substances, which contain 5 % or more of combustible organic substances shall be classified as self-reactive substances according to the procedure defined in 2.8.2.2;

(c) they are organic peroxides, according to the criteria given in 2.15;

(d) their heat of decomposition is less than 300 J/g; or

(e) their self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT) is greater than 75 ^{o}C for a 50 kg package[(31)].

2.8.2.2. Mixtures of oxidising substances, meeting the criteria for classification as oxidising substances, which contain 5 % or more of combustible organic substances and which do not meet the criteria mentioned in (a), (c), (d) or (e) in 2.8.2.1, shall be subjected to the self-reactive substances classification procedure;

Such a mixture showing the properties of a self-reactive substance type B to F (see 2.8.2.3) shall be classified as a self-reactive substance.

Where the test is conducted in the package form and the packaging is changed, a further test shall be conducted where it is considered that the change in packaging will affect the outcome of the test.

2.8.2.3. Self-reactive substances and mixtures shall be classified in one of the seven categories of ‘types A to G’ for this class, according to the following principles:

(a) any self-reactive substance or mixture which can detonate or deflagrate rapidly, as packaged, shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE A;

(b) any self-reactive substance or mixture possessing explosive properties and which, as packaged, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but is liable to undergo a thermal explosion in that package shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE B;

(c) any self-reactive substance or mixture possessing explosive properties when the substance or mixture as packaged cannot detonate or deflagrate rapidly or undergo a thermal explosion shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE C;

(d) any self-reactive substance or mixture which in laboratory testing:

(i) detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or

(ii) does not detonate at all, deflagrates slowly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or

(iii) does not detonate or deflagrate at all and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement;

shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE D;

(e) any self-reactive substance or mixture which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates nor deflagrates at all and shows low or no effect when heated under confinement shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE E;

(f) any self-reactive substance or mixture which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates at all and shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement as well as low or no explosive power shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE F;

(g) any self-reactive substance or mixture which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates at all and shows no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power, provided that it is thermally stable (SADT is 60 ^{o}C to 75 ^{o}C for a 50 kg package), and, for liquid mixtures, a diluent having a boiling point not less than 150 ^{o}C is used for desensitisation shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE G. If the mixture is not thermally stable or a diluent having a boiling point less than 150 ^{o}C is used for desensitisation, the mixture shall be defined as self-reactive substance TYPE F.

Where the test is conducted in the package form and the packaging is changed, a further test shall be conducted where it is considered that the change in packaging will affect the outcome of the test.

2.8.2.4. Criteria for temperature control

Self-reactive substances need to be subjected to temperature control if their SADT is less than or equal to 55 ^{o}C. Test methods for determining the SADT as well as the derivation of control and emergency temperatures are given in, Part II, section 28 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria. The test selected shall be conducted in a manner which is representative, both in size and material, of the package.

2.8.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.8.1.

[[F47]*TABLE 2.8.1*

Label elements for self-reactive substances and mixtures

Classification	Type A	Type B	Type C & D	Type E & F	Type G[a]

a Type G has no hazard communication elements assigned but should be considered for properties belonging to other hazard classes.

b See the introduction to Annex IV for details on the use of square brackets.**]**

GHS Pictograms					There are no label elements allocated to this hazard category
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger	Warning	
Hazard Statement	H240: Heating may cause an explosion	H241: Heating may cause a fire or explosion	H242: Heating may cause a fire	H242: Heating may cause a fire	
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P380 + P375 [+ P378][b]	P370 + P378	P370 + P378	
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403 P411 P420	P403 P411 P420	P403 P411 P420	P403 P411 P420	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501	P501	

a Type G has no hazard communication elements assigned but should be considered for properties belonging to other hazard classes.

b See the introduction to Annex IV for details on the use of square brackets.**]**

Type G has no hazard communication elements assigned but shall be considered for properties belonging to other hazard classes.

2.8.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.8.4.1. The properties of self-reactive substances or mixtures which are decisive for their classification shall be determined experimentally. The classification of a self reactive substance or mixture shall be performed in accordance with test series A to H as described in Part II of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria. The procedure for classification is described in Figure 2.8.1.

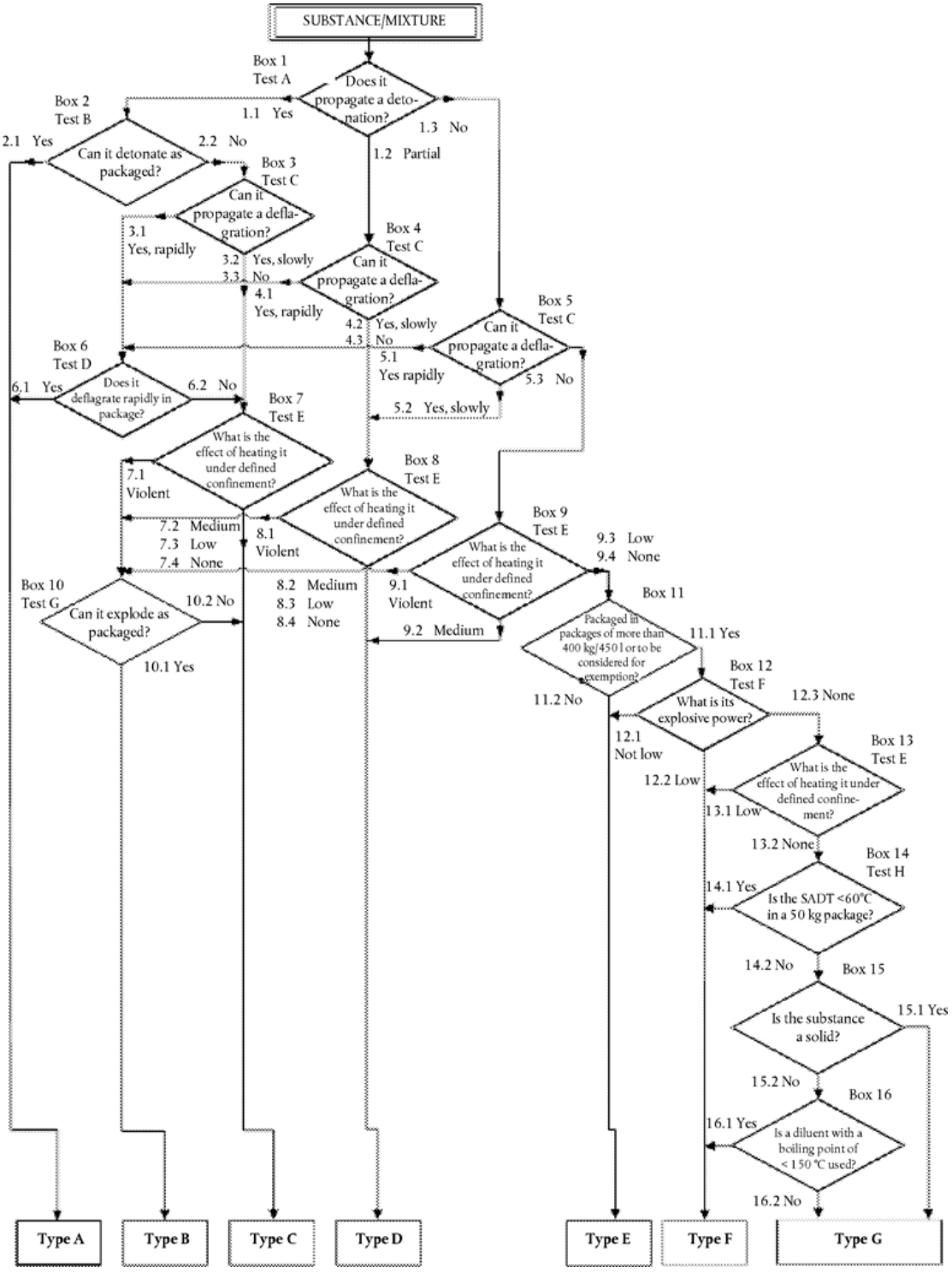
2.8.4.2. The classification procedures for self-reactive substances and mixtures need not be applied if:

(a) There are no chemical groups present in the molecule associated with explosive or self reactive properties. Examples of such groups are given in Tables A6.1 and A6.2 in Appendix 6 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria; or

(b) For a single organic substance or a homogeneous mixture of organic substances, the estimated SADT for a 50 kg package is greater than 75 ^{o}C or the exothermic decomposition energy is less than 300J/g. The onset temperature and decomposition energy can be estimated using a suitable calorimetric technique (see Part II, sub-section 20.3.3.3 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria).

[[F47]*Figure 2.8.1*

Self-reactive substances and mixtures]



2.9. Pyrophoric liquids

2.9.1. Definition

Pyrophoric liquid means a liquid substance or mixture which, even in small quantities, is liable to ignite within five minutes after coming into contact with air.

2.9.2. Classification criteria

2.9.2.1. A pyrophoric liquid shall be classified in a single category for this class using test N.3 in Part III, sub-section 33.3.1.5 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria according to Table 2.9.1:

Table 2.9.1

Criteria for pyrophoric liquids

Category	**Criteria**
1	The liquid ignites within 5 min when added to an inert carrier and exposed to air, or it ignites or chars a filter paper on contact with air within 5 min.

2.9.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.9.2.

[[F47]*TABLE 2.9.2*

Label elements for pyrophoric liquids

Classification	**Category 1**
GHS Pictogram	
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard Statement	H250: Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P222 P231 + P232 P233 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P302 + P334 P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	**]**

2.9.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.9.4.1. The classification procedure for pyrophoric liquids need not be applied when experience in manufacture or handling shows that the substance or mixture does not ignite spontaneously on coming into contact with air at normal temperatures (i.e. the substance is known to be stable at room temperature for prolonged periods of time (days)).

2.10. Pyrophoric solids

2.10.1. Definition

Pyrophoric solid means a solid substance or mixture which, even in small quantities, is liable to ignite within five minutes after coming into contact with air.

2.10.2. Classification criteria

2.10.2.1. A pyrophoric solid shall be classified in a single category for this class using test N.2 in Part III, sub-section 33.3.1.4 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria in accordance with Table 2.10.1:

Table 2.10.1

Criteria for pyrophoric solids

Category	**Criteria**
1	The solid ignites within 5 minutes of coming into contact with air.

Note

The test shall be performed on the substance or mixture in its physical form as presented. If, for example, for the purposes of supply or transport, the same chemical is to be presented in a physical form different from that which was tested and which is considered likely to materially alter its performance in a classification test, the substance shall also be tested in the new form.

2.10.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.10.2.

[[F47]*TABLE 2.10.2*

Label elements for pyrophoric solids

Classification	**Category 1**
GHS Pictogram	
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard Statement	H250: Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air

Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P222 P231 + P232 P233 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P302 + P335 + P334 P370 +P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	**]**

2.10.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.10.4.1. The classification procedure for pyrophoric solids need not be applied when experience in manufacture or handling shows that the substance or mixture does not ignite spontaneously on coming into contact with air at normal temperatures (i.e. the substance is known to be stable at room temperature for prolonged periods of time (days)).

2.11. Self-heating substances and mixtures

2.11.1. Definition

2.11.1.1. A self-heating substance or mixture is a liquid or solid substance or mixture, other than a pyrophoric liquid or solid, which, by reaction with air and without energy supply, is liable to self-heat; this substance or mixture differs from a pyrophoric liquid or solid in that it will ignite only when in large amounts (kilograms) and after long periods of time (hours or days).

[[F58]2.11.1.2. Self-heating of a substance or a mixture is a process where the gradual reaction of that substance or mixture with oxygen (in the air) generates heat. If the rate of heat production exceeds the rate of heat loss, then the temperature of the substance or mixture will rise which, after an induction time, may lead to self-ignition and combustion.**]**

2.11.2. Classification criteria

2.11.2.1. A substance or mixture shall be classified as a self-heating substance or mixture of this class, if in the tests performed in accordance with the test method given in the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 33.3.1.6:

(a) a positive result is obtained using a 25 mm cube sample at 140 ^{o}C;

(b) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140 ^{o}C and a negative result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm cube sample at 120 ^{o}C and the substance or mixture is to be packed in packages with a volume of more than 3 m^3;

(c) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140 ^{o}C and a negative result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm cube sample at 100 ^{o}C and the substance or mixture is to be packed in packages with a volume of more than 450 litres;

(d) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140 ^{o}C and a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm cube sample at 100 ^{o}C.

2.11.2.2. A self-heating substance or mixture shall be classified in one of the two categories for this class if, in a test performed in accordance with test method N.4 in Part III, sub-section 33.3.1.6 of the **[**F35UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria, the result meets the criteria according to Table 2.11.1:

TABLE 2.11.1

Criteria for self-heating substances and mixtures

Category	**Criteria**
1	A positive result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm sample cube at 140 °C
2	(a) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140 °C and a negative result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm cube sample at 140 °C and the substance or mixture is to be packed in packages with a volume of more than 3 m^3; or (b) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140 °C and a negative result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm cube sample at 140 °C, a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm cube sample at 120 °C and the substance or mixture is to be packed in packages with a volume of more than 450 litres; or (c) a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm sample cube at 140 °C and a negative result is obtained in a test using a 25 mm cube sample at 140 °C and a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm cube sample at 100 °C.

Note

The test shall be performed on the substance or mixture in its physical form as presented. If, for example, for the purposes of supply or transport, the same chemical is to be presented in a physical form different from that which was tested and which is considered likely to materially alter its performance in a classification test, the substance shall also be tested in the new form.

2.11.2.3. Substances and mixtures with a temperature of spontaneous combustion higher than 50 °C for a volume of 27 m^3 shall not be classified as a self-heating substance or mixture.

2.11.2.4. Substances and mixtures with a spontaneous ignition temperature higher than 50 °C for a volume of 450 litres shall not be assigned to Category 1 of this class.

2.11.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.11.2.

[F47 TABLE 2.11.2

Label elements for self-heating substances and mixtures

Classification	**Category 1**	**Category 2**
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H251: Self-heating; may catch fire	H252: Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P235 P280	P235 P280
Precautionary Statement Response		
Precautionary Statement Storage	P407 P413 P420	P407 P413 P420
Precautionary Statement Disposal		]

2.11.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.11.4.1. For detailed schemes for the decision logic for classification and the tests to be carried out for ascertaining the different categories, see Figure 2.11.1.

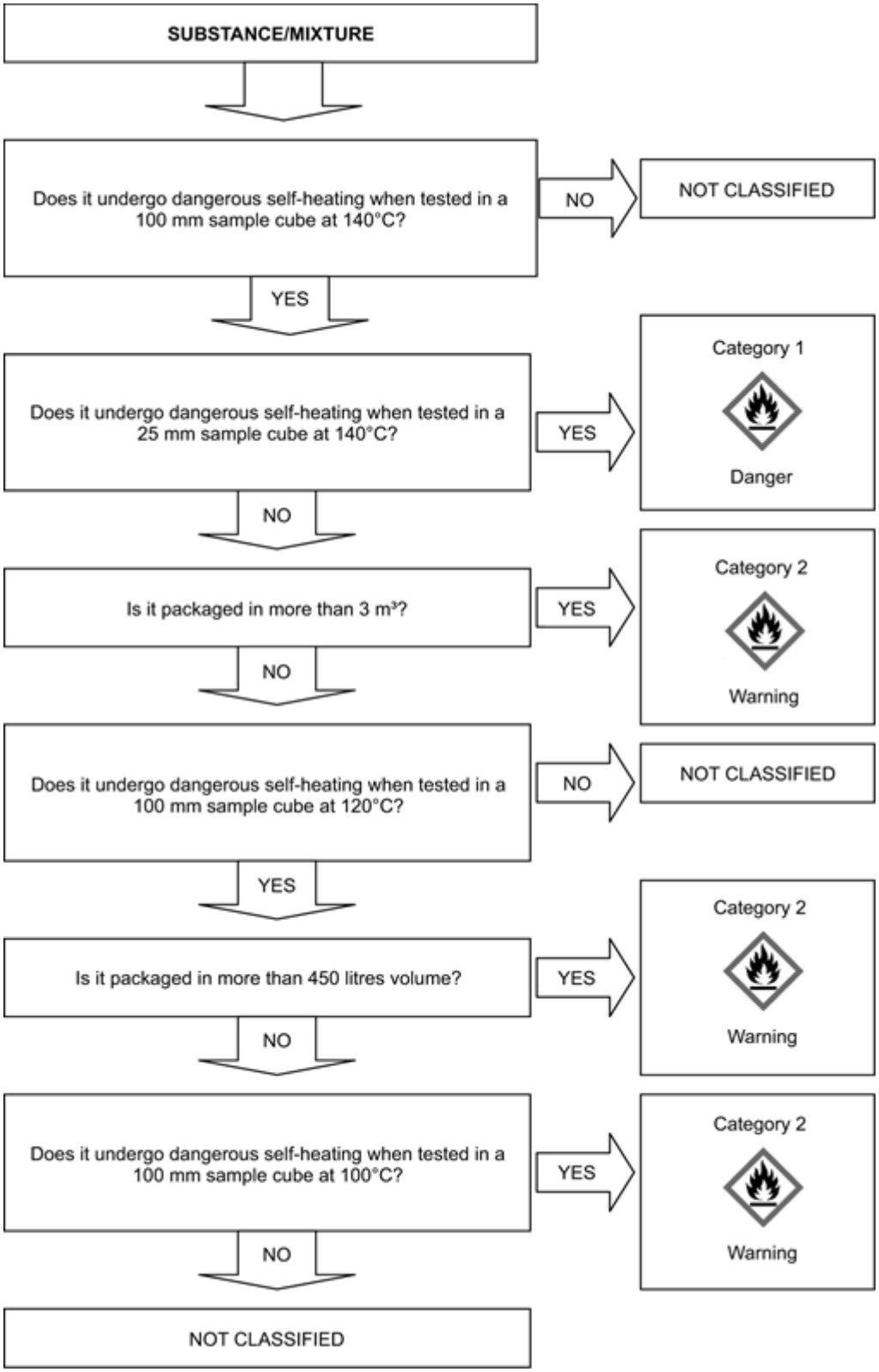
2.11.4.2. The classification procedure for self-heating substances or mixtures need not be applied if the results of a screening test can be adequately correlated with the classification test and an appropriate safety margin is applied. Examples of screening tests are:

(a) The Grewer Oven test (VDI guideline 2263, Part 1, 1990, Test methods for the Determination of the Safety Characteristics of Dusts) with an onset temperature 80 K above the reference temperature for a volume of 1 l;

(b) The Bulk Powder Screening Test (Gibson, N. Harper, D.J. Rogers, R.Evaluation of the fire and explosion risks in drying powders, Plant Operations Progress, 4 (3), 181-189, 1985) with an onset temperature 60 K above the reference temperature for a volume of 1 l.

Figure 2.11.1.

Self-heating substances and mixtures



2.12. Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases

2.12.1. Definition

Substances or mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases means solid or liquid substances or mixtures which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

2.12.2. Classification criteria

2.12.2.1. A substance or mixture which, in contact with water, emits flammable gases shall be classified in one of the three categories for this class, using test N.5 in Part III, sub-section 33.4.1.4 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with Table 2.12.1:

I[F146]*TABLE 2.12.1*

Criteria for substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Category	Criteria
1	Any substance or mixture which reacts vigorously with water at ambient temperatures and demonstrates generally a tendency for the gas produced to ignite spontaneously, or which reacts readily with water at ambient temperatures such that the rate of evolution of flammable gas is equal to or greater than 10 litres per kilogram of substance over any one minute.
2	Any substance or mixture which reacts readily with water at ambient temperatures such that the maximum rate of evolution of flammable gas is equal to or greater than 20 litres per kilogram of substance per hour, and which does not meet the criteria for Category 1.
3	Any substance or mixture which reacts slowly with water at ambient temperatures such that the maximum rate of evolution of flammable gas is greater than 1 litre per kilogram of substance per hour, and which does not meet the criteria for Categories 1 and 2.

Note:

*The test shall be performed on the substance or mixture in its physical form as presented. If, for example, for the purposes of supply or transport, the same chemical is to be presented in a physical form different from that which was tested and which is considered likely to materially alter its performance in a classification test, the substance must also be tested in the new form.***]**

2.12.2.2. A substance or mixture shall be classified as a substance or mixture which in contact with water emits flammable gases if spontaneous ignition takes place in any step of the test procedure.

2.12.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.12.2.

[F47TABLE 2.12.2

Label elements for substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
GHS Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H260: In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously	H261: In contact with water releases flammable gases	H261: In contact with water releases flammable gases
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P223 P231 + P232 P280	P223 P231 + P232 P280	P231 + P232 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P302 + P335 + P334 P370 + P378	P302 + P335 + P334 P370 + P378	P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	P402 + P404	P402 + P404	P402 + P404
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501**]**

2.12.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.12.4.1. The classification procedure for this class need not be applied if:

(a) the chemical structure of the substance or mixture does not contain metals or metalloids; or

(b) experience in production or handling shows that the substance or mixture does not react with water, e.g. the substance is manufactured with water or washed with water; or

(c) the substance or mixture is known to be soluble in water to form a stable mixture.

2.13. Oxidising liquids

2.13.1. Definition

Oxidising liquid means a liquid substance or mixture which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material.

2.13.2. Classification criteria

2.13.2.1. An oxidising liquid shall be classified in one of the three categories for this class using test O.2 in Part III, sub-section 34.4.2 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria in accordance with Table 2.13.1:

Table 2.13.1

Criteria for oxidising liquids

Category	**Criteria**
1	Any substance or mixture which, in the 1:1 mixture, by mass, of substance (or mixture) and cellulose tested, spontaneously ignites; or the mean pressure rise time of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of substance (or mixture) and cellulose is less than that of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of 50 % perchloric acid and cellulose.
2	Any substance or mixture which, in the 1:1 mixture, by mass, of substance (or mixture) and cellulose tested, exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the mean pressure rise time of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of 40 % aqueous sodium chlorate solution and cellulose; and the criteria for Category 1 are not met.
3	Any substance or mixture which, in the 1:1 mixture, by mass, of substance (or mixture) and cellulose tested, exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the mean pressure rise time of a 1:1 mixture, by mass, of 65 % aqueous nitric acid and cellulose; and the criteria for Category 1 and 2 are not met.

2.13.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.13.2.

[[F47]*TABLE 2.13.2*

Label elements for oxidising liquids

Classification	**Category 1**	**Category 2**	**Category 3**

GHS Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H271: May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser	H272: May intensify fire; oxidiser	H272: May intensify fire; oxidiser
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P220 P280 P283	P210 P220 P280	P210 P220 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P306 + P360 P371 + P380 + P375 P370 + P378	P370 + P378	P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	P420		
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501**]**

2.13.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.13.4.1. For organic substances or mixtures the classification procedure for this class shall not apply if:

(a) the substance or mixture does not contain oxygen, fluorine or chlorine; or

(b) the substance or mixture contains oxygen, fluorine or chlorine and these elements are chemically bonded only to carbon or hydrogen.

2.13.4.2. For inorganic substances or mixtures the classification procedure for this class shall not apply if they do not contain oxygen or halogen atoms.

2.13.4.3. In the event of divergence between test results and known experience in the handling and use of substances or mixtures which shows them to be oxidising, judgments based on known experience shall take precedence over test results.

2.13.4.4. In cases where substances or mixtures generate a pressure rise (too high or too low), caused by chemical reactions not characterising the oxidising properties of the substance or mixture, the test described in Part III, sub-section 34.4.2 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria shall be repeated with an inert substance, e.g. diatomite (kieselguhr), in place of the cellulose in order to clarify the nature of the reaction and to check for a false positive result.

2.14. Oxidising solids

2.14.1. Definition

Oxidising solid means a solid substance or mixture which, while in itself is not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material.

2.14.2. Classification criteria

2.14.2.1. **[**F47An oxidising solid shall be classified in one of the three categories for this class using test O.1 in Part III, sub-section 34.4.1 or test O.3 in Part III, sub-section 34.4 3 of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria in accordance with Table 2.14.1:**]**

[F47TABLE 2.14.1

Criteria for oxidising solids

Category	Criteria using test O.1	Criteria using test O.3
1	Any substance or mixture which, in the 4:1 or 1:1 sample-to-cellulose ratio (by mass) tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 mixture, (by mass), of potassium bromate and cellulose.	Any substance or mixture which, in the 4:1 or 1:1 sample-to-cellulose ratio (by mass) tested, exhibits a mean burning rate greater than the mean burning rate of a 3:1 mixture (by mass) of calcium peroxide and cellulose.
2	Any substance or mixture which, in the 4:1 or 1:1 sample-to-cellulose ratio (by mass) tested, exhibits a mean burning time equal to or less than the mean burning time of a 2:3 mixture (by mass) of potassium bromate and cellulose and the criteria for Category 1 are not met.	Any substance or mixture which, in the 4:1 or 1:1 sample-to-cellulose ratio (by mass) tested, exhibits a mean burning rate equal to or greater than the mean burning rate of a 1:1 mixture (by mass) of calcium peroxide and cellulose and the criteria for Category 1 are not met.
3	Any substance or mixture which, in the 4:1 or 1:1 sample-to-cellulose ratio (by mass) tested, exhibits a mean burning time equal to or less than the mean burning time of a 3:7 mixture (by mass) of potassium bromate and cellulose and the criteria for Categories 1 and 2 are not met.	Any substance or mixture which, in the 4:1 or 1:1 sample-to-cellulose ratio (by mass) tested, exhibits a mean burning rate equal to or greater than the mean burning rate of a 1:2 mixture (by mass) of calcium peroxide and cellulose and the criteria for Categories 1 and 2 are not met.**]**

Note 1

Some oxidising solids also present explosion hazards under certain conditions (when stored in large quantities). Some types of ammonium nitrate may give rise to an explosion hazard under extreme conditions and the 'Resistance to detonation test'**[**F47(IMSBC Code (International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code, IMO), Appendix 2, Section 5)**]** can be used to assess this hazard. Appropriate information shall be made in the SDS.

Note 2

The test shall be performed on the substance or mixture in its physical form as presented. If, for example, for the purposes of supply or transport, the same chemical is to be presented in a physical form different from that which was tested and which is considered likely to materially alter its performance in a classification test, the substance shall also be tested in the new form.

2.14.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.14.2.

[F47TABLE 2.14.2

Label elements for oxidising solids

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
GHS Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H271: May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser	H272: May intensify fire; oxidiser	H272: May intensify fire; oxidiser
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P220 P280 P283	P210 P220 P280	P210 P220 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P306 + P360 P371 + P380 + P375 P370 + P378	P370 + P378	P370 + P378
Precautionary Statement Storage	P420		
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501**]**

2.14.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.14.4.1. For organic substances or mixtures the classification procedure for this class shall not apply if:

(a) the substance or mixture does not contain oxygen, fluorine or chlorine; or

(b) the substance or mixture contains oxygen, fluorine or chlorine and these elements are chemically bonded only to carbon or hydrogen.

2.14.4.2. For inorganic substances or mixtures the classification procedure for this class shall not apply if they do not contain oxygen or halogen atoms.

2.14.4.3. In the event of divergence between test results and known experience in the handling and use of substances or mixtures which shows them to be oxidising, judgments based on known experience shall take precedence over test results.

2.15. Organic peroxides

2.15.1. Definition

2.15.1.1. Organic peroxides means liquid or solid organic substances which contain the bivalent -O-O- structure and may be considered derivatives of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. The term organic peroxide includes organic peroxide mixtures (formulations) containing at least one organic peroxide. Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances or mixtures, which can undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. In addition, they can have one or more of the following properties:

(i) be liable to explosive decomposition;

(ii) burn rapidly;

(iii) be sensitive to impact or friction;

(iv) react dangerously with other substances.

2.15.1.2. An organic peroxide is regarded as possessing explosive properties when in laboratory testing the mixture (formulation) is liable to detonate, to deflagrate rapidly or to show a violent effect when heated under confinement.

2.15.2. Classification criteria

2.15.2.1. Any organic peroxide shall be considered for classification in this class, unless it contains:

(a) not more than 1,0 % available oxygen from the organic peroxides when containing not more than 1,0 % hydrogen peroxide; or

(b) not more than 0,5 % available oxygen from the organic peroxides when containing more than 1,0 % but not more than 7,0 % hydrogen peroxide.

Note

The available oxygen content (%) of an organic peroxide mixture is given by the formula:

$$16 \times \sum_i^n \left(\frac{n_i \times c_i}{m_i} \right)$$

where:

n_i = number of peroxygen groups per molecule of organic peroxide i;
c_i = concentration (mass %) of organic peroxide i;
m_i = molecular mass of organic peroxide i.

2.15.2.2. Organic peroxides shall be classified in one of the seven categories of 'Types A to G' for this class, according to the following principles:

(a) any organic peroxide which, as packaged, can detonate or deflagrate rapidly shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE A;

(b) any organic peroxide possessing explosive properties and which, as packaged, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but is liable to undergo a thermal explosion in that package shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE B;

(c) any organic peroxide possessing explosive properties when the substance or mixture as packaged cannot detonate or deflagrate rapidly or undergo a thermal explosion shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE C;

(d) any organic peroxide which in laboratory testing:

(i) detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or

(ii) does not detonate at all, deflagrates slowly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or

(iii) does not detonate or deflagrate at all and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement;

shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE D;

(e) any organic peroxide which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates nor deflagrates at all and shows low or no effect when heated under confinement shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE E;

(f) any organic peroxide which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates at all and shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement as well as low or no explosive power shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE F;

(g) any organic peroxide which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates at all and shows no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power, provided that it is thermally stable, i.e. the SADT is 60 ^{o}C or higher for a 50 kg package[32], and, for liquid mixtures, a diluent having a boiling point of not less than 150 ^{o}C is used for desensitisation, shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE G. If the organic peroxide is not thermally stable or a diluent having a boiling point less than 150 ^{o}C is used for desensitisation, the organic peroxide shall be defined as organic peroxide TYPE F.

Where the test is conducted in the package form and the packaging is changed, a further test shall be conducted where it is considered that the change in packaging will affect the outcome of the test.

2.15.2.3. Criteria for temperature control

The following organic peroxides need to be subjected to temperature control:

(a) Organic peroxide types B and C with an SADT ≤ 50 C;

(b) Organic peroxide type D showing a medium effect when heated under confinement[33] with an SADT ≤ 50 ^{o}C or showing a low or no effect when heated under confinement with an SADT ≤ 45 ^{o}C; and

(c) Organic peroxide types E and F with an SADT ≤ 45 ^{o}C.

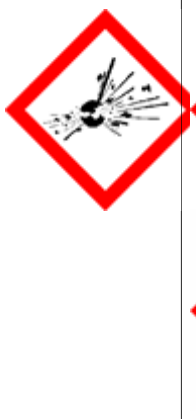
Test methods for determining the SADT as well as the derivation of control and emergency temperatures are given in the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part II, section 28. The test selected shall be conducted in a manner which is representative, both in size and material, of the package.

2.15.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.15.1.

[[F47]*TABLE 2.15.1*

Label elements for organic peroxides

Classification	Type A	Type B	Type C & D	Type E & F	Type G
GHS Pictograms					There are no label elements allocated to this hazard category
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger	Warning	
Hazard Statement	H240: Heating may cause an explosion	H241: Heating may cause a fire or explosion	H242: Heating may cause a fire	H242: Heating may cause a fire	
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	P210 P234 P235 P240 P280	
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P380 + P375[+ P378][a]	P370 + P378	P370 + P378	
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403 P410 P411 P420	P403 P410 P411 P420	P403 P410 P411 P420	P403 P410 P411 P420	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501	P501	

a See the introduction to Annex IV for details on the use of square brackets.**]**

Type G has no hazard communication elements assigned but shall be considered for properties belonging to other hazard classes.

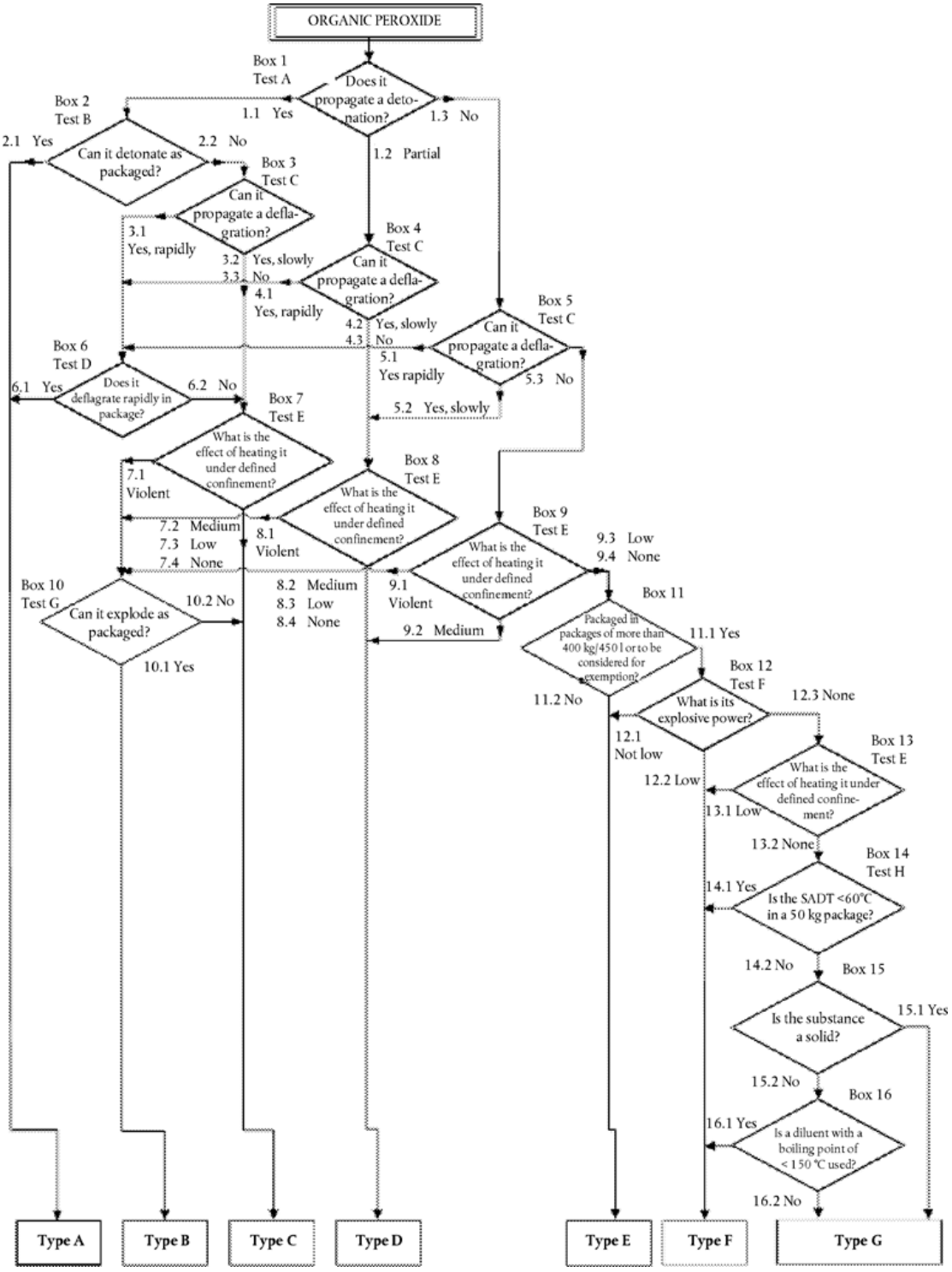
2.15.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.15.4.1. Organic peroxides are classified by definition based on their chemical structure and on the available oxygen and hydrogen peroxide contents of the mixture (see 2.15.2.1). The properties of organic peroxides which are necessary for their classification shall be determined experimentally. The classification of organic peroxides shall be performed in accordance with test series A to H as described in Part II of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria. The procedure for classification is described in Figure 2.15.1.

2.15.4.2. Mixtures of already classified organic peroxides may be classified as the same type of organic peroxide as that of the most dangerous component. However, as two stable components can form a thermally less stable mixture, the SADT of the mixture shall be determined.

Note: The sum of the individual parts can be more hazardous than the individual components.
[[F47]*Figure 2.15.1*

Organic Peroxides]



2.16. Corrosive to metals

2.16.1. Definition

A substance or a mixture that is corrosive to metals means a substance or a mixture which by chemical action will materially damage, or even destroy, metals.

2.16.2. Classification criteria

2.16.2.1. A substance or a mixture which is corrosive to metals is classified in a single category for this class, using the test in Part III, sub-section 37.4 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with Table 2.16.1:

TABLE 2.16.1

Criteria for substances and mixtures corrosive to metals

Category	**Criteria**
1	Corrosion rate on either steel or aluminium surfaces exceeding 6,25 mm per year at a test temperature of 55 °C when tested on both materials.

Note

Where an initial test on either steel or aluminium indicates the substance or mixture being tested is corrosive the follow up test on the other metal is not required.

2.16.3. Hazard Communication

Label elements shall be used for substances and mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.16.2.

TABLE 2.16.2

Label elements for substances and mixtures corrosive to metals

Classification	**Category 1**
GHS Pictogram	
Signal Word	Warning
Hazard Statement	H290: May be corrosive to metals
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P234
Precautionary Statement Response	P390
Precautionary Statement Storage	P406
Precautionary Statement Disposal	

[F147Note:

Where a substance or mixture is classified as corrosive to metals but not corrosive to skin and/or eyes, the labelling provisions set out in section 1.3.6 shall be used.**]**

2.16.4. Additional Classification Considerations

2.16.4.1. The corrosion rate can be measured according to the test method of Part III sub-section 37.4 of the **[**[F35]UN RTDG**]**, Manual of Tests and Criteria. The specimen to be used for the test shall be made of the following materials:

(a) for the purposes of testing steel, steel types
- S235JR+CR (1.0037 resp.St 37-2),
- S275J2G3+CR (1.0144 resp.St 44-3), ISO 3574 as amended, Unified Numbering System (UNS) G 10200, or SAE 1020;

(b) for the purposes of testing aluminium: non-clad types 7075-T6 or AZ5GU-T6.

[[F148]2.17. Desensitised explosives

2.17.1. *Definitions and general considerations*

2.17.1.1. Desensitised explosives are solid or liquid explosive substances or mixtures which are phlegmatised to suppress their explosive properties in such a manner that they do not mass explode and do not burn too rapidly and therefore may be exempted from the hazard class 'Explosives' (see also paragraph 3 in section 2.1.4.1)[(34)]

2.17.1.2. The hazard class of desensitised explosives comprises:

(a) Solid desensitised explosives: explosive substances or mixtures, which are wetted with water or alcohols or are diluted with other substances, to form a homogeneous solid mixture to suppress their explosive properties.

NOTE: This includes desensitisation achieved by formation of hydrates of the substances.

(b) Liquid desensitised explosives: explosive substances or mixtures, which are dissolved or suspended in water or other liquid substances, to form a homogeneous liquid mixture to suppress their explosive properties.

2.17.2. *Classification criteria*

2.17.2.1. Any explosive while in a desensitised state shall be considered in this class unless, in that state:

(a) It is intended to produce a practical explosive or pyrotechnic effect;

(b) It has a mass explosion hazard according to test series 6 (a) or 6 (b) or the corrected burning rate according to the burning rate test described in part V, subsection 51.4 of the *UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria* is greater than 1 200 kg/min; or

(c) The exothermic decomposition energy is less than 300 J/g.

NOTE 1: Substances or mixtures, which meet the criterion (a) or (b) in their desensitised state shall be classified as explosives (see Section 2.1). Substances or mixtures which meet the criterion (c) may fall within the scope of other physical hazard classes.

NOTE 2: The exothermic decomposition energy may be estimated using a suitable calorimetric technique (see section 20, sub-section 20.3.3.3 in Part II of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria).

2.17.2.2. Desensitised explosives shall be classified and packaged for supply and use in one of the four categories of this class depending on the corrected burning rate (A_c) using the test 'burning rate test (external fire)' described in Part V, sub-section 51.4 of the *UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria*, according to Table 2.17.1:

TABLE 2.17.1.

Criteria for desensitised explosives

Category	Criteria
1	Desensitised explosives with a corrected burning rate (A_C) equal to or greater than 300 kg/min but not more than 1 200 kg/min
2	Desensitised explosives with a corrected burning rate (A_C) equal to or greater than 140 kg/min but less than 300 kg/min
3	Desensitised explosives with a corrected burning rate (A_C) equal to or greater than 60 kg/min but less than 140 kg/min
4	Desensitised explosives with a corrected burning rate (A_C) less than 60 kg/min

Note 1: Desensitised explosives shall be prepared so that they remain homogeneous and do not separate during normal storage and handling, particularly if desensitised by wetting. The manufacturer/supplier shall give information in the safety data sheet about the shelf-life and instructions on verifying desensitisation. Under certain conditions the content of desensitising agent (e.g. phlegmatiser, wetting agent or treatment) may decrease during supply and use, and thus, the hazard potential of the desensitised explosive may increase. In addition, the safety data sheet shall include advice on avoiding increased fire, blast or projection hazards when the substance or mixture is not sufficiently desensitised.

Note 2: Explosive properties of desensitised explosives shall be determined by test series 2 of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, and shall be communicated in the safety data sheet.

Note 3: For the purposes of storage, supply and use, desensitised explosives do not fall additionally within the scope of Sections 2.1 (explosives), 2.6 (flammable liquids) and 2.7 (flammable solids).

2.17.3. *Hazard communication*

Label elements shall be used for liquid or solid substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 2.17.2.

TABLE 2.17.2.

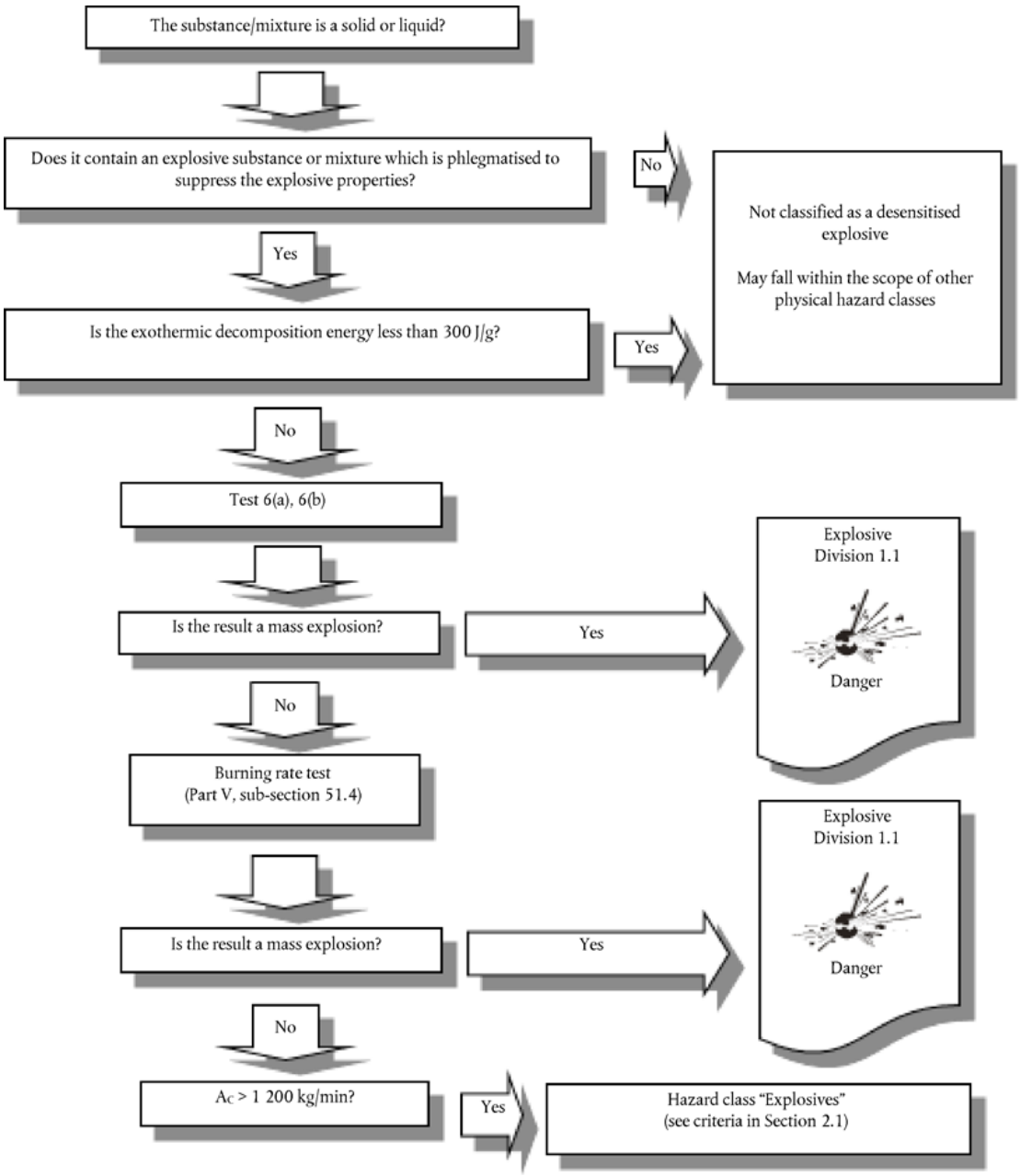
Label elements for desensitised explosives

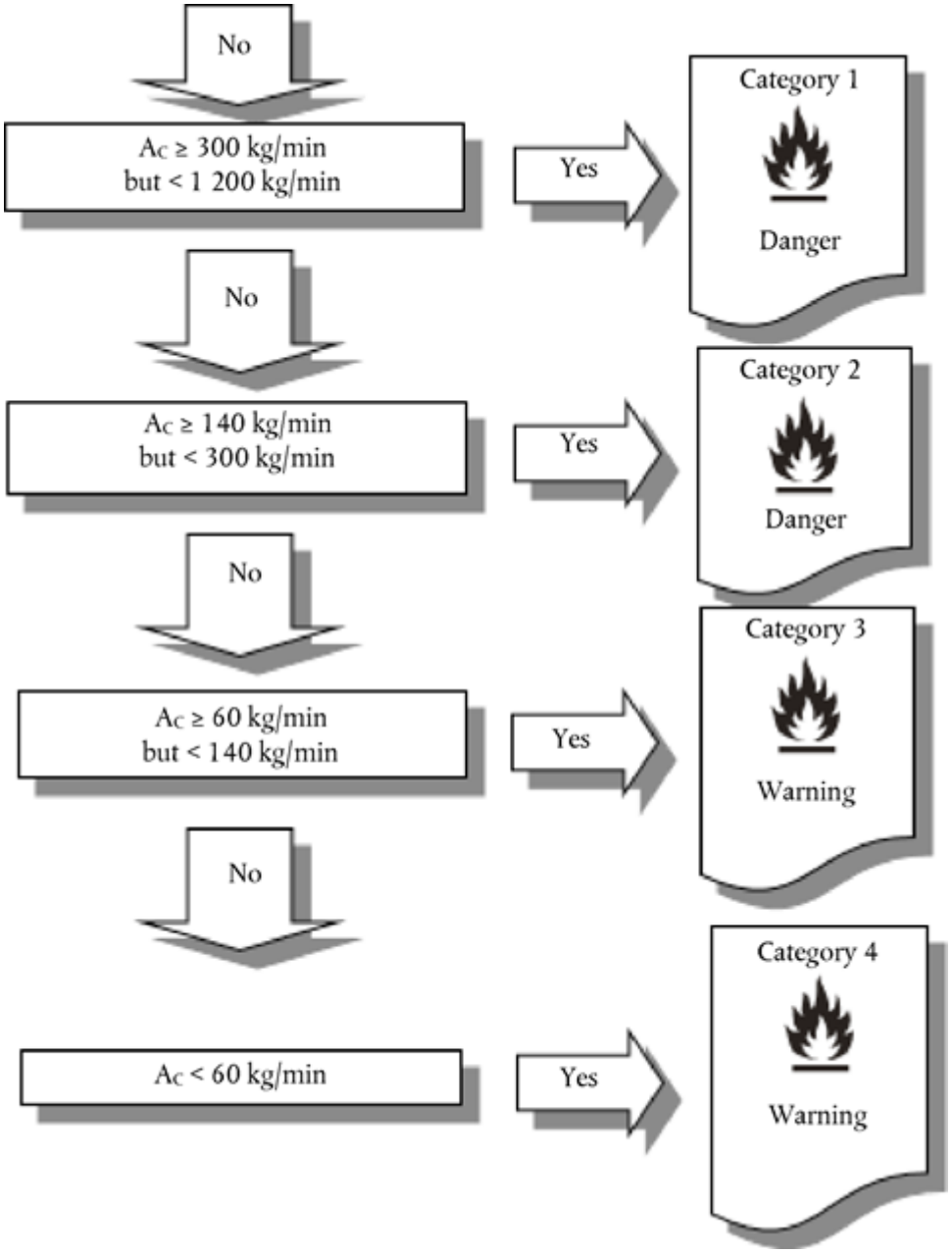
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4

GHS Pictogram				
Signal word	Danger	Danger	Warning	Warning
Hazard statement	H206 Fire, blast or projection hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced	H207 Fire or projection hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced	H207 Fire or projection hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced	H208: Fire hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced
Precautionary statement Prevention	P210 P212 P230 P233 P280	P210 P212 P230 P233 P280	P210 P212 P230 P233 P280	P210 P212 P230 P233 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P380+ P375	P370 + P380+ P375	P370 + P380+ P375	P371 + P380 + P375
Precautionary Statement Storage	P401	P401	P401	P401
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501	P501

2.17.4. *Additional classification considerations*

Figure 2.17.1. **Desensitised explosives**





2.17.4.1. The classification procedure for desensitised explosives does not apply if:

(a) The substances or mixtures contain no explosives according to the criteria in Section 2.1; or

(b) The exothermic decomposition energy is less than 300 J/g.

2.17.4.2. The exothermic decomposition energy shall be determined using the explosive already desensitised (i.e.: the homogenous solid or liquids mixture formed by the explosive and the substance(s) used to suppress its explosive properties). The exothermic decomposition energy may be estimated using a suitable calorimetric technique (see Section 20, sub-section 20.3.3.3 in Part II of the *UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria*).**]**

3. PART 3: HEALTH HAZARDS

3.1. Acute toxicity

3.1.1. Definitions

[F146 3.1.1.1. Acute toxicity means serious adverse health effects (i.e., lethality) occurring after a single or short-term oral, dermal or inhalation exposure to a substance or mixture.]

3.1.1.2. The hazard class Acute Toxicity is differentiated into:

— Acute oral toxicity;

— Acute dermal toxicity;

— Acute inhalation toxicity.

3.1.2. Criteria for classification of substances as acutely toxic

[F58[F146 3.1.2.1. Substances can be allocated to one of four hazard categories based on acute toxicity by the oral, dermal or inhalation route according to the numeric cut-off criteria as shown in the table below. Acute toxicity values are expressed as (approximate) LD_{50} (oral, dermal) or LC_{50} (inhalation) values or as acute toxicity estimates (ATE). While some *in vivo* methods determine LD_{50}/LC_{50} values directly, other newer *in vivo* methods (e.g. using fewer animals) consider other indicators of acute toxicity, such as significant clinical signs of toxicity, which are used as a reference to assign the hazard category. Explanatory notes are shown following Table 3.1.1.]

[F146TABLE 3.1.1

Acute toxicity estimate (ATE) values and criteria for acute toxicity hazard categories.]

Exposure route		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Oral (mg/kg bodyweight)		ATE ≤ 5	5 < ATE ≤ 50	50 < ATE ≤ 300	300 < ATE ≤ 2 000
See:	Note (a) Note (b)				
Dermal (mg/kg bodyweight)		ATE ≤ 50	50 < ATE ≤ 200	200 < ATE ≤ 1 000	1 000 < ATE ≤ 2 000
See:	Note (a) Note (b)				
Gases (ppmV[a])		ATE ≤ 100	100 < ATE ≤ 500	500 < ATE ≤ 2 500	2 500 < ATE ≤ 20 000
see:	Note (a) Note (b) Note (c)				
Vapours (mg/l)		ATE ≤ 0,5	0,5 < ATE ≤ 2,0	2,0 < ATE ≤ 10,0	10,0 < ATE ≤ 20,0
see:	Note (a) Note (b) Note (c) Note (d)				
Dusts and mists (mg/l)		ATE ≤ 0,05	0,05 < ATE ≤ 0,5	0,5 < ATE ≤ 1,0	1,0 < ATE ≤ 5,0
see:	Note (a) Note (b)				

a Gas concentrations are expressed in parts per million per volume (ppmV).

	Note (c)				

a Gas concentrations are expressed in parts per million per volume (ppmV).

Notes to Table 3.1.1:

(a) The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for the classification of a substance is derived using the LD_{50}/LC_{50} where available.

(b) The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for the classification of a substance in a mixture is derived using:

— the LD_{50}/LC_{50} where available,

— the appropriate conversion value from Table 3.1.2 that relates to the results of a range test, or

— the appropriate conversion value from Table 3.1.2 that relates to a classification category.

(c) **[**[F35]The ranges of the acute toxicity estimates (ATE) for inhalation toxicity used in the Table are based on 4-hour testing exposures. Conversion of existing inhalation toxicity data which have been generated using a 1-hour exposure can be carried out by dividing by a factor of 2 for gases and vapours and 4 for dusts and mists.**]**

(d) For some substances the test atmosphere will not just be a vapour but will consist of a mixture of liquid and vapour phases. For other substances the test atmosphere may consist of a vapour which is near the gaseous phase. In these latter cases, classification shall be based on ppmV as follows: Category 1 (100 ppmV), Category 2 (500 ppmV), Category 3 (2 500 ppmV), Category 4 (20 000 ppmV).

The terms ‘dust’, ‘mist’ and ‘vapour’ are defined as follows:

— dust: solid particles of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air),

— mist: liquid droplets of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air),

— vapour: the gaseous form of a substance or mixture released from its liquid or solid state.

Dust is generally formed by mechanical processes. Mist is generally formed by condensation of supersaturated vapours or by physical shearing of liquids. Dusts and mists generally have sizes ranging from less than 1 to about 100 μm.**]**

3.1.2.2. Specific considerations for classification of substances as acutely toxic

3.1.2.2.1. The preferred test species for evaluation of acute toxicity by the oral and inhalation routes is the rat, while the rat or rabbit are preferred for evaluation of acute dermal toxicity. When experimental data for acute toxicity are available in several animal species, scientific judgement shall be used in selecting the most appropriate LD_{50} value from among valid, well-performed tests.

3.1.2.3. Specific considerations for classification of substances as acutely toxic by the inhalation route

3.1.2.3.1. Units for inhalation toxicity are a function of the form of the inhaled material. Values for dusts and mists are expressed in mg/l. Values for gases are expressed in ppmV. Acknowledging the difficulties in testing vapours, some of which consist of mixtures

of liquid and vapour phases, the table provides values in units of mg/l. However, for those vapours which are near the gaseous phase, classification shall be based on ppmV.

3.1.2.3.2. **[**F47Of particular importance in classifying for inhalation toxicity is the use of well articulated values in the highest hazard categories for dusts and mists.**]** Inhaled particles between 1 and 4 microns mean mass aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) will deposit in all regions of the rat respiratory tract. This particle size range corresponds to a maximum dose of about 2 mg/l. In order to achieve applicability of animal experiments to human exposure, dusts and mists would ideally be tested in this range in rats.

3.1.2.3.3. In addition to classification for inhalation toxicity, if data are available that indicates that the mechanism of toxicity was corrosivity, the substance or mixture shall also be labelled as 'corrosive to the respiratory tract' (see note 1 in 3.1.4.1). Corrosion of the respiratory tract is defined by destruction of the respiratory tract tissue after a single, limited period of exposure analogous to skin corrosion; this includes destruction of the mucosa. The corrosivity evaluation can be based on expert judgment using such evidence as: human and animal experience, existing (in vitro) data, pH values, information from similar substances or any other pertinent data.

3.1.3. Criteria for classification of mixtures as acutely toxic

3.1.3.1. The criteria for classification of substances for acute toxicity as outlined in section 3.1.2 are based on lethal dose data (tested or derived). For mixtures, it is necessary to obtain or derive information that allows the criteria to be applied to the mixture for the purpose of classification. The approach to classification for acute toxicity is tiered, and is dependent upon the amount of information available for the mixture itself and for its ingredients. The flow chart of Figure 3.1.1 outlines the process to be followed.

[F58 3.1.3.2. For acute toxicity each route of exposure shall be considered for the classification of mixtures, but only one route of exposure is needed as long as this route is followed (estimated or tested) for all components and there is no relevant evidence to suggest acute toxicity by multiple routes. When there is relevant evidence of toxicity by multiple routes of exposure, classification is to be conducted for all appropriate routes of exposure. All available information shall be considered. The pictogram and signal word used shall reflect the most severe hazard category and all relevant hazard statements shall be used.**]**

3.1.3.3. In order to make use of all available data for purposes of classifying the hazards of the mixtures, certain assumptions have been made and are applied where appropriate in the tiered approach:

(a) the 'relevant ingredients' of a mixture are those which are present in concentrations of 1 % (w/w for solids, liquids, dusts, mists and vapours and v/v for gases) or greater, unless there is a reason to suspect that an ingredient present at a concentration of less than 1 % is still relevant for classifying the mixture for acute toxicity (see Table 1.1).

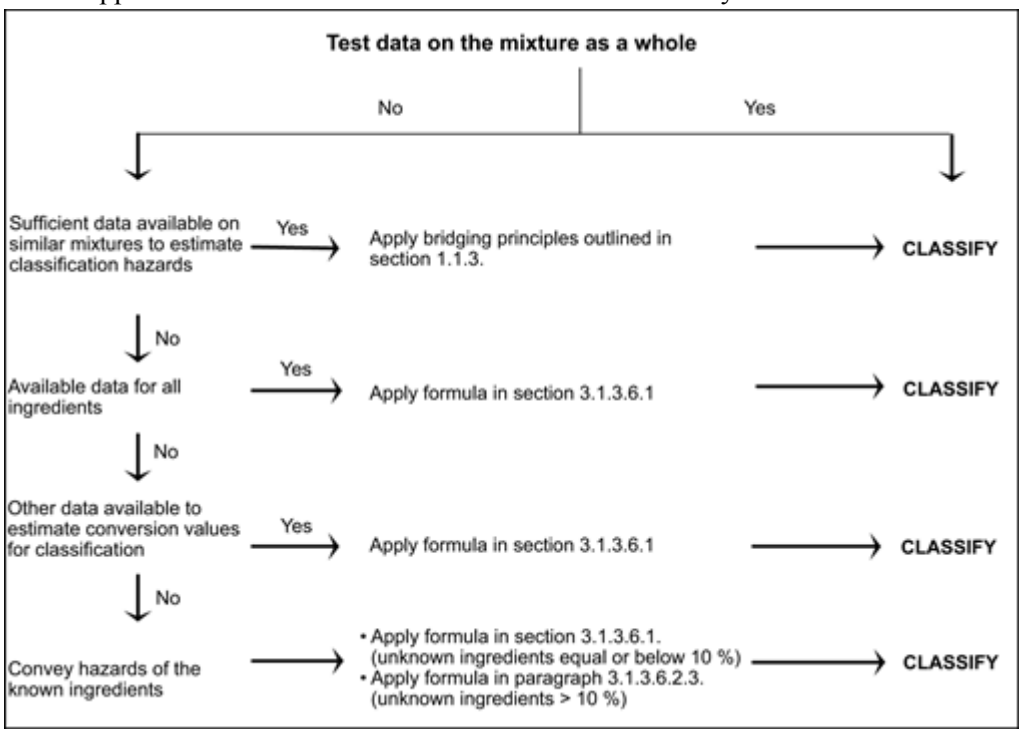
(b) where a classified mixture is used as an ingredient of another mixture, the actual or derived acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for that mixture may be used, when calculating the classification of the new mixture using the formulas in section 3.1.3.6.1 and paragraph 3.1.3.6.2.3.

(c) **[**F59If the converted acute toxicity point estimates for all components of a mixture are within the same category, then the mixture should be classified in that category.

(d) When only range data (or acute toxicity hazard category information) are available for components in a mixture, they may be converted to point estimates in accordance with Table 3.1.2 when calculating the classification of the new mixture using the formulas in sections 3.1.3.6.1 and 3.1.3.6.2.3.**]**

Figure 3.1.1

Tiered approach to classification of mixtures for acute toxicity



3.1.3.4. Classification of mixtures where acute toxicity data are available for the complete mixture

3.1.3.4.1. Where the mixture itself has been tested to determine its acute toxicity, it shall be classified according to the same criteria as those used for substances, presented in Table 3.1.1. If test data for the mixture are not available, the procedures presented under sections 3.1.3.5 and 3.1.3.6 shall be followed.

3.1.3.5. Classification of mixtures where acute toxicity data are available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.1.3.5.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its acute toxicity, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging rules set out in section 1.1.3.

[[F58]3.1.3.5.2. If a tested mixture is diluted with a diluent that has an equivalent or lower toxicity classification than the least toxic original components, and which is not expected to affect the toxicity of other components, then the new diluted mixture may be classified as equivalent to the original tested mixture. Alternatively, the formula explained in section 3.1.3.6.1 can be applied.**]**

3.1.3.6. Classification of mixtures based on ingredients of the mixture (Additivity formula)

3.1.3.6.1. *Data available for all ingredients*

In order to ensure that classification of the mixture is accurate, and that the calculation need only be performed once for all systems, sectors, and categories, the acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of ingredients shall be considered as follows:

(a) **[**[F47]include ingredients with a known acute toxicity, which fall into any of the acute hazard categories shown in Table 3.1.1;**]**

(b) ignore ingredients that are presumed not acutely toxic (e.g., water, sugar);

(c) **[**[F58]ignore components if the data available are from a limit dose test (at the upper threshold for Category 4 for the appropriate route of exposure as provided in Table 3.1.1) and do not show acute toxicity.**]**

[[F58]Components that fall within the scope of this section are considered to be components with a known acute toxicity estimate (ATE). See note (b) to Table 3.1.1 and section 3.1.3.3 for appropriate application of available data to the equation below, and section 3.1.3.6.2.3.**]**

The ATE of the mixture is determined by calculation from the ATE values for all relevant ingredients according to the following formula for Oral, Dermal or Inhalation Toxicity:

$$\frac{100}{ATE_{mix}} = \sum_{n} \frac{C_i}{ATE_i}$$

where:

C_i	=	concentration of ingredient i (% w/w or % v/v)
i	=	the individual ingredient from 1 to n
n	=	the number of ingredients
ATE_i	=	Acute Toxicity Estimate of ingredient i.

3.1.3.6.2. *Classification of mixtures when data are not available for all components*

3.1.3.6.2.1. Where an ATE is not available for an individual ingredient of the mixture, but available information, such as that listed below, can provide a derived conversion value such as those laid out in Table 3.1.2, the formula in section 3.1.3.6.1 shall be applied.

This includes evaluation of:

(a) extrapolation between oral, dermal and inhalation acute toxicity estimates[(35)]. Such an evaluation could require appropriate pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic data;

(b) evidence from human exposure that indicates toxic effects but does not provide lethal dose data;

(c) evidence from any other toxicity tests/assays available on the substance that indicates toxic acute effects but does not necessarily provide lethal dose data; or

(d) data from closely analogous substances using structure/activity relationships.

This approach generally requires substantial supplemental technical information, and a highly trained and experienced expert (expert judgement, see section 1.1.1), to reliably estimate acute toxicity. If such information is not available, proceed to paragraph 3.1.3.6.2.3.

[[F35]3.1.3.6.2.2. In the event that a component without any useable information for classification is used in a mixture at a concentration ≥ 1 %, it is concluded that the mixture cannot be attributed a definitive acute toxicity estimate. In this situation the mixture shall be classified based on the known components only, with the additional statement on

the label and in the SDS that 'x per cent of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute toxicity', taking into account the provisions set out in section 3.1.4.2.

3.1.3.6.2.3 If the total concentration of the relevant ingredient(s) with unknown acute toxicity is ≤ 10 % then the formula presented in section 3.1.3.6.1 shall be used. If the total concentration of the relevant ingredient(s) with unknown toxicity is > 10 %, the formula presented in section 3.1.3.6.1 shall be corrected to adjust for the percentage of the unknown ingredient(s) as follows:

$$\frac{100-(\sum \text{Cunknown if}>10\%)}{\text{ATE}_{\text{mix}}} = \sum_n \frac{C_i}{\text{ATE}_i}$$

]

TABLE 3.1.2

[[F58]Conversion from experimentally obtained acute toxicity range values (or acute toxicity hazard categories) to acute toxicity point estimates for use in the formulas for the classification of mixtures**]**

Exposure routes	**Classification Category or experimentally obtained acute toxicity range estimate**	**Converted acute toxicity point estimate(see Note 1)**
Oral (mg/kg bodyweight)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 5 5 < Category 2 ≤ 50 50 < Category 3 ≤ 300 300 < Category 4 ≤ 2 000	0,5 5 100 500
Dermal (mg/kg bodyweight)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 50 50 < Category 2 ≤ 200 200 < Category 3 ≤ 1 000 1 000 < Category 4 ≤ 2 000	5 50 300 1 100
Gases (ppmV)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 100 100 < Category 2 ≤ 500 500 < Category 3 ≤ 2 500 2 500 < Category 4 ≤ 20 000	10 100 700 4 500
Vapours (mg/l)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 0,5 0,5 < Category 2 ≤ 2,0 2,0 < Category 3 ≤ 10,0 10,0 < Category 4 ≤ 20,0	0,05 0,5 3 11
Dust/mist (mg/l)	0< Category 1 ≤ 0,05 0,05 < Category 2 ≤ 0,5 0,5 < Category 3 ≤ 1,0 1,0 < Category 4 ≤ 5,0	0,005 0,05 0,5 1,5

Note 1

These values are designed to be used in the calculation of the ATE for classification of a mixture based on its components and do not represent test results.

3.1.4. Hazard Communication

3.1.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 3.1.3. **[**[F59]Without prejudice to Article 27, combined hazard statements may be used in accordance with Annex III.**]**

[[F35]*TABLE 3.1.3*

Acute toxicity label elements

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
GHS Pictograms				
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement: — Oral	H300: Fatal if swallowed	H300: Fatal if swallowed	H301: Toxic if swallowed	H302: Harmful if swallowed
— Dermal	H310:Fatal in contact with skin	H310:Fatal in contact with skin	H311: Toxic in contact with skin	H312: Harmful in contact with skin
— Inhalation (see Note 1)	H330:Fatal if inhaled	H330: Fatal if inhaled	H331: Toxic if inhaled	H332: Harmful if inhaled
Precautionary Statement Prevention (oral)	P264 P270	P264 P270	P264 P270	P264 P270
Precautionary Statement Response (oral)	P301 + P310 P321 P330	P301 + P310 P321 P330	P301 + P310 P321 P330	P301 + P312 P330
Precautionary Statement Storage (oral)	P405	P405	P405	
Precautionary Statement Disposal (oral)	P501	P501	P501	P501
Precautionary Statement Prevention (dermal)	P262 P264 P270 P280	P262 P264 P270 P280	P280	P280
Precautionary Statement Response (dermal)	P302 + P352 P310 P321 P361 + P364	P302 + P352 P310 P321 P361 + P364	P302 + P352 P312 P321 P361 + P364	P302 + P352 P312 P321 P362 + P364

Precautionary Statement Storage (dermal)	P405	P405	P405	
Precautionary Statement Disposal (dermal)	P501	P501	P501	P501
Precautionary Statement Prevention (inhalation)	P260 P271 P284	P260 P271 P284	P261 P271	P261 P271
Precautionary Statement Response (inhalation)	P304 + P340 P310 P320	P304 + P340 P310 P320	P304 + P340 P311 P321	P304 + P340 P312
Precautionary Statement Storage (inhalation)	P403 + P233 P405	P403 + P233 P405	P403 + P233 P405	
Precautionary Statement Disposal (inhalation)	P501	P501	P501	**]**

Note 1

In addition to classification for inhalation toxicity, if data are available that indicates that the mechanism of toxicity is corrosivity, the substance or mixture shall also be labelled as EUH071: 'corrosive to the respiratory tract' — see advice at 3.1.2.3.3. In addition to an appropriate acute toxicity pictogram, a corrosivity pictogram (used for skin and eye corrosivity) may be added together with the statement 'corrosive to the respiratory tract'.

Note 2

In the event that an ingredient without any useable information at all is used in a mixture at a concentration of 1 % or greater, the mixture shall be labelled with the additional statement that 'x percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity' — see advice at 3.1.3.6.2.2.

[[F147]3.1.4.2. The acute toxicity hazard statements differentiate the hazard based on the route of exposure. Communication of acute toxicity classification should also reflect this differentiation. If a substance or mixture is classified for more than one route of exposure then all relevant classifications should be communicated on the safety data sheet as specified in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and the relevant hazard communication elements included on the label as prescribed in section 3.1.3.2. If the statement 'x % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity' is communicated, as prescribed in section 3.1.3.6.2.2, then, in the information provided in the safety data sheet, it can also be differentiated based on the route of exposure. For example, 'x % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity' and 'x % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity'.**]**

[F47 3.2. Skin corrosion/irritation

3.2.1. ***Definitions and general considerations***

[F146 3.2.1.1. Skin corrosion means the production of irreversible damage to the skin; namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis occurring after exposure to a substance or mixture.

Skin irritation means the production of reversible damage to the skin occurring after exposure to a substance or mixture.]

3.2.1.2. In a tiered approach, emphasis shall be placed upon existing human data, followed by existing animal data, followed by *in vitro* data and then other sources of information. Classification results directly when the data satisfy the criteria. In some cases, classification of a substance or a mixture is made on the basis of the weight of evidence within a tier. In a total weight of evidence approach all available information bearing on the determination of skin corrosion/irritation is considered together, including the results of appropriate validated *in vitro* tests, relevant animal data, and human data such as epidemiological and clinical studies and well-documented case reports and observations (see Annex I, Part 1, Sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5).

3.2.2. ***Classification criteria for substances***

Substances shall be allocated to one of the following two categories within this hazard class:

(a) Category 1 (skin corrosion)

This category is further subdivided in three sub-categories (1A, 1B, 1C). Corrosive substances shall be classified in Category 1 where data is not sufficient for sub-categorisation. When data are sufficient, substances shall be classified in one of the three sub-categories 1A, 1B, or 1C (see Table 3.2.1.)

(b) Category 2 (skin irritation) (see Table 3.2.2).

3.2.2.1. *Classification based on standard animal test data*

3.2.2.1.1. *Skin corrosion*

3.2.2.1.1.1. A substance is corrosive to skin when it produces destruction of skin tissue, namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis in at least one tested animal after exposure for up to 4 hours.

3.2.2.1.1.2. Corrosive substances shall be classified in Category 1 where data is not sufficient for sub-categorisation.

3.2.2.1.1.3. When data are sufficient substances shall be classified in one of the three sub-categories 1A, 1B, or 1C in accordance with the criteria in Table 3.2.1.

3.2.2.1.1.4. Three sub-categories are provided within the corrosion category: sub-category 1A — where corrosive responses are noted following up to 3 minutes exposure and up to 1 hour observation; sub-category 1B — where corrosive responses are described following exposure greater than 3 minutes and up to 1 hour and observations up to 14 days; and sub-category 1C — where corrosive responses occur after exposures greater than 1 hour and up to 4 hours and observations up to 14 days.

Table 3.2.1

Skin corrosion category and sub-categories

Category	Criteria
Category 1[a]	Destruction of skin tissue, namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis, in at least one tested animal after exposure ≤ 4 h
Sub-Category 1A	Corrosive responses in at least one animal following exposure ≤ 3 min during an observation period ≤ 1 h
Sub-Category 1B	Corrosive responses in at least one animal following exposure > 3 min and ≤ 1 h and observations ≤ 14 days
Sub-Category 1C	Corrosive responses in at least one animal after exposures > 1 h and ≤ 4 h and observations ≤ 14 days

a See the conditions for the use of Category 1 in paragraph (a) of Section 3.2.2.

3.2.2.1.1.5. The use of human data is discussed in Sections 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.2.2 and also in Sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5.

3.2.2.1.2. *Skin irritation*

3.2.2.1.2.1. A substance is irritant to skin when it produces reversible damage to the skin following its application for up to 4 hours. The major criterion for the irritation category is that at least 2 of 3 tested animals have a mean score of ≥ 2,3 and ≤ 4,0.

3.2.2.1.2.2. A single irritation category (Category 2) is presented in Table 3.2.2, using the results of animal testing.

3.2.2.1.2.3. Reversibility of skin lesions is also considered in evaluating irritant responses. When inflammation persists to the end of the observation period in 2 or more test animals, taking into consideration alopecia (limited area), hyperkeratosis, hyperplasia and scaling, then a material shall be considered to be an irritant.

3.2.2.1.2.4. Animal irritant responses within a test can be variable, as they are with corrosion. A separate irritant criterion accommodates cases where there is a significant irritant response but less than the mean score criterion for a positive test. For example, a test material might be designated as an irritant if at least 1 of 3 tested animals shows a very elevated mean score throughout the study, including lesions persisting at the end of an observation period of normally 14 days. Other responses could also fulfil this criterion. However, it should be ascertained that the responses are the result of chemical exposure.

Table 3.2.2

Skin irritation category[a]

Category	Criteria

a Grading criteria are understood as described in Regulation (EC) No 440/2008.

Table 3.2.2

Skin irritation category[a]		
Irritation (Category 2)	(1)	Mean score of ≥ 2,3 and ≤ 4,0 for erythema/eschar or for oedema in at least 2 of 3 tested animals from gradings at 24, 48 and 72 hours after patch removal or, if reactions are delayed, from grades on 3 consecutive days after the onset of skin reactions; or
	(2)	Inflammation that persists to the end of the observation period normally 14 days in at least 2 animals, particularly taking into account alopecia (limited area), hyperkeratosis, hyperplasia, and scaling reactions; or
	(3)	In some cases where there is pronounced variability of response among animals, with very definite positive effects related to chemical exposure in a single animal but less than the criteria above .

a Grading criteria are understood as described in Regulation (EC) No 440/2008.

3.2.2.1.2.5. The use of human data is discussed in Sections 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.2.2 and also in Sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5.

3.2.2.2. *Classification in a tiered approach*

3.2.2.2.1. A tiered approach to the evaluation of initial information shall be considered, where applicable, recognising that not all elements may be relevant.

3.2.2.2.2. Existing human and animal data including information from single or repeated exposure shall be the first line of evaluation, as they give information directly relevant to effects on the skin.

3.2.2.2.3. Acute dermal toxicity data may be used for classification. If a substance is highly toxic by the dermal route, a skin corrosion/irritation study is not practicable since the amount of test substance to be applied considerably exceeds the toxic dose and, consequently, results in the death of the animals. When observations are made of skin corrosion/irritation in acute toxicity studies and are observed up through the limit dose, these data may be used for classification, provided that the dilutions used and species tested are equivalent. Solid substances (powders) may become corrosive or irritant when moistened or in contact with moist skin or mucous membranes.

3.2.2.2.4. In vitro alternatives that have been validated and accepted shall be used to make classification decisions.

3.2.2.2.5. Likewise, pH extremes like ≤ 2 and ≥ 11,5 may indicate the potential to cause skin effects, especially when associated with significant acid/alkaline reserve (buffering capacity). Generally, such substances are expected to produce significant effects on the

skin. In the absence of any other information, a substance is considered as corrosive to skin (Skin Corrosion Category 1) if it has a pH ≤ 2 or a pH ≥ 11,5. However, if consideration of acid/alkaline reserve suggests the substance may not be corrosive despite the low or high pH value, this needs to be confirmed by other data, preferably by data from an appropriate validated in vitro test.

3.2.2.2.6. In some cases, sufficient information may be available from structurally related substances to make classification decisions.

3.2.2.2.7. The tiered approach provides guidance on how to organize existing information on a substance and to make a weight of evidence decision about hazard assessment and hazard classification.

Although information might be gained from the evaluation of single parameters within a tier (see Section 3.2.2.2.1.), consideration shall be given to the totality of existing information and making an overall weight of evidence determination. This is especially true when there is conflict in information available on some parameters.

3.2.3. ***Classification criteria for mixtures***

3.2.3.1. *Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture*

3.2.3.1.1. The mixture shall be classified using the criteria for substances, taking into account the tiered approach to evaluate data for this hazard class.

3.2.3.1.2. When considering testing of the mixture, classifiers are encouraged to use a tiered weight of evidence approach as included in the criteria for classification of substances for skin corrosion and irritation (Sections 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.2.2), to help ensure an accurate classification as well as to avoid unnecessary animal testing. In the absence of any other information, a mixture is considered corrosive to skin (Skin Corrosion Category 1) if it has a pH ≤ 2 or a pH ≥ 11,5. However, if consideration of acid/alkaline reserve suggests the mixture may not be corrosive despite the low or high pH value, this needs to be confirmed by other data, preferably by data from an appropriate validated in vitro test.

3.2.3.2. *Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles*

3.2.3.2.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its skin corrosion/irritation potential, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging rules set out in Section 1.1.3.

3.2.3.3. *Classification of mixtures when data are available for all ingredients or only for some ingredients of the mixture*

3.2.3.3.1. In order to make use of all available data for purposes of classifying the skin corrosion/irritation hazards of mixtures, the following assumption has been made and is applied where appropriate in the tiered approach:

The ‘relevant ingredients’ of a mixture are those which are present in concentrations ≥ 1 % (w/w for solids, liquids, dusts, mists and vapours and v/v for gases), unless there is a presumption (e.g., in the case of skin corrosive ingredients) that an ingredient present at a concentration < 1 % can still be relevant for classifying the mixture for skin corrosion/irritation.

3.2.3.3.2. In general, the approach to classification of mixtures as corrosive or irritant to skin when data are available on the ingredients, but not on the mixture as a whole, is based

on the theory of additivity, such that each skin corrosive or skin irritant ingredient contributes to the overall skin corrosive or skin irritant properties of the mixture in proportion to its potency and concentration. A weighting factor of 10 is used for skin corrosive ingredients when they are present at a concentration below the generic concentration limit for classification with Category 1, but are at a concentration that will contribute to the classification of the mixture as skin irritant. The mixture is classified as corrosive or irritant to skin when the sum of the concentrations of such ingredients exceeds a concentration limit.

3.2.3.3.3. Table 3.2.3 provides the generic concentration limits to be used to determine if the mixture is considered to be corrosive or irritant to the skin.

3.2.3.3.4. Particular care must be taken when classifying certain types of mixtures containing substances such as acids and bases, inorganic salts, aldehydes, phenols, and surfactants. The approach explained in Sections 3.2.3.3.1 and 3.2.3.3.2 may not be applicable given that many such substances are corrosive or irritant to the skin at concentrations < 1 %.

3.2.3.3.4.1. For mixtures containing strong acids or bases the pH shall be used as a classification criterion (see Section 3.2.3.1.2) since pH is a better indicator of skin corrosion than the concentration limits in Table 3.2.3.

3.2.3.3.4.2. A mixture containing ingredients that are corrosive or irritant to the skin and that cannot be classified on the basis of the additivity approach (Table 3.2.3), due to chemical characteristics that make this approach unworkable, shall be classified as Skin Corrosion Category 1 if it contains ≥ 1 % of an ingredient classified as Skin Corrosion or as Skin Irritation (Category 2) when it contains ≥ 3 % of an skin irritant ingredient. Classification of mixtures with ingredients for which the approach in Table 3.2.3 does not apply is summarised in Table 3.2.4.

3.2.3.3.5. On occasion, reliable data may show that the skin corrosion/irritation hazard of an ingredient will not be evident when present at a level at or above the generic concentration limits mentioned in Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 in Section 3.2.3.3.6. In these cases the mixture shall be classified according to that data (see also Articles 10 and 11). On other occasions, when it is expected that the skin corrosion/irritation hazard of an ingredient is not evident when present at a level at or above the generic concentration limits mentioned in Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4, testing of the mixture shall be considered. In those cases the tiered weight of evidence approach shall be applied, as described in Section 3.2.2.2.

3.2.3.3.6. If there are data showing that (an) ingredient(s) is/are corrosive or irritant to skin at a concentration of < 1 % (skin corrosive) or < 3 % (skin irritant), the mixture shall be classified accordingly.

TABLE 3.2.3

Generic concentration limits of ingredients classified as skin corrosion (Category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C)/skin irritation (Category 2) that trigger classification of the mixture as skin corrosion/skin irritation where the additivity approach applies

Sum of ingredients classified as:	**Concentration triggering classification of a mixture as:**	
	Skin corrosion	**Skin irritation**
	Category 1 (see note below)	**Category 2**

Skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1	≥ 5 %	≥ 1 % but < 5 %
Skin irritation Category 2		≥ 10 %
(10 × Skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1) + Skin irritation Category 2		≥ 10 %

Note:

The sum of all ingredients of a mixture classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, or 1C respectively, shall each be ≥ 5 % in order to classify the mixture as either Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B or 1C. If the sum of the ingredients classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A is < 5 % but the sum of ingredients classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A + 1B is ≥ 5 %, the mixture shall be classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1B. Similarly, if the sum of ingredients classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A + 1B ingredients is < 5 % but the sum of ingredients classified as Sub-Category 1A + 1B + 1C is ≥ 5 % the mixture shall be classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1C. Where at least one relevant ingredient in a mixture is classified as Category 1 without sub-categorisation, the mixture shall be classified as Category 1 without sub-categorisation if the sum of all ingredients corrosive to skin is ≥ 5 %.

TABLE 3.2.4

Generic concentration limits of ingredients that trigger classification of the mixture as skin corrosion/skin irritation, where the additivity approach does not apply

Ingredient:	Concentration:	Mixture classified as:
Acid with pH ≤ 2	≥ 1 %	Skin corrosion Category 1
Base with pH ≥ 11,5	≥ 1 %	Skin corrosion Category 1
Other skin corrosive (Sub-Categories 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1) ingredients	≥ 1 %	Skin corrosion Category 1
Other skin irritant (Category 2) ingredients, including acids and bases	≥ 3 %	Skin irritation Category 2

3.2.4. ***Hazard Communication***

3.2.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 3.2.5.

TABLE 3.2.5

Label elements for skin corrosion/irritation

Classification	Sub-Categories 1A/1B/1C and Category 1	Category 2

GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage	H315: Causes skin irritation
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P260 P264 P280	P264 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P301 + P330 + P331 P303 + P361 + P353 P363 P304 + P340 P310 P321 P305 + P351 + P338	P302 + P352 P321 P332 + P313 P362 + P364
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	]

[F47 3.3. Serious eye damage/eye irritation

3.3.1. ***Definitions and general considerations***

[F146 3.3.1.1. Serious eye damage means the production of tissue damage in the eye, or serious physical decay of vision, which is not fully reversible, occurring after exposure of the eye to a substance or mixture.

Eye irritation means the production of changes in the eye, which are fully reversible, occurring after the exposure of the eye to a substance or mixture.]

3.3.1.2. In a tiered approach, emphasis shall be placed upon existing human data, followed by existing animal data, followed by in vitro data, and then other sources of information. Classification results directly when the data satisfy the criteria. In other cases, classification of a substance or a mixture is made on the basis of the weight of evidence within a tier. In a total weight of evidence approach all available information bearing on the determination of serious eye damage/eye irritation is considered together, including the results of appropriate validated in vitro tests, relevant animal data, and human data such as epidemiological and clinical studies and well-documented case reports and observations (see Annex I, Part 1, Section 1.1.1.3).

3.3.2. ***Classification criteria for substances***

Substances are allocated to one of the categories within this hazard class, Category 1 (serious eye damage) or Category 2 (eye irritation), as follows:

(a) Category 1 (serious eye damage):

substances that have the potential to seriously damage the eyes (see Table 3.3.1).

(b) Category 2 (eye irritation):

substances that have the potential to induce reversible eye irritation (see Table 3.3.2).

3.3.2.1. *Classification based on standard animal test data*

3.3.2.1.1. *Serious eye damage (Category 1)*

3.3.2.1.1.1. A single hazard category (Category 1) is adopted for substances that have the potential to seriously damage the eyes. This hazard category includes as criteria the observations listed in Table 3.3.1. These observations include animals with grade 4 cornea lesions and other severe reactions (e.g. destruction of cornea) observed at any time during the test, as well as persistent corneal opacity, discoloration of the cornea by a dye substance, adhesion, pannus, and interference with the function of the iris or other effects that impair sight. In this context, persistent lesions are considered those which are not fully reversible within an observation period of normally 21 days. Hazard classification as Category 1 also contains substances fulfilling the criteria of corneal opacity ≥ 3 or iritis > 1,5 observed in at least 2 of 3 tested animals, because severe lesions like these usually do not reverse within a 21-day observation period.

3.3.2.1.1.2. The use of human data is discussed in Section 3.3.2.2 and also in Sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5.

TABLE 3.3.1

Serious eye damage[0]

Category	Criteria
Category 1	A substance that produces: (a) in at least one animal effects on the cornea, iris or conjunctiva that are not expected to reverse or have not fully reversed within an observation period of normally 21 days; and/or (b) in at least 2 of 3 tested animals, a positive response of: (i) corneal opacity ≥ 3; and/or (ii) iritis > 1,5; calculated as the mean scores following grading at 24, 48 and 72 hours after instillation of the test material.

a Grading criteria are understood as described in Regulation (EC) No 440/2008.

3.3.2.1.2. *Eye irritation (Category 2)*

3.3.2.1.2.1. Substances that have the potential to induce reversible eye irritation shall be classified in Category 2 (eye irritation).

3.3.2.1.2.2. For those substances where there is pronounced variability among animal responses, this information shall be taken into account in determining the classification.

3.3.2.1.2.3. The use of human data is addressed in Sections 3.3.2.2, and also in Sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5.

TABLE 3.3.2

Eye irritation[0]

Category	Criteria
Category 2	Substances that produce in at least 2 of 3 tested animals a positive response of: (a) corneal opacity ≥ 1; and/or (b) iritis ≥ 1; and/or (c) conjunctival redness ≥ 2; and/or (d) conjunctival oedema (chemosis) ≥ 2 calculated as the mean scores following grading at 24, 48 and 72 hours after instillation of the test material, and which fully reverses within an observation period of normally 21 days.

a Grading criteria are understood as described in Regulation (EC) No 440/2008.

3.3.2.2. *Classification in a tiered approach*

3.3.2.2.1. A tiered approach to the evaluation of initial information shall be considered where applicable, recognizing that not all elements may be relevant.

3.3.2.2.2. Existing human and animal data shall be the first line of evaluation as they give information directly relevant to effects on the eye. Possible skin corrosion has to be evaluated prior to consideration of any testing for serious eye damage/eye irritation in order to avoid testing for local effects on eyes with skin corrosive substances. Skin corrosive substances shall be considered as leading to serious eye damage (Category 1) as well, while skin irritant substances may be considered as leading to eye irritation (Category 2).

3.3.2.2.3. In vitro alternatives that have been validated and accepted shall be used to make classification decisions.

3.3.2.2.4. Likewise, pH extremes like ≤ 2 and ≥ 11,5, may indicate serious eye damage, especially when associated with significant acid/alkaline reserve (buffering capacity). Generally such substances are expected to produce significant effects on the eyes. In the absence of any other information, a substance is considered to cause serious eye damage (Category 1) if it has a pH ≤ 2 or ≥ 11,5. However, if consideration of acid/alkaline reserve suggests the substance may not cause serious eye damage despite the low or high pH value, this needs to be confirmed by other data, preferably by data from an appropriate validated in vitro test.

3.3.2.2.5. In some cases sufficient information may be available from structurally related substances to make classification decisions.

3.3.2.2.6. The tiered approach provides guidance on how to organize existing information and to make a weight-of-evidence decision about hazard assessment and hazard

classification. Animal testing with corrosive substances shall be avoided whenever possible. Although information might be gained from the evaluation of single parameters within a tier (see 3.3.2.1.1) consideration shall be given to the totality of existing information and making an overall weight of evidence determination. This is especially true when there is conflict in information available on some parameters.

3.3.3. ***Classification criteria for mixtures***

3.3.3.1. *Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture*

3.3.3.1.1. The mixture shall be classified using the criteria for substances, and taking into account the tiered approach to evaluate data for this hazard class.

3.3.3.1.2. When considering testing of the mixture classifiers are encouraged to use a tiered weight of evidence approach as included in the criteria for classification of substances for skin corrosion and serious eye damage/eye irritation to help ensure an accurate classification, as well as to avoid unnecessary animal testing. In the absence of any other information, a mixture is considered to cause serious eye damage (Category 1) if it has a pH ≤ 2 or $\geq 11{,}5$. However, if consideration of acid/alkali reserve suggests the mixture may not cause serious eye damage despite the low or high pH value, this needs to be confirmed by other data, preferably data from an appropriate validated in vitro test.

3.3.3.2. *Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles*

3.3.3.2.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its skin corrosivity or potential to cause serious eye damage/eye irritation, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging rules set out in Section 1.1.3.

3.3.3.3. *Classification of mixtures when data are available for all ingredients or only for some ingredients of the mixture*

3.3.3.3.1. In order to make use of all available data for purposes of classifying the serious eye damage/eye irritation properties of the mixtures, the following assumption has been made and is applied where appropriate in the tiered approach:

The 'relevant ingredients' of a mixture are those which are present in concentrations ≥ 1 % (w/w for solids, liquids, dusts, mists and vapours and v/v for gases), unless there is a presumption (e.g. in the case of skin corrosive ingredients) that an ingredient present at a concentration < 1 % can still be relevant for classifying the mixture for serious eye damage/eye irritation.

3.3.3.3.2. In general, the approach to classification of mixtures as seriously damaging to the eye/eye irritant when data are available on the ingredients, but not on the mixture as a whole, is based on the theory of additivity, such that each skin corrosive or serious eye damaging/eye irritant ingredient contributes to the overall serious eye damage/eye irritation properties of the mixture in proportion to its potency and concentration. A weighting factor of 10 is used for skin corrosive and serious eye damaging ingredients when they are present at a concentration below the generic concentration limit for classification with Category 1, but are at a concentration that will contribute to the classification of the mixture as eye irritant. The mixture is classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant when the sum of the concentrations of such ingredients exceeds a concentration limit.

3.3.3.3.3. Table 3.3.3 provides the generic concentration limits to be used to determine if the mixture shall be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or as eye irritant.

3.3.3.3.4. Particular care must be taken when classifying certain types of mixtures containing substances such as acids and bases, inorganic salts, aldehydes, phenols, and surfactants. The approach explained in Sections 3.3.3.3.1 and 3.3.3.3.2 might not work given that many such substances are seriously damaging to the eye/eye irritant at concentrations < 1 %.

3.3.3.3.4.1. For mixtures containing strong acids or bases the pH shall be used as classification criterion (see Section 3.3.3.1.2) since pH will be a better indicator of serious eye damage (subject to consideration of acid/alkali reserve) than the generic concentration limits in Table 3.3.3.

3.3.3.3.4.2. A mixture containing skin corrosive or serious eye damaging/eye irritating ingredients that cannot be classified based on the additivity approach (Table 3.3.3) due to chemical characteristics that make this approach unworkable, shall be classified as Serious Eye Damage (Category 1) if it contains ≥ 1 % of a skin corrosive or serious eye damaging ingredient and as Eye Irritation (Category 2) when it contains ≥ 3 % of an eye irritant ingredient. Classification of mixtures with ingredients for which the approach in Table 3.3.3 does not apply is summarised in Table 3.3.4.

3.3.3.3.5. On occasion, reliable data may show that the effects of serious eye damage/eye irritation of an ingredient will not be evident when present at a level at or above the generic concentration limits mentioned in Tables 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 in Section 3.3.3.3.6. In these cases the mixture shall be classified according to those data (see also Articles 10 and 11). On other occasions, when it is expected that the skin corrosion/irritation hazards or the effects of serious eye damage/eye irritation of an ingredient will not be evident when present at a level at or above the generic concentration limits mentioned in Tables 3.3.3 and 3.3.4, testing of the mixture shall be considered. In those cases, the tiered weight of evidence approach shall be applied.

3.3.3.3.6. If there are data showing that (an) ingredient(s) may be corrosive to the skin or seriously damaging to the eye/eye irritating at a concentration of < 1 % (corrosive to the skin or seriously damaging to the eye) or < 3 % (eye irritant), the mixture shall be classified accordingly.

TABLE 3.3.3

Generic concentration limits of ingredients classified as skin corrosion (Category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C) and/or serious eye damage (Category 1) or eye irritation (Category 2) that trigger classification of the mixture as serious eye damage/eye irritation where the additivity approach applies

Sum of ingredients classified as:	Concentration triggering classification of a mixture as:	
	Serious eye damage	Eye irritation
	Category 1	Category 2
Skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1 + Serious eye damage (Category 1)[a]	≥ 3 %	≥ 1 % but < 3 %

a If an ingredient is classified as both Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1 and Serious Eye Damage (Category 1), its concentration is considered only once in the calculation.

Eye irritation (Category 2)		≥ 10 %
10 × (Skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Skin corrosion Category 1 + Serious eye damage (Category 1)) + Eye irritation (Category 2)		≥ 10 %

a If an ingredient is classified as both Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1 and Serious Eye Damage (Category 1), its concentration is considered only once in the calculation.

TABLE 3.3.4

Generic concentration limits of ingredients that trigger classification of the mixture as serious eye damage (Category 1) or eye irritation (Category 2), where the additivity approach does not apply

Ingredient	Concentration	Mixture classified as:
Acid with pH ≤ 2	≥ 1 %	Serious eye damage (Category 1)
Base with pH ≥ 11,5	≥ 1 %	Serious eye damage (Category 1)
Other ingredient classified as skin corrosion (Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1) or serious eye damage (Category 1)	≥ 1 %	Serious eye damage (Category 1)
Other ingredient classified as eye irritation (Category 2)	≥ 3 %	Eye irritation (Category 2)

3.3.4. ***Hazard Communication***

3.3.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 3.3.5.

TABLE 3.3.5

Label elements for serious eye damage/eye irritation[0]

Classification	Category 1	Category 2
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning

a Where a chemical is classified as skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1, labelling for serious eye damage/eye irritation can be omitted as this information is already included in the hazard statement for skin corrosion Category 1 (H314).**]**

Hazard Statement	H318: Causes serious eye damage	H319: Causes serious eye irritation
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P280	P264 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P305 + P351 + P338 P310	P305 + P351 + P338 P337 + P313
Precautionary Statement Storage		
Precautionary Statement Disposal		

a Where a chemical is classified as skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1, labelling for serious eye damage/eye irritation can be omitted as this information is already included in the hazard statement for skin corrosion Category 1 (H314).**]**

3.4. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

3.4.1. Definitions and general considerations

[[F146]3.4.1.1. Respiratory sensitisation means hypersensitivity of the airways occurring after inhalation of a substance or a mixture.**]**

[[F146]3.4.1.2. Skin sensitisation means an allergic response occurring after skin contact with a substance or a mixture.**]**

3.4.1.3. For the purpose of section 3.4, sensitisation includes two phases: the first phase is induction of specialised immunological memory in an individual by exposure to an allergen. The second phase is elicitation, i.e. production of a cell-mediated or antibody-mediated allergic response by exposure of a sensitised individual to an allergen.

3.4.1.4. For respiratory sensitisation, the pattern of induction followed by elicitation phases is shared in common with skin sensitisation. For skin sensitisation, an induction phase is required in which the immune system learns to react; clinical symptoms can then arise when subsequent exposure is sufficient to elicit a visible skin reaction (elicitation phase). As a consequence, predictive tests usually follow this pattern in which there is an induction phase, the response to which is measured by a standardised elicitation phase, typically involving a patch test. The local lymph node assay is the exception, directly measuring the induction response. Evidence of skin sensitisation in humans normally is assessed by a diagnostic patch test.

3.4.1.5. Usually, for both skin and respiratory sensitisation, lower levels are necessary for elicitation than are required for induction. Provisions for alerting sensitised individuals to the presence of a particular sensitiser in a mixture can be found **[**[F58]in Annex II, section 2.8.**]**.

3.4.1.6. The hazard class Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation is differentiated into:

— Respiratory Sensitisation **[**[F59]and**]**;

— Skin Sensitisation.

[[F58]3.4.2. Classification criteria for substances

3.4.2.1. Respiratory sensitisers

3.4.2.1.1. Hazard categories

3.4.2.1.1.1. Respiratory sensitisers shall be classified in Category 1 where data are not sufficient for sub-categorisation.

3.4.2.1.1.2. Where data are sufficient a refined evaluation according to 3.4.2.1.1.3 shall allow the allocation of respiratory sensitisers into sub-category 1A, strong sensitisers, or sub-category 1B for other respiratory sensitisers.

3.4.2.1.1.3. Effects seen in either humans or animals will normally justify classification in a weight of evidence approach for respiratory sensitisers. Substances may be allocated to one of the two sub-categories 1A or 1B using a weight of evidence approach in accordance with the criteria given in Table 3.4.1 and on the basis of reliable and good quality evidence from human cases or epidemiological studies and/or observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals.

3.4.2.1.1.4. Substances shall be classified as respiratory sensitisers in accordance with the criteria in Table 3.4.1:

TABLE 3.4.1

Hazard category and sub-categories for respiratory sensitisers

Category	**Criteria**
Category 1	Substances shall be classified as respiratory sensitisers (Category 1) where data are not sufficient for sub-categorisation in accordance with the following criteria: (a) if there is evidence in humans that the substance can lead to specific respiratory hypersensitivity; and/or (b) if there are positive results from an appropriate animal test.
Sub-category 1A:	Substances showing a high frequency of occurrence in humans; or a probability of occurrence of a high sensitisation rate in humans based on animal or other tests[a]. Severity of reaction may also be considered.
Sub-category 1B:	Substances showing a low to moderate frequency of occurrence in humans; or a probability of occurrence of a low to moderate sensitisation rate in humans based on animal or other tests[a]. Severity of reaction may also be considered.

a At present, recognised and validated animal models for the testing of respiratory hypersensitivity are not available. Under certain circumstances, data from animal studies may provide valuable information in a weight of evidence assessment.

3.4.2.1.2. Human evidence

3.4.2.1.2.1. Evidence that a substance can lead to specific respiratory hypersensitivity will normally be based on human experience. In this context, hypersensitivity is normally seen as asthma, but other hypersensitivity reactions such as rhinitis/conjunctivitis

and alveolitis are also considered. The condition will have the clinical character of an allergic reaction. However, immunological mechanisms do not have to be demonstrated.

3.4.2.1.2.2. When considering the human evidence, it is necessary for a decision on classification to take into account, in addition to the evidence from the cases:

(a) the size of the population exposed;

(b) the extent of exposure.

The use of human data is discussed in sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5.

3.4.2.1.2.3. The evidence referred to above could be:

(a) clinical history and data from appropriate lung function tests related to exposure to the substance, confirmed by other supportive evidence which may include:

(i) in vivo immunological test (e.g. skin prick test);

(ii) in vitro immunological test (e.g. serological analysis);

(iii) studies that indicate other specific hypersensitivity reactions where immunological mechanisms of action have not been proven, e.g. repeated low-level irritation, pharmacologically mediated effects;

(iv) a chemical structure related to substances known to cause respiratory hypersensitivity;

(b) data from one or more positive bronchial challenge tests with the substance conducted according to accepted guidelines for the determination of a specific hypersensitivity reaction.

3.4.2.1.2.4. Clinical history shall include both medical and occupational history to determine a relationship between exposure to a specific substance and development of respiratory hypersensitivity. Relevant information includes aggravating factors both in the home and workplace, the onset and progress of the disease, family history and medical history of the patient in question. The medical history shall also include a note of other allergic or airway disorders from childhood, and smoking history.

3.4.2.1.2.5. The results of positive bronchial challenge tests are considered to provide sufficient evidence for classification on their own. It is however recognised that in practice many of the examinations listed above will already have been carried out.

3.4.2.1.3. Animal studies

[[F146]3.4.2.1.3.1. Data from appropriate animal studies[(36)] which may be indicative of the potential of a substance to cause sensitisation by inhalation in humans[(37)] may include:

(a) measurements of Immunoglobulin E (IgE) and other specific immunological parameters, for example in mice;

(b) specific pulmonary responses in guinea pigs.**]**

3.4.2.2. Skin sensitisers

3.4.2.2.1. Hazard categories

3.4.2.2.1.1. Skin sensitisers shall be classified in Category 1 where data are not sufficient for sub-categorisation.

3.4.2.2.1.2. Where data are sufficient a refined evaluation according to section 3.4.2.2.1.3 allows the allocation of skin sensitisers into sub-category 1A, strong sensitisers, or sub-category 1B for other skin sensitisers.

3.4.2.2.1.3. Effects seen in either humans or animals will normally justify classification in a weight of evidence approach for skin sensitisers as described in section 3.4.2.2.2. Substances may be allocated to one of the two sub-categories 1A or 1B using a weight of evidence approach in accordance with the criteria given in Table 3.4.2 and on the basis of reliable and good quality evidence from human cases or epidemiological studies and/or observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals according to the guidance values provided in sections 3.4.2.2.2.1 and 3.4.2.2.3.2 for sub-category 1A and in sections 3.4.2.2.2.2 and 3.4.2.2.3.3 for sub-category 1B.

3.4.2.2.1.4. Substances shall be classified as skin sensitisers in accordance with the criteria in Table 3.4.2:

TABLE 3.4.2

Hazard category and sub-categories for skin sensitisers

Category	**Criteria**
Category 1	Substances shall be classified as skin sensitisers (Category 1) where data are not sufficient for sub-categorisation in accordance with the following criteria: (a) if there is evidence in humans that the substance can lead to sensitisation by skin contact in a substantial number of persons; or (b) if there are positive results from an appropriate animal test (see specific criteria in section 3.4.2.2.4.1).
Sub-category 1A:	Substances showing a high frequency of occurrence in humans and/or a high potency in animals can be presumed to have the potential to produce significant sensitisation in humans. Severity of reaction may also be considered.
Sub-category 1B:	Substances showing a low to moderate frequency of occurrence in humans and/or a low to moderate potency in animals can be presumed to have the potential to produce sensitisation in humans. Severity of reaction may also be considered.

3.4.2.2.2. Human evidence

3.4.2.2.2.1. Human evidence for sub-category 1A can include:

(a) positive responses at ≤ 500 μg/cm^2 (HRIPT, HMT — induction threshold);

(b) diagnostic patch test data where there is a relatively high and substantial incidence of reactions in a defined population in relation to relatively low exposure;

(c) other epidemiological evidence where there is a relatively high and substantial incidence of allergic contact dermatitis in relation to relatively low exposure.

3.4.2.2.2. Human evidence for sub-category 1B can include:

(a) positive responses at > 500 μg/cm2 (HRIPT, HMT — induction threshold);

(b) diagnostic patch test data where there is a relatively low but substantial incidence of reactions in a defined population in relation to relatively high exposure;

(c) other epidemiological evidence where there is a relatively low but substantial incidence of allergic contact dermatitis in relation to relatively high exposure.

The use of human data is discussed in sections 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.1.5.

3.4.2.2.3. Animal studies

3.4.2.2.3.1. For Category 1, when an adjuvant type test method for skin sensitisation is used, a response of at least 30 % of the animals is considered as positive. For a non-adjuvant Guinea pig test method a response of at least 15 % of the animals is considered positive. For Category 1, a stimulation index of three or more is considered a positive response in the local lymph node assay. Test methods for skin sensitisation are described in the OECD Guideline 406 (the Guinea Pig Maximisation test and the Buehler guinea pig test) and Guideline 429 (Local Lymph Node Assay). Other methods may be used provided that they are well-validated and scientific justification is given. For example, the mouse ear swelling test (MEST) could be a reliable screening test to detect moderate to strong sensitisers, and could be used as a first stage in the assessment of skin sensitisation potential.

3.4.2.2.3.2. Animal test results for sub-category 1A can include data with values indicated in Table 3.4.3

TABLE 3.4.3

Animal test results for sub-category 1A

Assay	**Criteria**
Local lymph node assay	EC3 value ≤ 2 %
Guinea pig maximisation test	≥ 30 % responding at ≤ 0,1 % intradermal induction dose or ≥ 60 % responding at > 0,1 % to ≤ 1 % intradermal induction dose
Buehler assay	≥ 15 % responding at ≤ 0,2 % topical induction dose or ≥ 60 % responding at > 0,2 % to ≤ 20 % topical induction dose

3.4.2.2.3.3. Animal test results for sub-category 1B can include data with values indicated in Table 3.4.4 below:

TABLE 3.4.4

Animal test results for sub-category 1B

Assay	**Criteria**
Local lymph node assay	EC3 value > 2 %
Guinea pig maximisation test	≥ 30 % to < 60 % responding at > 0,1 % to ≤ 1 % intradermal induction dose or ≥ 30 % responding at > 1 % intradermal induction dose
Buehler assay	≥ 15 % to < 60 % responding at > 0,2 % to ≤ 20 % topical induction dose or ≥ 15 % responding at > 20 % topical induction dose

3.4.2.2.4. Specific considerations

3.4.2.2.4.1. For classification of a substance, evidence should include any or all of the following using a weight of evidence approach:

(a) positive data from patch testing, normally obtained in more than one dermatology clinic;

(b) epidemiological studies showing allergic contact dermatitis caused by the substance. Situations in which a high proportion of those exposed exhibit characteristic symptoms are to be looked at with special concern, even if the number of cases is small;

(c) positive data from appropriate animal studies;

(d) positive data from experimental studies in man (see section 1.3.2.4.7);

(e) well documented episodes of allergic contact dermatitis, normally obtained in more than one dermatology clinic;

(f) severity of reaction may also be considered.

3.4.2.2.4.2. Evidence from animal studies is usually much more reliable than evidence from human exposure. However, in cases where evidence is available from both sources, and there is conflict between the results, the quality and reliability of the evidence from both sources must be assessed in order to resolve the question of classification on a case-by-case basis. Normally, human data are not generated in controlled experiments with volunteers for the purpose of hazard classification but rather as part of risk assessment to confirm lack of effects seen in animal tests. Consequently, positive human data on skin sensitisation are usually derived from case-control or other, less defined studies. Evaluation of human data must therefore be carried out with caution as the frequency of cases reflect, in addition to the inherent properties of the substances, factors such as the exposure situation, bioavailability, individual predisposition and preventive measures taken. Negative human data should not normally be used to negate positive results from animal studies. For both animal and human data, consideration should be given to the impact of vehicle.

3.4.2.2.4.3. If none of the abovementioned conditions are met, the substance need not be classified as a skin sensitiser. However, a combination of two or more indicators of skin

sensitisation as listed below may alter the decision. This shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(a) Isolated episodes of allergic contact dermatitis;

(b) epidemiological studies of limited power, e.g. where chance, bias or confounders have not been ruled out fully with reasonable confidence;

(c) data from animal tests, performed according to existing guidelines, which do not meet the criteria for a positive result described in section 3.4.2.2.3, but which are sufficiently close to the limit to be considered significant;

(d) positive data from non-standard methods;

(e) positive results from close structural analogues.

3.4.2.2.4.4 Immunological contact urticaria

Substances meeting the criteria for classification as respiratory sensitisers may in addition cause immunological contact urticaria. Consideration should be given to classifying these substances also as skin sensitisers. Substances which cause immunological contact urticaria without meeting the criteria for respiratory sensitisers should also be considered for classification as skin sensitisers.

There is no recognised animal model available to identify substances which cause immunological contact urticaria. Therefore, classification will normally be based on human evidence which will be similar to that for skin sensitisation.**]**

3.4.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.4.3.1. Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture

3.4.3.1.1. When reliable and good quality evidence from human experience or appropriate studies in experimental animals, as described in the criteria for substances, is available for the mixture, then the mixture can be classified by weight of evidence evaluation of these data. Care shall be exercised in evaluating data on mixtures, that the dose used does not render the results inconclusive.

3.4.3.2. Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.4.3.2.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its sensitising properties, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging rules set out in section 1.1.3.

3.4.3.3. Classification of mixtures when data are available for all ingredients or only for some ingredients of the mixture

3.4.3.3.1. The mixture shall be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser when at least one ingredient has been classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in **[**[F58]Table 3.4.5 **]** for solid/liquid and gas respectively.

3.4.3.3.2. Some substances that are classified as sensitisers may elicit a response, when present in a mixture in quantities below the concentrations established in **[**[F58]Table 3.4.5**]**, in individuals who are already sensitised to the substance or mixture (see Note 1 to **[**[F58]Table 3.4.6**]**).

[[F58]Table 3.4.5

Generic concentration limits of components of a mixture classified as either respiratory sensitisers or skin sensitisers that trigger classification of the mixture

Component classified as:	**Generic concentration limits triggering classification of a mixture as:**		
	Respiratory sensitiserCategory 1		**Skin sensitiserCategory 1**
	Solid/liquid	**Gas**	**All physical states**
Respiratory sensitiser Category 1	≥ 1,0 %	≥ 0,2 %	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1A	≥ 0,1 %	≥ 0,1 %	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1B	≥ 1,0 %	≥ 0,2 %	
Skin sensitiser Category 1			≥ 1,0 %
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1A			≥ 0,1 %
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1B			≥ 1,0 %**]**

[[F59]TABLE 3.4.6

Concentration limits for elicitation of components of a mixture

Component classified as:	**Concentration limits for elicitation**		
	Respiratory sensitiserCategory 1		**Skin sensitiserCategory 1**
	Solid/liquid	**Gas**	**All physical states**
Respiratory sensitiser Category 1	≥ 0,1 % (Note 1)	≥ 0,1 % (Note 1)	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1A	≥ 0,01 % (Note 1)	≥ 0,01 % (Note 1)	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1B	≥ 0,1 % (Note 1)	≥ 0,1 % (Note 1)	
Skin sensitiser Category 1			≥ 0,1 % (Note 1)
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1A			≥ 0,01 % (Note 1)
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1B			≥ 0,1 % (Note 1)

***[**[F146]Note 1:*

This concentration limit for elicitation is used for the application of the special labelling requirements of section 2.8 of Annex II to protect already sensitised individuals. A SDS is required for the mixture containing a component at or above this concentration. For sensitising substances with a specific concentration limit, the concentration limit for elicitation shall be set at a tenth of the specific concentration limit.**]]**

3.4.4. Hazard communication

[[F58]3.4.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 3.4.7.

[F35Table 3.4.7

Respiratory or skin sensitisation label elements

Classification	**Respiratory sensitisation**	**Skin sensitisation**
	Category 1 and subcategories 1A and 1B	**Category 1 and subcategories 1A and 1B**
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P261 P284	P261 P272 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P304 + P340 P342 + P311	P302 + P352 P333 + P313 P321 P362 + P364
Precautionary Statement Storage		
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501**]]**

3.5. Germ cell mutagenicity

3.5.1. Definitions and general considerations

[[F148]3.5.1.1. Germ cell mutagenicity means heritable gene mutations, including heritable structural and numerical chromosome aberrations in germ cells occurring after exposure to a substance or mixture.**]**

[[F146]3.5.1.2. A mutation means a permanent change in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell. The term ‘mutation’ applies both to heritable genetic changes that may be manifested at the phenotypic level and to the underlying DNA modifications when known (including specific base pair changes and chromosomal translocations). The term ‘mutagenic’ and ‘mutagen’ will be used for agents giving rise to an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells and/or organisms.**]**

[[F146]3.5.1.3. The more general terms ‘genotoxic’ and ‘genotoxicity’ apply to agents or processes which alter the structure, information content, or segregation of DNA, including those which cause DNA damage by interfering with normal replication processes, or which in a non- physiological manner (temporarily) alter its replication. Genotoxicity test results are usually taken as indicators for mutagenic effects.**]**

3.5.2. Classification criteria for substances

3.5.2.1. This hazard class is primarily concerned with substances that may cause mutations in the germ cells of humans that can be transmitted to the progeny. However, the results from mutagenicity or genotoxicity tests in vitro and in mammalian somatic and germ cells in vivo are also considered in classifying substances and mixtures within this hazard class.

3.5.2.2. For the purpose of classification for germ cell mutagenicity, substances are allocated to one of two categories as shown in Table 3.5.1.

Table 3.5.1

Hazard categories for germ cell mutagens

Categories	**Criteria**
CATEGORY 1:	Substances known to induce heritable mutations or to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans. Substances known to induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans.
Category 1A:	The classification in Category 1A is based on positive evidence from human epidemiological studies. Substances to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans.
Category 1B:	The classification in Category 1B is based on: — positive result(s) from in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests in mammals; or — positive result(s) from in vivo somatic cell mutagenicity tests in mammals, in combination with some evidence that the substance has potential to cause mutations to germ cells. It is possible to derive this supporting evidence

Table 3.5.1

Hazard categories for germ cell mutagens

	from mutagenicity/genotoxicity tests in germ cells in vivo, or by demonstrating the ability of the substance or its metabolite(s) to interact with the genetic material of germ cells; or — positive results from tests showing mutagenic effects in the germ cells of humans, without demonstration of transmission to progeny; for example, an increase in the frequency of aneuploidy in sperm cells of exposed people.
CATEGORY 2:	Substances which cause concern for humans owing to the possibility that they may induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans The classification in Category 2 is based on: — positive evidence obtained from experiments in mammals and/or in some cases from in vitro experiments, obtained from: — somatic cell mutagenicity tests in vivo, in mammals; or — other in vivo somatic cell genotoxicity tests which are supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity assays. Note: Substances which are positive in in vitro mammalian mutagenicity assays, and which also show chemical structure activity relationship to known germ cell mutagens, shall be considered for classification as Category 2 mutagens.

3.5.2.3. Specific considerations for classification of substances as germ cell mutagens

3.5.2.3.1. To arrive at a classification, test results are considered from experiments determining mutagenic and/or genotoxic effects in germ and/or somatic cells of exposed animals. Mutagenic and/or genotoxic effects determined in in vitro tests shall also be considered.

3.5.2.3.2. The system is hazard based, classifying substances on the basis of their intrinsic ability to induce mutations in germ cells. The scheme is, therefore, not meant for the (quantitative) risk assessment of substances.

3.5.2.3.3. Classification for heritable effects in human germ cells is made on the basis of well conducted, sufficiently validated tests, preferably as described in Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 adopted in accordance with Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ('Test Method Regulation') such as those listed in the following paragraphs. Evaluation of the test results shall be done using expert judgement and all the available evidence shall be weighed in arriving at a classification.

3.5.2.3.4. In vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests, such as:

— rodent dominant lethal mutation test;

— mouse heritable translocation assay.

[F146 3.5.2.3.5. In vivo somatic cell mutagenicity tests, such as:

— mammalian bone marrow chromosome aberration test;

— mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test]

3.5.2.3.6. Mutagenicity/genotoxicity tests in germ cells, such as:

(a) mutagenicity tests:

— mammalian spermatogonial chromosome aberration test;

— spermatid micronucleus assay;

(b) Genotoxicity tests:

— sister chromatid exchange analysis in spermatogonia;

— unscheduled DNA synthesis test (UDS) in testicular cells.

3.5.2.3.7. Genotoxicity tests in somatic cells such as:

— liver Unscheduled synthesis test (UDS) in vivo;

— mammalian bone marrow Sister Chromatid Exchanges (SCE);

3.5.2.3.8. In vitro mutagenicity tests such as:

— in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test;

— in vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test;

— bacterial reverse mutation tests.

3.5.2.3.9. The classification of individual substances shall be based on the total weight of evidence available, using expert judgement (See 1.1.1). In those instances where a single well-conducted test is used for classification, it shall provide clear and unambiguously positive results. If new, well validated, tests arise these may also be used in the total weight of evidence to be considered. The relevance of the route of exposure used in the study of the substance compared to the route of human exposure shall also be taken into account.

3.5.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.5.3.1. Classification of mixtures when data are available for all ingredients or only for some ingredients of the mixture

3.5.3.1.1. The mixture shall be classified as a mutagen when at least one ingredient has been classified as a Category 1A, Category 1B or Category 2 mutagen and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in Table 3.5.2 for Category 1A, Category 1B and Category 2 respectively.

[F35 TABLE 3.5.2

Generic concentration limits of ingredients of a mixture classified as germ cell mutagens that trigger classification of the mixture

Ingredient classified as:	Concentration limits triggering classification of a mixture as:		
	Category 1 mutagen		Category 2 mutagen
	Category 1A	Category 1B	
Category 1A mutagen	≥ 0,1 %	—	—
Category 1B mutagen	—	≥ 0,1 %	—
Category 2 mutagen	—	—	≥ 1,0 %]

Note

The concentration limits in the table above apply to solids and liquids (w/w units) as well as gases (v/v units).

3.5.3.2. Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture

3.5.3.2.1. Classification of mixtures will be based on the available test data for the individual ingredients of the mixture using concentration limits for the ingredients classified as germ cell mutagens. On a case-by-case basis, test data on mixtures may be used for classification when demonstrating effects that have not been established from the evaluation based on the individual ingredients. In such cases, the test results for the mixture as a whole must be shown to be conclusive taking into account dose and other factors such as duration, observations, sensitivity and statistical analysis of germ cell mutagenicity test systems. Adequate documentation supporting the classification shall be retained and made available for review upon request.

3.5.3.3. Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.5.3.3.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its germ cell mutagenicity hazard, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures (subject to paragraph 3.5.3.2.1), to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the applicable bridging rules set out in section 1.1.3.

3.5.4. Hazard communication

3.5.4.1. Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 3.5.3, for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class.

[F35 TABLE 3.5.3

Label elements of germ cell mutagenicity

Classification	Category 1(Category 1A, 1B)	Category 2

GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H340: May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P280	P201 P202 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P308 + P313	P308 + P313
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	P405
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501**]**

3.5.5. Additional classification considerations

It is increasingly accepted that the process of chemical-induced tumorigenesis in humans and animals involves genetic changes for example in proto-oncogenes and/or tumour suppresser genes of somatic cells. Therefore, the demonstration of mutagenic properties of substances in somatic and/or germ cells of mammals in vivo may have implications for the potential classification of these substances as carcinogens (see also Carcinogenicity, section 3.6, paragraph 3.6.2.2.6).

3.6. Carcinogenicity

3.6.1. Definition

[[F146]3.6.1.1. Carcinogenicity means the induction of cancer or an increase in the incidence of cancer occurring after exposure to a substance or mixture. Substances and mixtures which have induced benign and malignant tumours in well performed experimental studies on animals are considered also to be presumed or suspected human carcinogens unless there is strong evidence that the mechanism of tumour formation is not relevant for humans.

*Classification of a substance or mixture as posing a carcinogenic hazard is based on its intrinsic properties and does not provide information on the level of the human cancer risk which the use of the substance or mixture may represent.***]**

3.6.2. Classification criteria for substances

3.6.2.1. For the purpose of classification for carcinogenicity, substances are allocated to one of two categories based on strength of evidence and additional considerations (weight

of evidence). In certain instances, route-specific classification may be warranted, if it can be conclusively proved that no other route of exposure exhibits the hazard.

Table 3.6.1

Hazard categories for carcinogens

Categories	**Criteria**
CATEGORY 1:	Known or presumed human carcinogens A substance is classified in Category 1 for carcinogenicity on the basis of epidemiological and/or animal data. A substance may be further distinguished as:
Category 1A:	Category 1A, known to have carcinogenic potential for humans, classification is largely based on human evidence, or
Category 1B:	Category 1B, presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans, classification is largely based on animal evidence.
	The classification in Category 1A and 1B is based on strength of evidence together with additional considerations (see section 3.6.2.2). Such evidence may be derived from: — human studies that establish a causal relationship between human exposure to a substance and the development of cancer (known human carcinogen); or — animal experiments for which there is sufficient[a] evidence to demonstrate animal carcinogenicity (presumed human carcinogen).
	In addition, on a case-by-case basis, scientific judgement may warrant a decision of presumed human carcinogenicity derived from studies showing limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans together with limited evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.
CATEGORY 2:	Suspected human carcinogens The placing of a substance in Category 2 is done on the basis of evidence obtained from human and/or animal studies, but which is not sufficiently convincing to place the substance in Category 1A or 1B, based on strength of evidence together with additional considerations (see section 3.6.2.2). Such evidence may be derived either from limited[a]

a Note: See 3.6.2.2.4.

Table 3.6.1

Hazard categories for carcinogens

	evidence of carcinogenicity in human studies or from limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

a Note: See 3.6.2.2.4.

3.6.2.2. Specific considerations for classification of substances as carcinogens

3.6.2.2.1. Classification as a carcinogen is made on the basis of evidence from reliable and acceptable studies and is intended to be used for substances which have an intrinsic property to cause cancer. The evaluations shall be based on all existing data, peer-reviewed published studies and additional acceptable data.

3.6.2.2.2. Classification of a substance as a carcinogen is a process that involves two interrelated determinations: evaluations of strength of evidence and consideration of all other relevant information to place substances with human cancer potential into hazard categories.

3.6.2.2.3. Strength of evidence involves the enumeration of tumours in human and animal studies and determination of their level of statistical significance. Sufficient human evidence demonstrates causality between human exposure and the development of cancer, whereas sufficient evidence in animals shows a causal relationship between the substance and an increased incidence of tumours. Limited evidence in humans is demonstrated by a positive association between exposure and cancer, but a causal relationship cannot be stated. Limited evidence in animals is provided when data suggest a carcinogenic effect, but are less than sufficient. The terms ‘sufficient’ and ‘limited’ have been used here as they have been defined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and read as follows:

(a) Carcinogenicity in humans

The evidence relevant to carcinogenicity from studies in humans is classified into one of the following categories:

— sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity: a causal relationship has been established between exposure to the agent and human cancer. That is, a positive relationship has been observed between the exposure and cancer in studies in which chance, bias and confounding could be ruled out with reasonable confidence;

— limited evidence of carcinogenicity: a positive association has been observed between exposure to the agent and cancer for which a causal interpretation is considered to be credible, but chance, bias or confounding could not be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

(b) Carcinogenicity in experimental animals

Carcinogenicity in experimental animals can be evaluated using conventional bioassays, bioassays that employ genetically modified animals, and other in-vivo bioassays that focus on one or more of the critical stages of carcinogenesis. In the absence of data from conventional long-term bioassays or from assays with neoplasia as the end-point, consistently positive results in several models that address several stages in the multistage process of carcinogenesis should be considered in evaluating

the degree of evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. The evidence relevant to carcinogenicity in experimental animals is classified into one of the following categories:

— sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity: a causal relationship has been established between the agent and an increased incidence of malignant neoplasms or of an appropriate combination of benign and malignant neoplasms in (a) two or more species of animals or (b) two or more independent studies in one species carried out at different times or in different laboratories or under different protocols. An increased incidence of tumours in both sexes of a single species in a well-conducted study, ideally conducted under Good Laboratory Practices, can also provide sufficient evidence. A single study in one species and sex might be considered to provide sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity when malignant neoplasms occur to an unusual degree with regard to incidence, site, type of tumour or age at onset, or when there are strong findings of tumours at multiple sites;

— limited evidence of carcinogenicity: the data suggest a carcinogenic effect but are limited for making a definitive evaluation because, e.g. (a) the evidence of carcinogenicity is restricted to a single experiment; (b) there are unresolved questions regarding the adequacy of the design, conduct or interpretation of the studies; (c) the agent increases the incidence only of benign neoplasms or lesions of uncertain neoplastic potential; or (d) the evidence of carcinogenicity is restricted to studies that demonstrate only promoting activity in a narrow range of tissues or organs.

3.6.2.2.4. Additional considerations (as part of the weight of evidence approach (see 1.1.1)). Beyond the determination of the strength of evidence for carcinogenicity, a number of other factors need to be considered that influence the overall likelihood that a substance poses a carcinogenic hazard in humans. The full list of factors that influence this determination would be very lengthy, but some of the more important ones are considered here.

3.6.2.2.5. The factors can be viewed as either increasing or decreasing the level of concern for human carcinogenicity. The relative emphasis accorded to each factor depends upon the amount and coherence of evidence bearing on each. Generally there is a requirement for more complete information to decrease than to increase the level of concern. Additional considerations should be used in evaluating the tumour findings and the other factors in a case-by-case manner.

3.6.2.2.6. Some important factors which may be taken into consideration, when assessing the overall level of concern are:

(a) tumour type and background incidence;

(b) multi-site responses;

(c) progression of lesions to malignancy;

(d) reduced tumour latency;

(e) whether responses are in single or both sexes;

(f) whether responses are in a single species or several species;

(g) structural similarity to a substance(s) for which there is good evidence of carcinogenicity;

(h) routes of exposure;

(i) comparison of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion between test animals and humans;

(j) the possibility of a confounding effect of excessive toxicity at test doses;

(k) mode of action and its relevance for humans, such as cytotoxicity with growth stimulation, mitogenesis, immunosuppression, mutagenicity.

Mutagenicity: it is recognised that genetic events are central in the overall process of cancer development. Therefore evidence of mutagenic activity in vivo may indicate that a substance has a potential for carcinogenic effects.

3.6.2.2.7. A substance that has not been tested for carcinogenicity may in certain instances be classified in Category 1A, Category 1B or Category 2 based on tumour data from a structural analogue together with substantial support from consideration of other important factors such as formation of common significant metabolites, e.g. for benzidine congener dyes.

3.6.2.2.8. The classification shall take into consideration whether or not the substance is absorbed by a given route(s); or whether there are only local tumours at the site of administration for the tested route(s), and adequate testing by other major route(s) show lack of carcinogenicity.

3.6.2.2.9. It is important that whatever is known of the physico-chemical, toxicokinetic and toxicodynamic properties of the substances, as well as any available relevant information on chemical analogues, i.e. structure activity relationship, is taken into consideration when undertaking classification.

3.6.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.6.3.1. Classification of mixtures when data are available for all ingredients or only for some ingredients of the mixture

3.6.3.1.1. The mixture will be classified as a carcinogen when at least one ingredient has been classified as a Category 1A, Category 1B or Category 2 carcinogen and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in Table 3.6.2 for Category 1A, Category 1B and Category 2 respectively.

[F35 TABLE 3.6.2

Generic concentration limits of ingredients of a mixture classified as carcinogen that trigger classification of the mixture

Ingredient classified as:	**Generic concentration limits triggering classification of a mixture as:**		
	Category 1 carcinogen		**Category 2 carcinogen**
	Category 1A	**Category 1B**	
Category 1A carcinogen	≥ 0,1 %	—	—
Category 1B carcinogen	—	≥ 0,1 %	—
Category 2 carcinogen	—	—	≥ 1,0 % [Note 1]]

Note

The concentration limits in the table above apply to solids and liquids (w/w units) as well as gases (v/v units).
Note 1

If a Category 2 carcinogen is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration ≥ 0,1 % a SDS shall be available for the mixture upon request.

3.6.3.2. Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture

3.6.3.2.1. Classification of mixtures will be based on the available test data for the individual ingredients of the mixture using concentration limits for the ingredients classified as carcinogens. On a case-by-case basis, test data on mixtures may be used for classification when demonstrating effects that have not been established from the evaluation based on the individual ingredients. In such cases, the test results for the mixture as a whole must be shown to be conclusive taking into account dose and other factors such as duration, observations, sensitivity and statistical analysis of carcinogenicity test systems. Adequate documentation supporting the classification shall be retained and made available for review upon request.

3.6.3.3. Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.6.3.3.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its carcinogenic hazard, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures (subject to paragraph 3.6.3.2.1) to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the applicable bridging rules set out in section 1.1.3.

3.6.4. Hazard Communication

3.6.4.1. Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 3.6.3, for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class.

[F35 Table 3.6.3

Label elements for carcinogenicity

Classification	**Category 1(Category 1A, 1B)**	**Category 2**
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H350: May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H351: Suspected of causing cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

[F35Table 3.6.3

Label elements for carcinogenicity		
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P280	P201 P202 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P308 + P313	P308 + P313
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	P405
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501]

3.7. Reproductive toxicity

3.7.1. Definitions and general considerations

[F1463.7.1.1. Reproductive toxicity means adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in adult males and females, as well as developmental toxicity in the offspring, occurring after exposure to a substance or mixture. The definitions presented below are adapted from those agreed as working definitions in IPCS/EHC Document No 225, Principles for Evaluating Health Risks to Reproduction Associated with Exposure to Chemicals. For classification purposes, the known induction of genetically based inheritable effects in the offspring is addressed in Germ Cell Mutagenicity (Section 3.5), since in the present classification system it is considered more appropriate to address such effects under the separate hazard class of germ cell mutagenicity.

In this classification system, reproductive toxicity is subdivided into two main headings:

(a) adverse effects on sexual function and fertility;

(b) adverse effects on development of the offspring.

Some reproductive toxic effects cannot be clearly assigned to either impairment of sexual function and fertility or to developmental toxicity. Nonetheless, substances and mixtures with these effects shall be classified as reproductive toxicants with a general hazard statement.]

3.7.1.2. For the purpose of classification the hazard class Reproductive Toxicity is differentiated into:

— adverse effects
  — on sexual function and fertility, or
  — on development;
— effects on or via lactation.

3.7.1.3. Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Any effect of substances that has the potential to interfere with sexual function and fertility. This includes, but is not limited to, alterations to the female and male reproductive system, adverse effects on onset of puberty, gamete production and transport, reproductive cycle normality, sexual behaviour, fertility, parturition, pregnancy outcomes, premature reproductive senescence, or modifications in other functions that are dependent on the integrity of the reproductive systems.

3.7.1.4. Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Developmental toxicity includes, in its widest sense, any effect which interferes with normal development of the conceptus, either before or after birth, and resulting from exposure of either parent prior to conception, or exposure of the developing offspring during prenatal development, or postnatally, to the time of sexual maturation. However, it is considered that classification under the heading of developmental toxicity is primarily intended to provide a hazard warning for pregnant women, and for men and women of reproductive capacity. Therefore, for pragmatic purposes of classification, developmental toxicity essentially means adverse effects induced during pregnancy, or as a result of parental exposure. These effects can be manifested at any point in the life span of the organism. The major manifestations of developmental toxicity include (1) death of the developing organism, (2) structural abnormality, (3) altered growth, and (4) functional deficiency.

3.7.1.5. Adverse effects on or via lactation are also included in reproductive toxicity, but for classification purposes, such effects are treated separately (see Table 3.7.1 (b)). This is because it is desirable to be able to classify substances specifically for an adverse effect on lactation so that a specific hazard warning about this effect can be provided for lactating mothers.

3.7.2. Classification criteria for substances

3.7.2.1. Hazard categories

3.7.2.1.1. For the purpose of classification for reproductive toxicity, substances are allocated to one of two categories. Within each category, effects on sexual function and fertility, and on development, are considered separately. In addition, effects on lactation are allocated to a separate hazard category.

Table 3.7.1(a)

Hazard categories for reproductive toxicants

Categories	**Criteria**
CATEGORY 1	Known or presumed human reproductive toxicant Substances are classified in Category 1 for reproductive toxicity when they are known to have produced an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility, or on development in humans or when there is evidence from animal studies, possibly supplemented with other information, to provide a strong presumption that the substance has the capacity to interfere with reproduction in humans. The classification of a substance is further distinguished on the basis of whether the evidence for classification is primarily from human data (Category 1A) or from animal data (Category 1B).
Category 1A	Known human reproductive toxicant The classification of a substance in Category 1A is largely based on evidence from humans.

Table 3.7.1(a)

Hazard categories for reproductive toxicants	
Category 1B	Presumed human reproductive toxicant The classification of a substance in Category 1B is largely based on data from animal studies. Such data shall provide clear evidence of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility or on development in the absence of other toxic effects, or if occurring together with other toxic effects the adverse effect on reproduction is considered not to be a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. However, when there is mechanistic information that raises doubt about the relevance of the effect for humans, classification in Category 2 may be more appropriate.
CATEGORY 2	Suspected human reproductive toxicant Substances are classified in Category 2 for reproductive toxicity when there is some evidence from humans or experimental animals, possibly supplemented with other information, of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility, or on development, and where the evidence is not sufficiently convincing to place the substance in Category 1. If deficiencies in the study make the quality of evidence less convincing, Category 2 could be the more appropriate classification. Such effects shall have been observed in the absence of other toxic effects, or if occurring together with other toxic effects the adverse effect on reproduction is considered not to be a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects.

Table 3.7.1(b)

Hazard category for lactation effects
EFFECTS ON OR VIA LACTATION
Effects on or via lactation are allocated to a separate single category. It is recognised that for many substances there is no information on the potential to cause adverse effects on the offspring via lactation. However, substances which are absorbed by women and have been shown to interfere with lactation, or which may be present (including metabolites) in breast milk in amounts sufficient to cause concern for the health of a breastfed child, shall be classified and labelled to indicate this property hazardous to breastfed babies. This classification can be assigned on the: (a) human evidence indicating a hazard to babies during the lactation period; and/or

Table 3.7.1(b)	
Hazard category for lactation effects	
(b)	results of one or two generation studies in animals which provide clear evidence of adverse effect in the offspring due to transfer in the milk or adverse effect on the quality of the milk; and/or
(c)	absorption, metabolism, distribution and excretion studies that indicate the likelihood that the substance is present in potentially toxic levels in breast milk.

3.7.2.2. Basis of classification

3.7.2.2.1. Classification is made on the basis of the appropriate criteria, outlined above, and an assessment of the total weight of evidence (see 1.1.1). Classification as a reproductive toxicant is intended to be used for substances which have an intrinsic, specific property to produce an adverse effect on reproduction and substances shall not be so classified if such an effect is produced solely as a non-specific secondary consequence of other toxic effects.

The classification of a substance is derived from the hazard categories in the following order of precedence: Category 1A, Category 1B, Category 2 and the additional Category for effects on or via lactation. If a substance meets the criteria for classification into both of the main categories (for example Category 1B for effects on sexual function and fertility and also Category 2 for development) then both hazard differentiations shall be communicated by the respective hazard statements. Classification in the additional category for effects on or via lactation will be considered irrespective of a classification into Category 1A, Category 1B or Category 2.

3.7.2.2.2. In the evaluation of toxic effects on the developing offspring, it is important to consider the possible influence of maternal toxicity (see section 3.7.2.4).

3.7.2.2.3. For human evidence to provide the primary basis for a Category 1A classification there must be reliable evidence of an adverse effect on reproduction in humans. Evidence used for classification shall ideally be from well conducted epidemiological studies which include the use of appropriate controls, balanced assessment, and due consideration of bias or confounding factors. Less rigorous data from studies in humans shall be supplemented with adequate data from studies in experimental animals and classification in Category 1B shall be considered.

3.7.2.3. Weight of evidence

3.7.2.3.1. Classification as a reproductive toxicant is made on the basis of an assessment of the total weight of evidence, see section 1.1.1. This means that all available information that bears on the determination of reproductive toxicity is considered together, such as epidemiological studies and case reports in humans and specific reproduction studies along with sub-chronic, chronic and special study results in animals that provide relevant information regarding toxicity to reproductive and related endocrine organs. Evaluation of substances chemically related to the substance under study may also be included, particularly when information on the substance is scarce. The weight given to the available evidence will be influenced by factors such as the quality of the studies, consistency of results, nature and severity of effects, the presence of maternal toxicity in experimental animal studies, level of statistical significance for inter-group differences, number of endpoints affected, relevance of route of administration to humans and freedom from bias. Both positive and negative results are assembled together into a weight of evidence determination. A single, positive study performed

according to good scientific principles and with statistically or biologically significant positive results may justify classification (see also 3.7.2.2.3).

3.7.2.3.2. Toxicokinetic studies in animals and humans, site of action and mechanism or mode of action study results may provide relevant information which reduces or increases concerns about the hazard to human health. If it is conclusively demonstrated that the clearly identified mechanism or mode of action has no relevance for humans or when the toxicokinetic differences are so marked that it is certain that the hazardous property will not be expressed in humans then a substance which produces an adverse effect on reproduction in experimental animals should not be classified.

3.7.2.3.3. If, in some reproductive toxicity studies in experimental animals the only effects recorded are considered to be of low or minimal toxicological significance, classification may not necessarily be the outcome. These effects include small changes in semen parameters or in the incidence of spontaneous defects in the foetus, small changes in the proportions of common foetal variants such as are observed in skeletal examinations, or in foetal weights, or small differences in postnatal developmental assessments.

3.7.2.3.4. Data from animal studies ideally shall provide clear evidence of specific reproductive toxicity in the absence of other systemic toxic effects. However, if developmental toxicity occurs together with other toxic effects in the dam, the potential influence of the generalised adverse effects shall be assessed to the extent possible. The preferred approach is to consider adverse effects in the embryo/foetus first, and then evaluate maternal toxicity, along with any other factors which are likely to have influenced these effects, as part of the weight of evidence. In general, developmental effects that are observed at maternally toxic doses shall not be automatically discounted. Discounting developmental effects that are observed at maternally toxic doses can only be done on a case-by-case basis when a causal relationship is established or refuted.

3.7.2.3.5. If appropriate information is available it is important to try to determine whether developmental toxicity is due to a specific maternally mediated mechanism or to a non-specific secondary mechanism, like maternal stress and the disruption of homeostasis. Generally, the presence of maternal toxicity shall not be used to negate findings of embryo/foetal effects, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the effects are secondary non-specific effects. This is especially the case when the effects in the offspring are significant, e.g. irreversible effects such as structural malformations. In some situations it can be assumed that reproductive toxicity is due to a secondary consequence of maternal toxicity and discount the effects, if the substance is so toxic that dams fail to thrive and there is severe inanition, they are incapable of nursing pups; or they are prostrate or dying.

3.7.2.4. Maternal toxicity

3.7.2.4.1. Development of the offspring throughout gestation and during the early postnatal stages can be influenced by toxic effects in the mother either through non-specific mechanisms related to stress and the disruption of maternal homeostasis, or by specific maternally-mediated mechanisms. In the interpretation of the developmental outcome to decide classification for developmental effects it is important to consider the possible influence of maternal toxicity. This is a complex issue because of uncertainties surrounding the relationship between maternal toxicity and developmental outcome. Expert judgement and a weight of evidence approach, using all available studies, shall be used to determine the degree of influence that shall be attributed to maternal toxicity when interpreting the criteria for classification

for developmental effects. The adverse effects in the embryo/foetus shall be first considered, and then maternal toxicity, along with any other factors which are likely to have influenced these effects, as weight of evidence, to help reach a conclusion about classification.

3.7.2.4.2. Based on pragmatic observation, maternal toxicity may, depending on severity, influence development via non-specific secondary mechanisms, producing effects such as depressed foetal weight, retarded ossification, and possibly resorptions and certain malformations in some strains of certain species. However, the limited number of studies which have investigated the relationship between developmental effects and general maternal toxicity have failed to demonstrate a consistent, reproducible relationship across species. Developmental effects which occur even in the presence of maternal toxicity are considered to be evidence of developmental toxicity, unless it can be unequivocally demonstrated on a case-by-case basis that the developmental effects are secondary to maternal toxicity. Moreover, classification shall be considered where there is a significant toxic effect in the offspring, e.g. irreversible effects such as structural malformations, embryo/foetal lethality, significant post-natal functional deficiencies.

3.7.2.4.3. Classification shall not automatically be discounted for substances that produce developmental toxicity only in association with maternal toxicity, even if a specific maternally-mediated mechanism has been demonstrated. In such a case, classification in Category 2 may be considered more appropriate than Category 1. However, when a substance is so toxic that maternal death or severe inanition results, or the dams are prostrate and incapable of nursing the pups, it is reasonable to assume that developmental toxicity is produced solely as a secondary consequence of maternal toxicity and discount the developmental effects. Classification is not necessarily the outcome in the case of minor developmental changes, when there is only a small reduction in foetal/pup body weight or retardation of ossification when seen in association with maternal toxicity.

3.7.2.4.4. Some of the end points used to assess maternal effects are provided below. Data on these end points, if available, need to be evaluated in light of their statistical or biological significance and dose response relationship.

Maternal mortality:

an increased incidence of mortality among the treated dams over the controls shall be considered evidence of maternal toxicity if the increase occurs in a dose-related manner and can be attributed to the systemic toxicity of the test material. Maternal mortality greater than 10 % is considered excessive and the data for that dose level shall not normally be considered for further evaluation.

Mating index

(no. animals with seminal plugs or sperm/no. mated × 100)[38]

Fertility index

(no. animals with implants/no. of matings × 100)

Gestation length

(if allowed to deliver)

Body weight and body weight change:

Consideration of the maternal body weight change and/or adjusted (corrected) maternal body weight shall be included in the evaluation of maternal toxicity whenever such data are available. The calculation of an adjusted (corrected) mean maternal body weight change, which is the difference between the initial and terminal body weight minus the gravid uterine weight (or alternatively, the sum of the weights of the foetuses), may indicate whether the effect is maternal or intrauterine. In rabbits, the body weight gain may not be useful indicators of maternal toxicity because of normal fluctuations in body weight during pregnancy.

Food and water consumption (if relevant):

The observation of a significant decrease in the average food or water consumption in treated dams compared to the control group is useful in evaluating maternal toxicity, particularly when the test material is administered in the diet or drinking water. Changes in food or water consumption need to be evaluated in conjunction with maternal body weights when determining if the effects noted are reflective of maternal toxicity or more simply, unpalatability of the test material in feed or water.

Clinical evaluations (including clinical signs, markers, haematology and clinical chemistry studies):

The observation of increased incidence of significant clinical signs of toxicity in treated dams relative to the control group is useful in evaluating maternal toxicity. If this is to be used as the basis for the assessment of maternal toxicity, the types, incidence, degree and duration of clinical signs shall be reported in the study. Clinical signs of maternal intoxication include: coma, prostration, hyperactivity, loss of righting reflex, ataxia, or laboured breathing.

Post-mortem data:

Increased incidence and/or severity of post-mortem findings may be indicative of maternal toxicity. This can include gross or microscopic pathological findings or organ weight data, including absolute organ weight, organ-to-body weight ratio, or organ-to-brain weight ratio. When supported by findings of adverse histopathological effects in the affected organ(s), the observation of a significant change in the average weight of suspected target organ(s) of treated dams, compared to those in the control group, may be considered evidence of maternal toxicity.

3.7.2.5. Animal and experimental data

[F146 3.7.2.5.1. A number of internationally accepted test methods are available; these include methods for developmental toxicity testing (e.g. OECD Test Guideline 414) and methods for one or two-generation toxicity testing (e.g. OECD Test Guidelines 415, 416, 443).]

3.7.2.5.2. Results obtained from Screening Tests (e.g. OECD Guidelines 421 — Reproduction/ Developmental Toxicity Screening Test, and 422 — Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with Reproduction/Development Toxicity Screening Test) can also be used to justify classification, although it is recognised that the quality of this evidence is less reliable than that obtained through full studies.

3.7.2.5.3. Adverse effects or changes, seen in short- or long-term repeated dose toxicity studies, which are judged likely to impair reproductive function and which occur in the absence of significant generalised toxicity, may be used as a basis for classification, e.g. histopathological changes in the gonads.

3.7.2.5.4. Evidence from in vitro assays, or non-mammalian tests, and from analogous substances using structure-activity relationship (SAR), can contribute to the procedure for classification. In all cases of this nature, expert judgement must be used to assess

the adequacy of the data. Inadequate data shall not be used as a primary support for classification.

3.7.2.5.5. It is preferable that animal studies are conducted using appropriate routes of administration which relate to the potential route of human exposure. However, in practice, reproductive toxicity studies are commonly conducted using the oral route, and such studies will normally be suitable for evaluating the hazardous properties of the substance with respect to reproductive toxicity. However, if it can be conclusively demonstrated that the clearly identified mechanism or mode of action has no relevance for humans or when the toxicokinetic differences are so marked that it is certain that the hazardous property will not be expressed in humans then a substance which produces an adverse effect on reproduction in experimental animals shall not be classified.

3.7.2.5.6. Studies involving routes of administration such as intravenous or intraperitoneal injection, which result in exposure of the reproductive organs to unrealistically high levels of the test substance, or elicit local damage to the reproductive organs, including irritation, must be interpreted with extreme caution and on their own are not normally the basis for classification.

3.7.2.5.7. There is general agreement about the concept of a limit dose, above which the production of an adverse effect is considered to be outside the criteria which lead to classification, but not regarding the inclusion within the criteria of a specific dose as a limit dose. However, some guidelines for test methods, specify a limit dose, others qualify the limit dose with a statement that higher doses may be necessary if anticipated human exposure is sufficiently high that an adequate margin of exposure is not achieved. Also, due to species differences in toxicokinetics, establishing a specific limit dose may not be adequate for situations where humans are more sensitive than the animal model.

3.7.2.5.8. In principle, adverse effects on reproduction seen only at very high dose levels in animal studies (for example doses that induce prostration, severe inappetence, excessive mortality) would not normally lead to classification, unless other information is available, e.g. toxicokinetics information indicating that humans may be more susceptible than animals, to suggest that classification is appropriate. Please also refer to the section on maternal toxicity (3.7.2.4) for further guidance in this area.

3.7.2.5.9. However, specification of the actual ‘limit dose’ will depend upon the test method that has been employed to provide the test results, e.g. in the OECD Test Guideline for repeated dose toxicity studies by the oral route, an upper dose of 1 000 mg/kg has been recommended as a limit dose, unless expected human response indicates the need for a higher dose level.

3.7.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.7.3.1. Classification of mixtures when data are available for all ingredients or only for some ingredients of the mixture

3.7.3.1.1. The mixture shall be classified as a reproductive toxicant when at least one ingredient has been classified as a Category 1A, Category 1B or Category 2 reproductive toxicant and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in Table 3.7.2 for Category 1A, Category 1B and Category 2 respectively.

3.7.3.1.2. The mixture shall be classified for effects on or via lactation when at least one ingredient has been classified for effects on or via lactation and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in Table 3.7.2 for the additional category for effects on or via lactation.

[F35 Table 3.7.2

Generic concentration limits of ingredients of a mixture classified as reproduction toxicants or for effects on or via lactation that trigger classification of the mixture

Ingredient classified as:	**Generic concentration limits triggering classification of a mixture as:**			
	Category 1 reproductive toxicant		**Category 2 reproductive toxicant**	**Additional category for effects on or via lactation**
	Category 1A	**Category 1B**		
Category 1A reproductive toxicant	≥ 0,3 % [Note 1]			
Category 1B reproductive toxicant		≥ 0,3 % [Note 1]		
Category 2 reproductive toxicant			≥ 3,0 % [Note 1]	
Additional category for effects on or via lactation				≥ 0,3 % [Note 1]

Note:
The concentration limits in Table 3.7.2 apply to solids and liquids (w/w units) as well as gases (v/v units).

Note 1:
If a Category 1 or Category 2 reproductive toxicant or a substance classified for effects on or via lactation is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration at or above 0,1 %, a SDS shall be available for the mixture upon request.]

3.7.3.2. Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture

3.7.3.2.1. Classification of mixtures will be based on the available test data for the individual ingredients of the mixture using concentration limits for the ingredients of the mixture. On a case-by-case basis, test data on mixtures may be used for classification when demonstrating effects that have not been established from the evaluation based on the individual components. In such cases, the test results for the mixture as a whole must be shown to be conclusive taking into account dose and other factors such as duration, observations, sensitivity and statistical analysis of reproduction test systems. Adequate documentation supporting the classification shall be retained and made available for review upon request.

3.7.3.3. Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.7.3.3.1. Subject to paragraph 3.7.3.2.1, where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its reproductive toxicity, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the applicable bridging rules set out in section 1.1.3.

3.7.4. Hazard Communication

3.7.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 3.7.3

[F35Table 3.7.3

Label elements for reproductive toxicity

Classification	**Category 1(Category 1A, 1B)**	**Category 2**	**Additional category for effects on or via lactation**
GHS Pictograms			No pictogram
Signal Word	Danger	Warning	No signal word
Hazard Statement	H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P280	P201 P202 P280	P201 P260 P263 P264 P270
Precautionary Statement Response	P308 + P313	P308 + P313	P308 + P313
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	P405	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	]

3.8. Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure

3.8.1. Definitions and general considerations

[F1463.8.1.1. Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure means specific, non-lethal toxic effects on target organs occurring after a single exposure to a substance or mixture. All significant health effects that can impair function, both reversible and irreversible, immediate and/or delayed and not specifically addressed in sections 3.1 to 3.7 and 3.10 are included (see also section 3.8.1.6).]

3.8.1.2. Classification identifies the substance or mixture as being a specific target organ toxicant and, as such, it may present a potential for adverse health effects in people who are exposed to it.

3.8.1.3. These adverse health effects produced by a single exposure include consistent and identifiable toxic effects in humans, or, in experimental animals, toxicologically significant changes which have affected the function or morphology of a tissue/organ, or have produced serious changes to the biochemistry or haematology of the organism, and these changes are relevant for human health.

3.8.1.4. Assessment shall take into consideration not only significant changes in a single organ or biological system but also generalised changes of a less severe nature involving several organs.

3.8.1.5. Specific target organ toxicity can occur by any route that is relevant for humans, i.e. principally oral, dermal or inhalation.

3.8.1.6. Specific target organ toxicity following a repeated exposure is classified as described in Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure (section 3.9) and is therefore excluded from section 3.8. Other specific toxic effects, listed below, are assessed separately and consequently are not included here:

(a) Acute toxicity (section 3.1);

(b) Skin corrosion/irritation (section 3.2);

(c) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (section 3.3);

(d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation (section 3.4);

(e) Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5);

(f) Carcinogenicity (section 3.6);

(g) Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7); and

(h) Aspiration toxicity (section 3.10).

3.8.1.7. The hazard class Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure is differentiated into:

— Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 1 and 2;

— Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3.

See Table 3.8.1.

Table 3.8.1

Categories for specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Categories	**Criteria**
Category 1	Substances that have produced significant toxicity in humans or that, on the basis of evidence from studies in experimental animals, can be presumed to have the

Note: Attempts shall be made to determine the primary target organ of toxicity and to classify for that purpose, such as hepatotoxicants, neurotoxicants. The data shall be carefully evaluated and, where possible, secondary effects should not be included (e.g. a hepatotoxicant can produce secondary effects in the nervous or gastro-intestinal systems).

Table 3.8.1

Categories for specific target organ toxicity-single exposure	
	potential to produce significant toxicity in humans following single exposure Substances are classified in Category 1 for specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) on the basis of: (a) reliable and good quality evidence from human cases or epidemiological studies; or (b) observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals in which significant and/or severe toxic effects of relevance to human health were produced at generally low exposure concentrations. Guidance dose/concentration values are provided below (see 3.8.2.1.9) to be used as part of weight-of-evidence evaluation.
Category 2	Substances that, on the basis of evidence from studies in experimental animals can be presumed to have the potential to be harmful to human health following single exposure Substances are classified in Category 2 for specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) on the basis of observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals in which significant toxic effects, of relevance to human health, were produced at generally moderate exposure concentrations. Guidance dose/concentration values are provided below (see 3.8.2.1.9) in order to help in classification. In exceptional cases, human evidence can also be used to place a substance in Category 2 (see 3.8.2.1.6).
Category 3	Transient target organ effects This category only includes narcotic effects and respiratory tract irritation. These are target organ effects for which a substance does not meet the criteria to be classified in Categories 1 or 2 indicated above. These are effects which adversely alter human function for a short duration after exposure and from which humans may recover in a reasonable period without leaving significant alteration of structure or function. Substances

Note: Attempts shall be made to determine the primary target organ of toxicity and to classify for that purpose, such as hepatotoxicants, neurotoxicants. The data shall be carefully evaluated and, where possible, secondary effects should not be included (e.g. a hepatotoxicant can produce secondary effects in the nervous or gastro-intestinal systems).

Table 3.8.1

Categories for specific target organ toxicity-single exposure	
	are classified specifically for these effects as laid down in 3.8.2.2.

Note: Attempts shall be made to determine the primary target organ of toxicity and to classify for that purpose, such as hepatotoxicants, neurotoxicants. The data shall be carefully evaluated and, where possible, secondary effects should not be included (e.g. a hepatotoxicant can produce secondary effects in the nervous or gastro-intestinal systems).

3.8.2. Classification criteria for substances

3.8.2.1. Substances of Category 1 and Category 2

3.8.2.1.1. Substances are classified for immediate or delayed effects separately, by the use of expert judgement (see 1.1.1) on the basis of the weight of all evidence available, including the use of recommended guidance values (see 3.8.2.1.9). Substances are then placed in Category 1 or 2, depending upon the nature and severity of the effect(s) observed (Table 3.8.1).

3.8.2.1.2. The relevant route or routes of exposure by which the classified substance produces damage shall be identified (see 3.8.1.5).

3.8.2.1.3. Classification is determined by expert judgement (see section 1.1.1), on the basis of the weight of all evidence available including the guidance presented below.

3.8.2.1.4. Weight of evidence of all data (see section 1.1.1), including human incidents, epidemiology, and studies conducted in experimental animals, is used to substantiate specific target organ toxic effects that merit classification.

3.8.2.1.5. The information required to evaluate specific target organ toxicity comes either from single exposure in humans, such as: exposure at home, in the workplace or environmentally, or from studies conducted in experimental animals. The standard animal studies in rats or mice that provide this information are acute toxicity studies which can include clinical observations and detailed macroscopic and microscopic examination to enable the toxic effects on target tissues/organs to be identified. Results of acute toxicity studies conducted in other species may also provide relevant information.

3.8.2.1.6. In exceptional cases, based on expert judgement, it is appropriate to place certain substances with human evidence of target organ toxicity in Category 2:

(a) when the weight of human evidence is not sufficiently convincing to warrant Category 1 classification, and/or

(b) based on the nature and severity of effects.

Dose/concentration levels in humans shall not be considered in the classification and any available evidence from animal studies shall be consistent with the Category 2 classification. In other words, if there are also animal data available on the substance that warrant Category 1 classification, the substance shall be classified as Category 1.

3.8.2.1.7. *Effects considered to support classification for Category 1 and 2*

3.8.2.1.7.1. Classification is supported by evidence associating single exposure to the substance with a consistent and identifiable toxic effect.

3.8.2.1.7.2. Evidence from human experience/incidents is usually restricted to reports of adverse health consequence, often with uncertainty about exposure conditions, and may not provide the scientific detail that can be obtained from well-conducted studies in experimental animals.

3.8.2.1.7.3. Evidence from appropriate studies in experimental animals can furnish much more detail, in the form of clinical observations, and macroscopic and microscopic pathological examination, and this can often reveal hazards that may not be life-threatening but could indicate functional impairment. Consequently all available evidence, and relevance to human health, must be taken into consideration in the classification process, including but not limited to the following effects in humans and/or animals:

(a) morbidity resulting from single exposure;

(b) significant functional changes, more than transient in nature, in the respiratory system, central or peripheral nervous systems, other organs or other organ systems, including signs of central nervous system depression and effects on special senses (such as sight, hearing and sense of smell);

(c) any consistent and significant adverse change in clinical biochemistry, haematology, or urinalysis parameters;

(d) significant organ damage noted at necropsy and/or subsequently seen or confirmed at microscopic examination;

(e) multi-focal or diffuse necrosis, fibrosis or granuloma formation in vital organs with regenerative capacity;

(f) morphological changes that are potentially reversible but provide clear evidence of marked organ dysfunction;

(g) evidence of appreciable cell death (including cell degeneration and reduced cell number) in vital organs incapable of regeneration.

3.8.2.1.8. *Effects considered not to support classification for Category 1 and 2*

It is recognised that effects may be seen that does not justify classification. Such effects in humans and/or animals include, but are not limited to:

(a) clinical observations or small changes in bodyweight gain, food consumption or water intake that may have some toxicological importance but that do not, by themselves, indicate ‘significant’ toxicity;

(b) small changes in clinical biochemistry, haematology or urinalysis parameters and/or transient effects, when such changes or effects are of doubtful or minimal toxicological importance;

(c) changes in organ weights with no evidence of organ dysfunction;

(d) adaptive responses that are not considered toxicologically relevant;

(e) substance-induced species-specific mechanisms of toxicity, i.e. demonstrated with reasonable certainty to be not relevant for human health, shall not justify classification.

3.8.2.1.9. *Guidance values to assist with classification based on the results obtained from studies conducted in experimental animals for Category 1 and 2*

3.8.2.1.9. In order to help reach a decision about whether a substance shall be classified or not, and to what degree it shall be classified (Category 1 or Category 2), dose/concentration 'guidance values' are provided for consideration of the dose/concentration which has been shown to produce significant health effects. The principal argument for proposing such guidance values is that all substances are potentially toxic and there has to be a reasonable dose/concentration above which a degree of toxic effect is acknowledged.

3.8.2.1.9.2. Thus, in animal studies, when significant toxic effects are observed that indicate classification, consideration of the dose/concentration at which these effects were seen, in relation to the suggested guidance values, provides useful information to help assess the need to classify (since the toxic effects are a consequence of the hazardous property(ies) and also the dose/concentration).

3.8.2.1.9.3. The guidance value (C) ranges for single-dose exposure which has produced a significant non-lethal toxic effect are those applicable to acute toxicity testing, as indicated in Table 3.8.2.

TABLE 3.8.2

Guidance value ranges for single-dose exposures [a]

		Guidance value ranges for:		
Route of exposure	**Units**	**Category 1**	**Category 2**	**Category 3**
Oral (rat)	mg/kg body weight	C ≤ 300	2 000 ≥ C > 300	Guidance values do not apply [b]
Dermal (rat or rabbit)	mg/kg body weight	C ≤ 1 000	2 000 ≥ C > 1 000	
Inhalation (rat) gas	ppmV/4h	C ≤ 2 500	20 000 ≥ C > 2 500	
Inhalation (rat) vapour	mg/l/4h	C ≤ 10	20 ≥ C > 10	
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/fume	mg/l/4h	C ≤ 1,0	5,0 ≥ C > 1,0	

Note

(a) The guidance values and ranges mentioned in Table 3.8.2 are intended only for guidance purposes, i.e. to be used as part of the weight of evidence approach, and to assist with decision about classification. They are not intended as strict demarcation values.

(b) Guidance values are not provided for Category 3 substances since this classification is primarily based on human data. Animal data, if available, shall be included in the weight of evidence evaluation.

3.8.2.1.10. *Other considerations*

3.8.2.1.10.1. When a substance is characterised only by use of animal data (typical of new substances, but also true for many existing substances), the classification process includes reference to dose/concentration guidance values as one of the elements that contribute to the weight of evidence approach.

3.8.2.1.10 When well-substantiated human data are available showing a specific target organ toxic effect that can be reliably attributed to single exposure to a substance, the substance shall normally be classified. Positive human data, regardless of probable dose, predominates over animal data. Thus, if a substance is unclassified because specific target organ toxicity observed was considered not relevant or significant to humans, if subsequent human incident data become available showing a specific target organ toxic effect, the substance shall be classified.

3.8.2.1.10.3 A substance that has not been tested for specific target organ toxicity may, where appropriate, be classified on the basis of data from a validated structure activity relationship and expert judgement-based extrapolation from a structural analogue that has previously been classified together with substantial support from consideration of other important factors such as formation of common significant metabolites.

3.8.2.1.10.4 Saturated vapour concentration shall be considered, where appropriate, as an additional element to provide for specific health and safety protection

3.8.2.2. Substances of Category 3: Transient target organ effects

3.8.2.2.1. *Criteria for respiratory tract irritation*

The criteria for classifying substances as Category 3 for respiratory tract irritation are:

(a) respiratory irritant effects (characterised by localised redness, oedema, pruritis and/or pain) that impair function with symptoms such as cough, pain, choking, and breathing difficulties are included. This evaluation will be based primarily on human data;

(b) subjective human observations could be supported by objective measurements of clear respiratory tract irritation (RTI) (such as electrophysiological responses, biomarkers of inflammation in nasal or bronchoalveolar lavage fluids);

(c) the symptoms observed in humans shall also be typical of those that would be produced in the exposed population rather than being an isolated idiosyncratic reaction or response triggered only in individuals with hypersensitive airways. Ambiguous reports simply of ‘irritation’ shall be excluded as this term is commonly used to describe a wide range of sensations including those such as smell, unpleasant taste, a tickling sensation, and dryness, which are outside the scope of classification for respiratory irritation;

(d) there are currently no validated animal tests that deal specifically with RTI, however, useful information may be obtained from the single and repeated inhalation toxicity tests. For example, animal studies may provide useful information in terms of clinical signs of toxicity (dyspnoea, rhinitis etc) and histopathology (e.g. hyperemia, edema, minimal inflammation, thickened mucous layer) which are reversible and may be reflective of the characteristic clinical symptoms described above. Such animal studies can be used as part of weight of evidence evaluation;

(e) this special classification would occur only when more severe organ effects including in the respiratory system are not observed.

3.8.2.2.2 *Criteria for narcotic effects*

The criteria for classifying substances as Category 3 for narcotic effects are:

(a) central nervous system depression including narcotic effects in humans such as drowsiness, narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination, and

vertigo are included. These effects can also be manifested as severe headache or nausea, and can lead to reduced judgment, dizziness, irritability, fatigue, impaired memory function, deficits in perception and coordination, reaction time, or sleepiness;

(b) narcotic effects observed in animal studies may include lethargy, lack of coordination, loss of righting reflex, and ataxia. If these effects are not transient in nature, then they shall be considered to support classification for Category 1 or 2 specific target organ toxicity single exposure.

3.8.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.8.3.1. Mixtures are classified using the same criteria as for substances, or alternatively as described below. As with substances, mixtures shall be classified for specific target organ toxicity following single exposure.

3.8.3.2. Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture

3.8.3.2.1. When reliable and good quality evidence from human experience or appropriate studies in experimental animals, as described in the criteria for substances, is available for the mixture, then the mixture shall be classified by weight of evidence evaluation of these data (see 1.1.1.4). Care shall be exercised in evaluating data on mixtures, that the dose, duration, observation or analysis, do not render the results inconclusive.

3.8.3.3. Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.8.3.3.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its specific target organ toxicity, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging principles set out in section 1.1.3.

3.8.3.4. Classification of mixtures when data are available for all components or only for some components of the mixture

[[F146]3.8.3.4.1. Where there is no reliable evidence or test data for the specific mixture itself, and the bridging principles cannot be used to enable classification, then classification of the mixture is based on the classification of the ingredient substances. In this case, the mixture shall be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (specific organ specified), following single exposure, when at least one ingredient has been classified as a Category 1 or Category 2 specific target organ toxicant (single exposure) and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as mentioned in Table 3.8.3 for Category 1 and 2 respectively.**]**

3.8.3.4.2. These generic concentration limits and consequent classifications shall be applied appropriately to single-dose specific target organ toxicants.

3.8.3.4.3. Mixtures shall be classified for either or both single- and repeated-dose toxicity independently.

TABLE 3.8.3

Generic concentration limits of ingredients of a mixture classified as a specific target organ toxicant that trigger classification of the mixture as Category 1 or 2

Ingredient classified as:	**Generic concentration limits triggering classification of the mixture as:**	
	Category 1	**Category 2**

Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicant	Concentration ≥ 10 %	1,0 % ≤ concentration < 10 %
Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicant		Concentration ≥ 10 % [(Note 1)]

Note 1

If a Category 2 specific target organ toxicant is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration ≥ 1,0 % a SDS shall be available for the mixture upon request.

3.8.3.4.4. Care shall be exercised when toxicants affecting more than one organ system are combined that the potentiation or synergistic interactions are considered, because certain substances can cause target organ toxicity at < 1 % concentration when other ingredients in the mixture are known to potentiate its toxic effect.

3.8.3.4.5. Care shall be exercised when extrapolating toxicity of a mixture that contains Category 3 ingredient(s). A generic concentration limit of 20 % is appropriate; however, it shall be recognised that this concentration limit may be higher or lower depending on the Category 3 ingredient(s) and that some effects such as respiratory tract irritation may not occur below a certain concentration while other effects such as narcotic effects may occur below this 20 % value. Expert judgement shall be exercised. **[**F59Respiratory tract irritation and narcotic effects are to be evaluated separately in accordance with the criteria given in section 3.8.2.2. When conducting classifications for these hazards, the contribution of each component should be considered additive, unless there is evidence that the effects are not additive.**]**

[F148 3.8.3.4.6. In cases where the additivity approach is used for Category 3 ingredients, the 'relevant ingredients' of a mixture are those which are present in concentrations ≥ 1 % (w/w for solids, liquids, dusts, mists, and vapours and v/v for gases), unless there is a reason to suspect that an ingredient present at a concentration < 1 % is still relevant when classifying the mixture for respiratory tract irritation or narcotic effects.**]**

3.8.4. Hazard Communication

3.8.4.1 Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 3.8.4., for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class.

[F35*Table 3.8.4*

Label elements for specific target organ toxicity after single exposure

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
GHS Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger	Warning	Warning

[F35Table 3.8.4

Label elements for specific target organ toxicity after single exposure			
Hazard Statement	H370: Causes damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H371: May cause damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H335: May cause respiratory irritation; or H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P260 P264 P270	P260 P264 P270	P261 P271
Precautionary Statement Response	P308 + P311 P321	P308 + P311	P304 + P340 P312
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	P405	P403 + P233 P405
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501**]**

3.9. Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure

3.9.1. Definitions and general considerations

[F146**]**3.9.1.1. Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure means specific toxic effects on target organs occurring after repeated exposure to a substances or mixture. All significant health effects that can impair function, reversible and irreversible, immediate and/or delayed are included. However, other specific toxic effects that are specifically addressed in sections 3.1 to 3.8 and 3.10 are not included here.**]**

3.9.1.2. Classification for target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) identifies the substance **[**F59or mixture**]** as being a specific target organ toxicant and, as such, it may present a potential for adverse health effects in people who are exposed to it.

3.9.1.3. These adverse health effects include consistent and identifiable toxic effects in humans, or, in experimental animals, toxicologically significant changes which have affected the function or morphology of a tissue/organ, or have produced serious changes to the biochemistry or haematology of the organism and these changes are relevant for human health.

3.9.1.4. Assessment shall take into consideration not only significant changes in a single organ or biological system but also generalised changes of a less severe nature involving several organs.

3.9.1.5. Specific target organ toxicity can occur by any route that is relevant for humans, i.e. principally oral, dermal or inhalation.

3.9.1.6. Non-lethal toxic effects observed after a single-event exposure are classified as described in Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure (section 3.8) and are therefore excluded from section 3.9.

3.9.2. Classification criteria for substances

3.9.2.1. Substances are classified as specific target organ toxicants following repeated exposure by the use of expert judgement (see 1.1.1), on the basis of the weight of all evidence available, including the use of recommended guidance values which take into account the duration of exposure and the dose/concentration which produced the effect(s), (see 3.9.2.9), and are placed in one of two categories, depending upon the nature and severity of the effect(s) observed (Table 3.9.1).

TABLE 3.9.1

Categories for specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure

Categories	**Criteria**
Category 1	Substances that have produced significant toxicity in humans or that, on the basis of evidence from studies in experimental animals, can be presumed to have the potential to produce significant toxicity in humans following repeated exposure. Substances are classified in Category 1 for target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) on the basis of: — reliable and good quality evidence from human cases or epidemiological studies; or — observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals in which significant and/or severe toxic effects, of relevance to human health, were produced at generally low exposure concentrations. Guidance dose/concentration values are provided below (see 3.9.2.9), to be used as part of a weight-of-evidence evaluation.
Category 2	Substances that, on the basis of evidence from studies in experimental animals can be presumed to have the potential to be harmful to human health following repeated exposure. Substances are classified in category 2 for target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) on the basis of observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals in which significant toxic effects, of relevance to human health, were produced at generally moderate exposure concentrations. Guidance dose/concentration values are provided

	below (see 3.9.2.9) in order to help in classification. In exceptional cases human evidence can also be used to place a substance in Category 2 (see 3.9.2.6).

Note

Attempts shall be made to determine the primary target organ of toxicity and classify for that purpose, such as hepatotoxicants, neurotoxicants. One shall carefully evaluate the data and, where possible, not include secondary effects (a hepatotoxicant can produce secondary effects in the nervous or gastro-intestinal systems).

3.9.2.2. The relevant route or routes of exposure by which the classified substance produces damage shall be identified.

3.9.2.3. Classification is determined by expert judgement (see section 1.1.1), on the basis of the weight of all evidence available including the guidance presented below.

3.9.2.4. Weight of evidence of all data (see section 1.1.1), including human incidents, epidemiology, and studies conducted in experimental animals, is used to substantiate specific target organ toxic effects that merit classification. This taps the considerable body of industrial toxicology data collected over the years. Evaluation shall be based on all existing data, including peer-reviewed published studies and additional acceptable data.

3.9.2.5. The information required to evaluate specific target organ toxicity comes either from repeated exposure in humans, such as exposure at home, in the workplace or environmentally, or from studies conducted in experimental animals. The standard animal studies in rats or mice that provide this information are 28 day, 90 day or lifetime studies (up to 2 years) that include haematological, clinicochemical and detailed macroscopic and microscopic examination to enable the toxic effects on target tissues/organs to be identified. Data from repeat dose studies performed in other species shall also be used, if available. Other long-term exposure studies, such as on carcinogenicity, neurotoxicity or reproductive toxicity, may also provide evidence of specific target organ toxicity that could be used in the assessment of classification.

3.9.2.6. In exceptional cases, based on expert judgement, it is appropriate to place certain substances with human evidence of specific target organ toxicity in Category 2:

(a) when the weight of human evidence is not sufficiently convincing to warrant Category 1 classification; and/or

(b) based on the nature and severity of effects.

Dose/concentration levels in humans shall not be considered in the classification and any available evidence from animal studies shall be consistent with the Category 2 classification. In other words, if there are also animal data available on the substance that warrant Category 1 classification, the substance shall be classified as Category 1.

3.9.2.7. Effects considered to support classification for specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure

3.9.2.7.1. Reliable evidence associating repeated exposure to the substance with a consistent and identifiable toxic effect demonstrates support for the classification.

3.9.2.7.2. Evidence from human experience/incidents is usually restricted to reports of adverse health consequence, often with uncertainty about exposure conditions, and may not provide the scientific detail that can be obtained from well-conducted studies in experimental animals.

3.9.2.7.3. Evidence from appropriate studies in experimental animals can furnish much more detail, in the form of clinical observations, haematology, clinical chemistry, and macroscopic and microscopic pathological examination, and this can often reveal hazards that may not be life-threatening but could indicate functional impairment. Consequently all available evidence, and relevance to human health, shall be taken into consideration in the classification process, including but not limited to the following toxic effects in humans and/or animals:

(a) morbidity or death resulting from repeated or long-term exposure. Morbidity or death may result from repeated exposure, even to relatively low doses/concentrations, due to bioaccumulation of the substance or its metabolites, and/or due to the overwhelming of the de-toxification process by repeated exposure to the substance or its metabolites;

(b) significant functional changes in the central or peripheral nervous systems or other organ systems, including signs of central nervous system depression and effects on special senses (e.g. sight, hearing and sense of smell);

(c) any consistent and significant adverse change in clinical biochemistry, haematology, or urinalysis parameters;

(d) significant organ damage noted at necropsy and/or subsequently seen or confirmed at microscopic examination;

(e) multi-focal or diffuse necrosis, fibrosis or granuloma formation in vital organs with regenerative capacity;

(f) morphological changes that are potentially reversible but provide clear evidence of marked organ dysfunction (e.g., severe fatty change in the liver);

(g) evidence of appreciable cell death (including cell degeneration and reduced cell number) in vital organs incapable of regeneration.

3.9.2.8. Effects considered not to support classification for specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure

3.9.2.8.1. It is recognised that effects may be seen in humans and/or animals that do not justify classification. Such effects include, but are not limited to:

(a) clinical observations or small changes in bodyweight gain, food consumption or water intake that have toxicological importance but that do not, by themselves, indicate ‘significant’ toxicity;

(b) small changes in clinical biochemistry, haematology or urinalysis parameters and/or transient effects, when such changes or effects are of doubtful or minimal toxicological importance;

(c) changes in organ weights with no evidence of organ dysfunction;

(d) adaptive responses that are not considered toxicologically relevant;

(e) substance-induced species-specific mechanisms of toxicity, i.e. demonstrated with reasonable certainty to be not relevant for human health, shall not justify classification.

3.9.2.9. Guidance values to assist with classification based on the results obtained from studies conducted in experimental animals

3.9.2.9.1. In studies conducted in experimental animals, reliance on observation of effects alone, without reference to the duration of experimental exposure and dose/concentration, omits a fundamental concept of toxicology, i.e. all substances are potentially toxic, and what determines the toxicity is a function of the dose/concentration and the duration of exposure. In most studies conducted in experimental animals the test guidelines use an upper limit dose value.

3.9.2.9.2. In order to help reach a decision about whether a substance shall be classified or not, and to what degree it shall be classified (Category 1 or Category 2), dose/concentration 'guidance values' are provided for consideration of the dose/concentration which has been shown to produce significant health effects. The principal argument for proposing such guidance values is that all substances are potentially toxic and there has to be a reasonable dose/concentration above which a degree of toxic effect is acknowledged. Also, repeated-dose studies conducted in experimental animals are designed to produce toxicity at the highest dose used in order to optimise the test objective and so most studies will reveal some toxic effect at least at this highest dose. What is therefore to be decided is not only what effects have been produced, but also at what dose/concentration they were produced and how relevant is that for humans.

3.9.2.9.3. Thus, in animal studies, when significant toxic effects are observed that indicate classification, consideration of the duration of experimental exposure and the dose/concentration at which these effects were seen, in relation to the suggested guidance values, can provide useful information to help assess the need to classify (since the toxic effects are a consequence of the hazardous property(ies) and also the duration of exposure and the dose/concentration).

3.9.2.9.4. The decision to classify at all can be influenced by reference to the dose/concentration guidance values at or below which a significant toxic effect has been observed.

3.9.2.9.5. The guidance values refer to effects seen in a standard 90-day toxicity study conducted in rats. They can be used as a basis to extrapolate equivalent guidance values for toxicity studies of greater or lesser duration, using dose/exposure time extrapolation similar to Haber's rule for inhalation, which states essentially that the effective dose is directly proportional to the exposure concentration and the duration of exposure. The assessment shall be done on a case-by-case basis; for a 28-day study the guidance values below is increased by a factor of three.

3.9.2.9.6. Thus classification in Category 1 is applicable, when significant toxic effects observed in a 90-day repeated-dose study conducted in experimental animals are seen to occur at or below the guidance values (C) as indicated in Table 3.9.2:

Table 3.9.2

Guidance values to assist in Category 1 classification

Route of exposure	**Units**	**Guidance values (dose/ concentration)**
Oral (rat)	mg/kg body weight/day	$C \leq 10$
Dermal (rat or rabbit)	mg/kg body weight/day	$C \leq 20$
Inhalation (rat)gas	ppmV/6h/day	$C \leq 50$

Table 3.9.2

Guidance values to assist in Category 1 classification		
Inhalation (rat)vapour	mg/litre/6h/day	C ≤ 0,2
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/ fume	mg/litre/6h/day	C ≤ 0,02

3.9.2.9.7. Classification in Category 2 is applicable, when significant toxic effects observed in a 90-day repeated-dose study conducted in experimental animals are seen to occur within the guidance value ranges as indicated in Table 3.9.3:

Table 3.9.3

Guidance values to assist in Category 2 classification		
Route of Exposure	**Units**	**Guidance Value Ranges: (dose/concentration)**
Oral (rat)	mg/kg body weight/day	10 < C ≤ 100
Dermal (rat or rabbit)	mg/kg body weight/day	20 < C ≤ 200
Inhalation (rat) gas	ppmV/6h/day	50 < C ≤ 250
Inhalation (rat)vapour	mg/litre/6h/day	0,2 < C ≤ 1,0
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/ fume	mg/litre/6h/day	0,02 < C ≤ 0,2

3.9.2.9.8. The guidance values and ranges mentioned in paragraphs 3.9.2.9.6 and 3.9.2.9.7 are intended only for guidance purposes, i.e. to be used as part of the weight of evidence approach, and to assist with decisions about classification. They are not intended as strict demarcation values.

[F35 3.9.2.9.9. Thus it is feasible that a specific profile of toxicity occurs in repeat-dose animal studies at a dose/concentration below the guidance value, such as < 100 mg/kg bw/day by the oral route, however the nature of the effect, such as nephrotoxicity seen only in male rats of a particular strain known to be susceptible to this effect may result in the decision not to classify. Conversely, a specific profile of toxicity may be seen in animal studies occurring at or above a guidance value, such as ≥ 100 mg/kg bw/day by the oral route, and in addition there is supplementary information from other sources, such as other long-term administration studies, or human case experience, which supports a conclusion that, in view of the weight of evidence, classification is the prudent action to take.]

3.9.2.10. Other considerations

3.9.2.10.1. When a substance is characterised only by use of animal data (typical of new substances, but also true for many existing substances), the classification process includes reference to dose/concentration guidance values as one of the elements that contribute to the weight of evidence approach.

3.9.2.10.2. When well-substantiated human data are available showing a specific target organ toxic effect that can be reliably attributed to repeated or prolonged exposure to a substance, the substance shall normally be classified. Positive human data, regardless

of probable dose, predominates over animal data. Thus, if a substance is unclassified because no specific target organ toxicity was seen at or below the dose/concentration guidance value for animal testing, if subsequent human incident data become available showing a specific target organ toxic effect, the substance shall be classified.

3.9.2.10.3. A substance that has not been tested for specific target organ toxicity may, where appropriate, be classified on the basis of data from a validated structure activity relationship and expert judgement-based extrapolation from a structural analogue that has previously been classified together with substantial support from consideration of other important factors such as formation of common significant metabolites.

3.9.2.10.4. Saturated vapour concentration shall be considered, where appropriate, as an additional element to provide for specific health and safety protection

3.9.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.9.3.1. Mixtures are classified using the same criteria as for substances, or alternatively as described below. As with substances, mixtures shall be classified for specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure.

3.9.3.2. Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture

3.9.3.2.1. When reliable and good quality evidence from human experience or appropriate studies in experimental animals, as described in the criteria for substances, is available for the mixture (see 1.1.1.4), then the mixture shall be classified by weight of evidence evaluation of these data. Care shall be exercised in evaluating data on mixtures, that the dose, duration, observation or analysis, do not render the results inconclusive.

3.9.3.3. Classification of mixtures when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.9.3.3.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its specific target organ toxicity, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging principles set out in section 1.1.3.

3.9.3.4. Classification of mixtures when data are available for all components or only for some components of the mixture

[F146 3.9.3.4.1. Where there is no reliable evidence or test data for the specific mixture itself, and the bridging principles cannot be used to enable classification, then classification of the mixture is based on the classification of the ingredient substances. In this case, the mixture shall be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (specific organ specified), following repeated exposure when at least one ingredient has been classified as a Category 1 or Category 2 specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure) and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as laid out in Table 3.9.4 for Category 1 and 2 respectively.]

TABLE 3.9.4

Generic concentration limits of ingredients of a mixture classified as a specific target organ toxicant that trigger classification of the mixture

Ingredient classified as:	**Generic concentration limits triggering classification of the mixture as:**	
	Category 1	**Category 2**
Category 1	Concentration ≥ 10 %	1,0 % ≤ concentration < 10 %

Specific Target Organ Toxicant		
Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicant		Concentration ≥ 10 % [(Note 1)]

Note 1

If a Category 2 specific target organ toxicant is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration ≥ 1,0 % a SDS shall be available for the mixture upon request.

3.9.3.4.2. These generic concentration limits and consequent classifications apply to repeated-dose target organ toxicants.

3.9.3.4.3. Mixtures shall be classified for either or both single- and repeated-dose toxicity independently.

3.9.3.4.4. Care shall be exercised when toxicants affecting more than one organ system are combined that the potentiation or synergistic interactions are considered, because certain substances can cause target organ toxicity at < 1 % concentration when other ingredients in the mixture are known to potentiate its toxic effect.

3.9.4. Hazard Communication

3.9.4.1. Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 3.9.5 for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class.

Table 3.9.5

Label elements for specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure

Classification	**Category 1**	**Category 2**
GHS Pictograms		
Signal word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	H372: Causes damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)	H373: May cause damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P260 P264 P270	P260
Precautionary Statement Response	P314	P314
Precautionary Statement Storage		

Table 3.9.5

Label elements for specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure		
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501

3.10. Aspiration hazard

3.10.1. Definitions and general considerations

3.10.1.1. These criteria provide a means of classifying substances or mixtures that may pose an aspiration toxicity hazard to humans.

3.10.1.2. 'Aspiration' means the entry of a liquid or solid substance or mixture directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or indirectly from vomiting, into the trachea and lower respiratory system.

[F146 3.10.1.3. Aspiration hazard means severe acute effects such as chemical pneumonia, pulmonary injury or death occurring after aspiration of a substance or mixture.]

3.10.1.4. Aspiration is initiated at the moment of inspiration, in the time required to take one breath, as the causative material lodges at the crossroad of the upper respiratory and digestive tracts in the laryngopharyngeal region.

3.10.1.5. Aspiration of a substance or mixture can occur as it is vomited following ingestion. This has consequences for labelling, particularly where, due to acute toxicity, a recommendation may be considered to induce vomiting after ingestion. However, if the substance/mixture also presents an aspiration toxicity hazard, the recommendation to induce vomiting shall be modified.

3.10.1.6. Specific considerations

3.10.1.6.1. A review of the medical literature on chemical aspiration revealed that some hydrocarbons (petroleum distillates) and certain chlorinated hydrocarbons have been shown to pose an aspiration hazard in humans.

3.10.1.6.2. The classification criteria refer to kinematic viscosity. The following provides the conversion between dynamic and kinematic viscosity:

$$\frac{\text{Dynamic viscosity}(\text{mPa}\,s)}{\text{Density}(g/\text{cm}^3)} = \text{Kinematic viscosity}\left(\text{mm}^2/s\right)$$

[F59 3.10.1.6.2a Although the definition of aspiration in section 3.10.1.2 includes the entry of solids into the respiratory system, classification according to point (b) in Table 3.10.1 for Category 1 is intended to apply to liquid substances and mixtures only.]

3.10.1.6.3. *Classification of aerosol/mist products*

Aerosol and mist forms of a substance or a mixture (product) are usually dispensed in containers such as self-pressurised containers, trigger and pump sprayers. The key to classifying these products is whether a pool of product is formed in the mouth, which then may be aspirated. If the mist or aerosol from a pressurised container is fine, a pool may not be formed. On the other hand, if a pressurised container dispenses product in a stream, a pool may be formed that may then be aspirated. Usually, the mist produced by trigger and pump sprayers is coarse and therefore, a pool may be formed that then may be aspirated. When the pump mechanism may be removed, and the contents are available to be swallowed then the classification of the substance or mixture shall be considered.

3.10.2. Classification criteria for substances

TABLE 3.10.1

Hazard category for aspiration toxicity

Category	**Criteria**
Category 1	Substances known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or to be regarded as if they cause human aspiration toxicity hazard A substance is classified in Category 1: (a) based on reliable and good quality human evidence or (b) if it is a hydrocarbon and has a kinematic viscosity of 20,5 mm^2/s or less, measured at 40 ^oC.

Note:

Substances in Category 1 include but are not limited to certain hydrocarbons, turpentine and pine oil.

3.10.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

3.10.3.1. Classification when data are available for the complete mixture

A mixture is classified in Category 1 based on reliable and good quality human evidence.

3.10.3.2. Classification when data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

3.10.3.2.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its aspiration toxicity, but there are sufficient data on the individual ingredients and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazard of the mixture, these data shall be used in accordance with the bridging principles set out in section 1.1.3. However, in the case of application of the dilution bridging principle, the concentration of aspiration toxicant(s) shall be 10 % or more.

3.10.3.3. Classification when data are available for all components or only some components of the mixture

3.10.3.3.1. *Category 1*

[F148 3.10.3.3.1.1. The 'relevant ingredients' of a mixture are those which are present in concentrations ≥ 1 %.]

[F146 3.10.3.3.1.2. A mixture is classified as Category 1 when the sum of the concentrations of Category 1 ingredients is ≥ 10 % and the mixture has a kinematic viscosity ≤ 20,5 mm^2/s, measured at 40 °C.]

[F146 3.10.3.3.1.3. In the case of a mixture which separates into two or more distinct layers, the entire mixture is classified as Category 1 if in any distinct layer the sum of the concentrations of Category 1 ingredients is ≥ 10 %, and it has a kinematic viscosity ≤ 20,5 mm^2/s, measured at 40 °C.]

3.10.4. Hazard Communication

3.10.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 3.10.2.

Table 3.10.2

Aspiration toxicity label elements

Classification	**Category 1**
GHS Pictogram	
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard Statement	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Precautionary Statement Prevention	
Precautionary Statement Response	P301 + P310 P331
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501

[[F58]4. PART 4: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

4.1. Hazardous to the aquatic environment

4.1.1. Definitions and general considerations

4.1.1.1. Definitions

(a) ‘acute aquatic toxicity’ means the intrinsic property of a substance to be injurious to an aquatic organism in a short-term aquatic exposure to that substance.

(b) ‘**[**[F47]short-term (acute) hazard**]**’ means for classification purposes the hazard of a substance or mixture caused by its acute toxicity to an organism during short-term aquatic exposure to that substance or mixture.

(c) ‘availability of a substance’ means the extent to which this substance becomes a soluble or disaggregate species. For metal availability, the extent to which the metal ion portion of a metal (M°) compound can disaggregate from the rest of the compound (molecule).

(d) ‘bioavailability’ or ‘biological availability’ means the extent to which a substance is taken up by an organism, and distributed to an area within the organism. It is dependent upon physico-chemical properties of the substance, anatomy and physiology of the organism, pharmacokinetics, and route of exposure. Availability is not a prerequisite for bioavailability.

(e) 'bioaccumulation' means the net result of uptake, transformation and elimination of a substance in an organism due to all routes of exposure (i.e. air, water, sediment/soil and food).

(f) 'bioconcentration' means the net result of uptake, transformation and elimination of a substance in an organism due to waterborne exposure.

(g) 'chronic aquatic toxicity' means the intrinsic property of a substance to cause adverse effects to aquatic organisms during aquatic exposures which are determined in relation to the life-cycle of the organism.

(h) 'degradation' means the decomposition of organic molecules to smaller molecules and eventually to carbon dioxide, water and salts.

(i) 'EC_x' means the effect concentration associated with x% response.

(j) '**[**F47long-term (chronic) hazard**]**' means for classification purposes the hazard of a substance or mixture caused by its chronic toxicity following long-term exposure in the aquatic environment.

(k) 'no observed effect concentration (NOEC)' means the test concentration immediately below the lowest tested concentration with statistically significant adverse effect. The NOEC has no statistically significant adverse effect compared to the control.

4.1.1.2. Basic elements

4.1.1.2.0. **[**F47Hazardous to the aquatic environment is differentiated into:

— short-term (acute) aquatic hazard

— long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard.**]**

4.1.1.2.1. The basic elements used for classification for aquatic environmental hazards are:

— acute aquatic toxicity,

— chronic aquatic toxicity,

— potential for or actual bioaccumulation, and

— degradation (biotic or abiotic) for organic chemicals.

4.1.1.2.2. Preferably data shall be derived using the standardised test methods referred to in Article 8(3). In practice data from other standardised test methods such as national methods shall also be used where they are considered as equivalent. Where valid data are available from non-standard testing and from non-testing methods, these shall be considered in classification provided they fulfil the requirements specified in section 1 of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. In general, both freshwater and marine species toxicity data are considered suitable for use in classification provided the test methods used are equivalent. Where such data are not available classification shall be based on the best available data. See also Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

4.1.1.3. Other considerations

4.1.1.3.1. Classification of substances and mixtures for environmental hazards requires the identification of the hazards they present to the aquatic environment. **[**F47The aquatic environment is considered in terms of the aquatic organisms that live in the water, and the aquatic ecosystem of which they are part. The basis, therefore, of the identification of short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) hazards is the aquatic toxicity of the

substance or mixture, although this shall be modified by taking account of further information on the degradation and bioaccumulation behaviour, if appropriate.**]**

4.1.1.3.2. While the classification system applies to all substances and mixtures, it is recognised that for special cases (e.g. metals) the European Chemicals Agency has issued guidance.

4.1.2. Classification criteria for substances

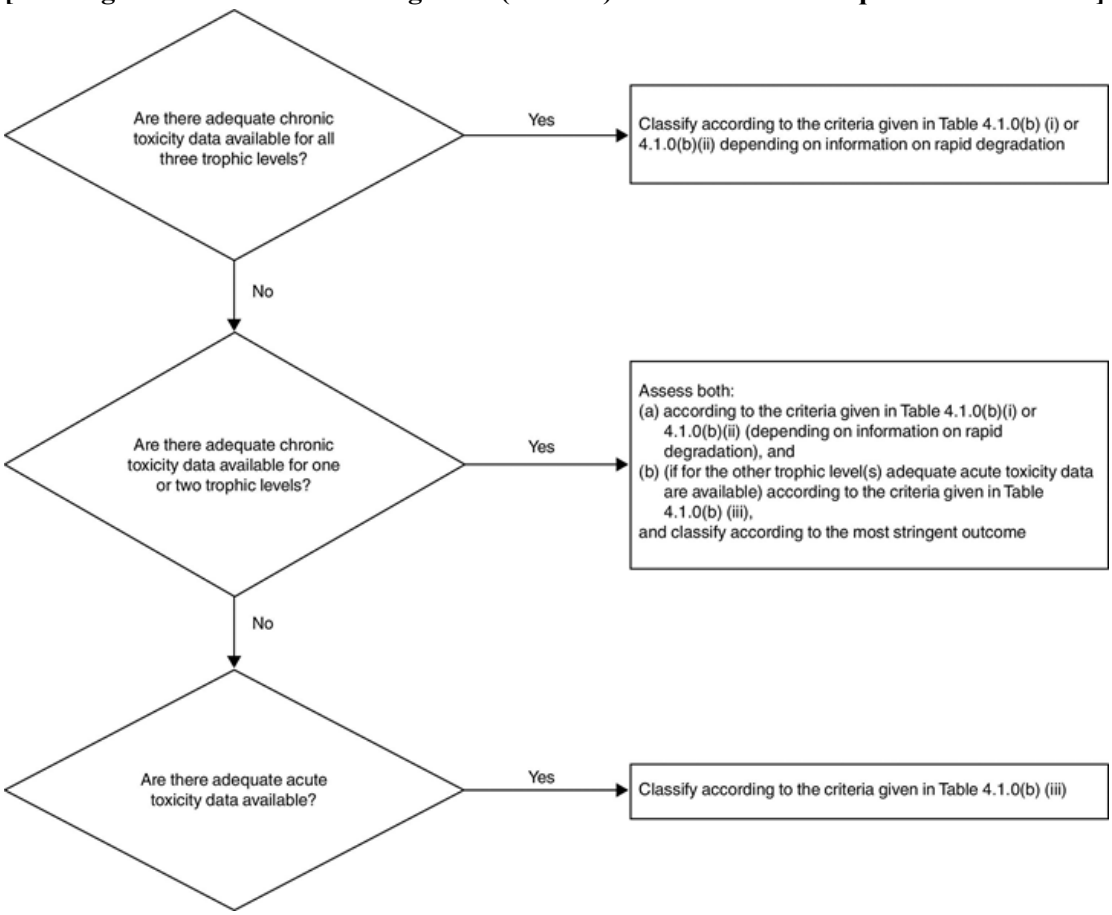
4.1.2.1. **[**[F47]The system for classification recognises that the intrinsic hazard to aquatic organisms is represented by both the acute and chronic toxicity of a substance. For the long-term (chronic) hazard, separate hazard categories are defined representing a gradation in the level of hazard identified.**]** The lowest of the available toxicity values between and within the different trophic levels (fish, crustacean, algae/aquatic plants) shall normally be used to define the appropriate hazard category(ies). There are circumstances, however, when a weight of evidence approach is appropriate.

4.1.2.2. **[**[F47]The core classification system for substances consists of one short-term (acute) hazard classification category and three long-term (chronic) hazard classification categories. The short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) classification categories are applied independently.**]**

4.1.2.3. **[**[F47]The criteria for classification of a substance in Acute 1 are defined on the basis of acute aquatic toxicity data only (EC50 or LC 50). The criteria for classification of a substance into Chronic 1 to 3 follow a tiered approach where the first step is to see if available information on chronic toxicity merits long-term (chronic) hazard classification. In absence of adequate chronic toxicity data, the subsequent step is to combine two types of information, i.e. acute aquatic toxicity data and environmental fate data (degradability and bioaccumulation data) (see Figure 4.1.1).**]**

Figure 4.1.1

[F47Categories for substances long-term (chronic) hazardous to the aquatic environment]



4.1.2.4. **[**F47The system also introduces a 'safety net' classification (referred to as Chronic 4) for use when the data available do not allow classification under the formal criteria for Acute 1 or Chronic 1 to 3 but there are nevertheless some grounds for concern (see example Table 4.1.0).**]**

4.1.2.5. Substances with acute toxicities below 1 mg/l or chronic toxicities below 0,1 mg/l (if non-rapidly degradable) and 0,01 mg/l (if rapidly degradable) contribute as components of a mixture to the toxicity of the mixture even at a low concentration and shall normally be given increased weight in applying the summation of classification approach (see note 1 of Table 4.1.0 and section 4.1.3.5.5).

4.1.2.6. The criteria for classifying and categorising substances as 'hazardous to the aquatic environment' are summarised in Table 4.1.0.

[F47TABLE 4.1.0

Classification categories for substances hazardous to the aquatic environment

(a)Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	
Category Acute 1:	(Note 1)
96 hr LC_{50} (for fish)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or
48 hr EC_{50} (for crustacea)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or

72 or 96 hr ErC_{50} (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 1 mg/l.	(Note 2)
(b)Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard		
(i)Non-rapidly degradable substances (Note 3) for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available		
Category Chronic 1:	(Note 1)	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for fish)	≤ 0,1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for crustacea)	≤ 0,1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 0,1 mg/l.	
Category Chronic 2:		
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for fish)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for crustacea)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 1 mg/l.	
(ii)Rapidly degradable substances (Note 3) for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available		
Category Chronic 1:	(Note 1)	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for fish)	≤ 0,01 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for crustacea)	≤ 0,01 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 0,01 mg/l.	
Category Chronic 2:		
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for fish)	≤ 0,1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for crustacea)	≤ 0,1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 0,1 mg/l.	
Category Chronic 3:		
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for fish)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or	
Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for crustacea)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or	

Chronic NOEC or EC_x (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 1 mg/l.	
(iii)Substances for which adequate chronic toxicity data are not available		
Category Chronic 1:	(Note 1)	
96 hr LC_{50} (for fish)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or	
48 hr EC_{50} (for crustacea)	≤ 1 mg/l and/or	
72 or 96 hr ErC_{50} (for algae or other aquatic plants)	≤ 1 mg/l.	(Note 2)
and the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or the experimentally determined BCF ≥ 500		
(or, if absent, the log K_{ow} ≥ 4).	(Note 3).	
Category Chronic 2:		
96 hr LC_{50} (for fish)	> 1 to ≤ 10 mg/l and/or	
48 hr EC_{50} (for crustacea)	> 1 to ≤ 10 mg/l and/or	
72 or 96 hr ErC_{50} (for algae or other aquatic plants)	> 1 to ≤ 10 mg/l.	(Note 2)
and the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or the experimentally determined BCF ≥ 500		
(or, if absent, the log K_{ow} ≥ 4).	(Note 3).	
Category Chronic 3:		
96 hr LC_{50} (for fish)	> 10 to ≤ 100 mg/l and/or	
48 hr EC_{50} (for crustacea)	> 10 to ≤ 100 mg/l and/or	
72 or 96 hr ErC_{50} (for algae or other aquatic plants)	> 10 to ≤ 100 mg/l.	(Note 2)
and the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or the experimentally determined BCF ≥ 500		
(or, if absent, the log K_{ow} ≥ 4).	(Note 3).	

‘Safety net’ classification

Category Chronic 4

Cases when data do not allow classification under the above criteria but there are nevertheless some grounds for concern. This includes, for example, poorly soluble substances for which no acute toxicity is recorded at levels up to the water solubility (note 4), and which are not rapidly degradable in accordance with Section 4.1.2.9.5 and have an experimentally determined BCF ≥ 500 (or, if absent, a log Kow ≥ 4), indicating a potential to bioaccumulate, which will be classified in this category unless other scientific evidence exists showing classification to be unnecessary. Such evidence includes chronic toxicity NOECs > water solubility or > 1 mg/l, or other evidence of rapid degradation in the environment than the ones provided by any of the methods listed in Section 4.1.2.9.5.**]**

Note 1:

When classifying substances as Acute Category 1 and/or Chronic Category 1 it is necessary at the same time to indicate the appropriate M-factor(s) (see Table 4.1.3).
Note 2:

Classification shall be based on the ErC_{50} [= EC_{50} (growth rate)]. In circumstances where the basis of the EC_{50} is not specified or no ErC_{50} is recorded, classification shall be based on the lowest EC_{50} available.
Note 3:

When no useful data on degradability are available, either experimentally determined or estimated data, the substance should be regarded as not rapidly degradable.
Note 4:

'No acute toxicity' is taken to mean that the $L(E)C_{50}$(s) is/are above the water solubility. Also for poorly soluble substances, (water solubility < 1 mg/l), where there is evidence that the acute test does not provide a true measure of the intrinsic toxicity.

4.1.2.7. Aquatic toxicity

4.1.2.7.1. Acute aquatic toxicity is normally determined using a fish 96-hour LC_{50}, a crustacea species 48-hour EC_{50} and/or an algal species 72- or 96-hour EC_{50}. These species cover a range of trophic levels and taxa and are considered as surrogate for all aquatic organisms. Data on other species (e.g. Lemna spp.) shall also be considered if the test methodology is suitable. The aquatic plant growth inhibition tests are normally considered as chronic tests but the EC_{50}s are treated as acute values for classification purposes (see note 2).

4.1.2.7.2. For determining chronic aquatic toxicity for classification purposes data generated according to the standardised test methods referred to in Article 8(3) shall be accepted, as well as results obtained from other validated and internationally accepted test methods. The NOECs or other equivalent EC_x (e.g. EC_{10}) shall be used.

4.1.2.8. Bioaccumulation

4.1.2.8.1. Bioaccumulation of substances within aquatic organisms can give rise to toxic effects over longer time scales even when actual water concentrations are low. For organic substances the potential for bioaccumulation shall normally be determined by using the octanol/water partition coefficient, usually reported as a log K_{ow}. The relationship between the log K_{ow} of an organic substance and its bioconcentration as measured by the bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fish has considerable scientific literature support. Using a cut-off value of log $K_{ow} \geq 4$ is intended to identify only those substances with a real potential to bioconcentrate. While this represents a potential to bioaccumulate, an experimentally determined BCF provides a better measure and shall be used in preference if available. A BCF in fish of ≥ 500 is indicative of the potential to bioconcentrate for classification purposes. Some relationships can be observed between chronic toxicity and bioaccumulation potential, as toxicity is related to the body burden.

4.1.2.9. Rapid degradability of organic substances

4.1.2.9.1. Substances that rapidly degrade can be quickly removed from the environment. While effects of such substances can occur, particularly in the event of a spillage or accident, they are localised and of short duration. In the absence of rapid degradation in the environment a substance in the water has the potential to exert toxicity over a wide temporal and spatial scale.

4.1.2.9.2. One way of demonstrating rapid degradation utilises the biodegradation screening tests designed to determine whether an organic substance is 'readily biodegradable'. Where such data are not available, a BOD(5 days)/COD ratio ≥ 0,5 is considered as indicative of rapid degradation. Thus, a substance which passes this screening test is considered likely to biodegrade 'rapidly' in the aquatic environment, and is thus unlikely to be persistent. However, a fail in the screening test does not necessarily mean that the substance will not degrade rapidly in the environment. Other evidence of rapid degradation in the environment may therefore also be considered and are of particular importance where the substances are inhibitory to microbial activity at the concentration levels used in standard testing. Thus, a further classification criterion is included which allows the use of data to show that the substance did actually degrade biotically or abiotically in the aquatic environment by > 70 % in 28 days. Thus, if degradation is demonstrated under environmentally realistic conditions, then the criterion of 'rapid degradability' is met.

4.1.2.9.3. Many degradation data are available in the form of degradation half-lives and these can be used in defining rapid degradation provided that ultimate biodegradation of the substance, i.e. full mineralisation, is achieved. Primary biodegradation does not normally suffice in the assessment of rapid degradability unless it can be demonstrated that the degradation products do not fulfil the criteria for classification as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

4.1.2.9.4. The criteria used reflect the fact that environmental degradation may be biotic or abiotic. Hydrolysis can be considered if the hydrolysis products do not fulfil the criteria for classification as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

4.1.2.9.5. Substances are considered rapidly degradable in the environment if one of the following criteria holds true:

(a) if, in 28-day ready biodegradation studies, at least the following levels of degradation are achieved:

(i) tests based on dissolved organic carbon: 70 %;

(ii) tests based on oxygen depletion or carbon dioxide generation: 60 % of theoretical maximum.

These levels of biodegradation must be achieved within 10 days of the start of degradation which point is taken as the time when 10 % of the substance has been degraded, unless the substance is identified as an UVCB or as a complex, multi-constituent substance with structurally similar constituents. In this case, and where there is sufficient justification, the 10-day window condition may be waived and the pass level applied at 28 days; or

(b) if, in those cases where only BOD and COD data are available, when the ratio of BOD_5/COD is ≥ 0,5; or

(c) if other convincing scientific evidence is available to demonstrate that the substance can be degraded (biotically and/or abiotically) in the aquatic environment to a level > 70 % within a 28-day period.

4.1.2.10. Inorganic compounds and metals

4.1.2.10.1. For inorganic compounds and metals, the concept of degradability as applied to organic compounds has limited or no meaning. Rather, such substances may be transformed by normal environmental processes to either increase or decrease the

bioavailability of the toxic species. Equally the use of bioaccumulation data shall be treated with care[39].

4.1.2.10.2. Poorly soluble inorganic compounds and metals may be acutely or chronically toxic in the aquatic environment depending on the intrinsic toxicity of the bioavailable inorganic species and the rate and amount of this species which enter solution. All evidence must be weighed in a classification decision. This would be especially true for metals showing borderline results in the Transformation/Dissolution Protocol.

4.1.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

4.1.3.1. The classification system for mixtures covers all classification categories which are used for substances, i.e. categories Acute 1 and Chronic 1 to 4. In order to make use of all available data for purposes of classifying the aquatic environmental hazards of the mixture, the following is applied where appropriate:

The 'relevant components' of a mixture are those which are classified 'Acute 1'or 'Chronic 1' and present in a concentration of 0,1 % (w/w) or greater, and those which are classified 'Chronic 2', 'Chronic 3' or 'Chronic 4' and present in a concentration of 1 % (w/w) or greater, unless there is a presumption (such as in the case of highly toxic components (see section 4.1.3.5.5.5)) that a component present in a lower concentration can still be relevant for classifying the mixture for aquatic environmental hazards. Generally, for substances classified as 'Acute 1' or 'Chronic 1' the concentration to be taken into account is (0,1/M) %. (For explanation M-factor see section 4.1.3.5.5.5.)

4.1.3.2. The approach for classification of aquatic environmental hazards is tiered, and is dependent upon the type of information available for the mixture itself and for its components. Figure 4.1.2 outlines the process to be followed.

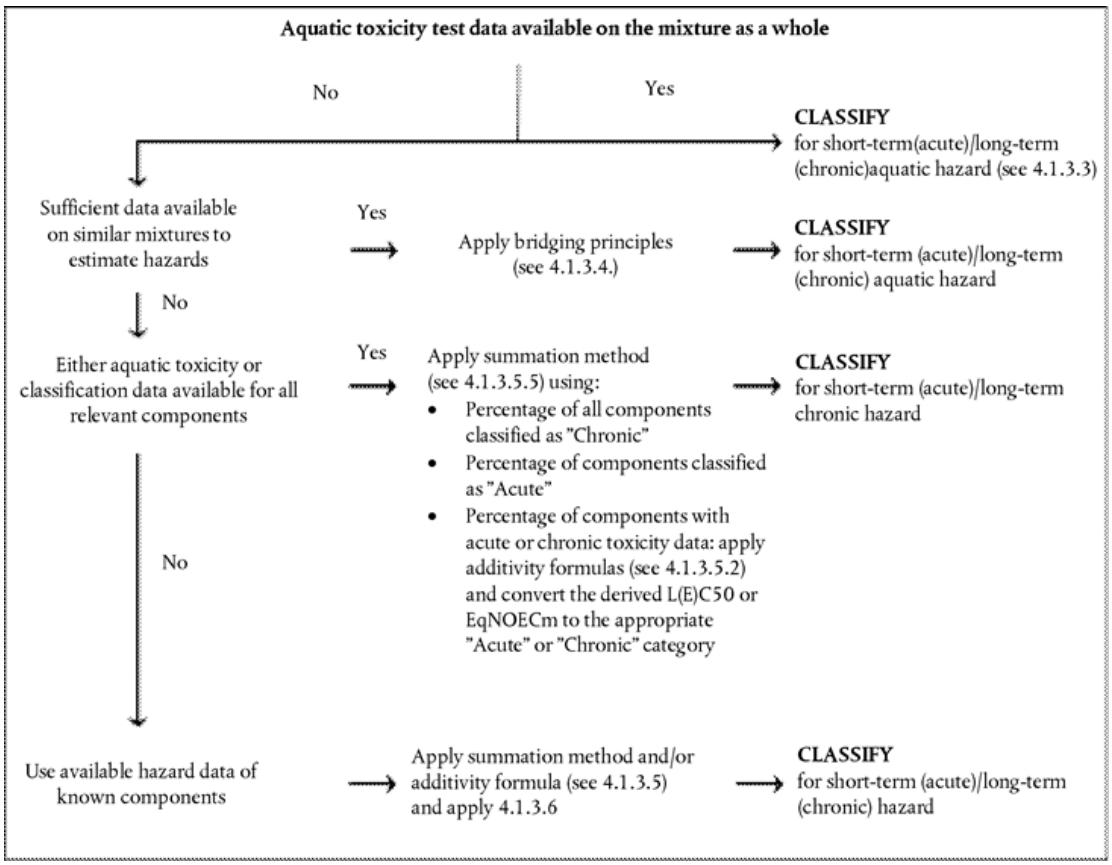
Elements of the tiered approach include:

— classification based on tested mixtures,

— classification based on bridging principles,

— the use of 'summation of classified components' and/or an 'additivity formula'.

[F47Figure 4.1.2 **Tiered approach to classification of mixtures for short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) aquatic environmental hazards]**



4.1.3.3. Classification of mixtures when toxicity data are available for the complete mixture

4.1.3.3.1. When the mixture as a whole has been tested to determine its aquatic toxicity, this information can be used for classifying the mixture according to the criteria that have been agreed for substances. The classification is normally based on the data for fish, crustacea and algae/plants (see sections 4.1.2.7.1 and 4.1.2.7.2). When adequate acute or chronic toxicity data for the mixture as a whole are lacking, 'bridging principles' or 'summation method' should be applied (see sections 4.1.3.4 and 4.1.3.5).

4.1.3.3.2. **[**[F47]The long-term (chronic) hazard classification of mixtures requires additional information on degradability and in certain cases bioaccumulation.**]** Degradability and bioaccumulation tests for mixtures are not used as they are usually difficult to interpret, and such tests may be meaningful only for single substances.

4.1.3.3.3. Classification for category Acute 1

(a) When there are adequate acute toxicity test data (LC_{50} or EC_{50}) available for the mixture as a whole showing $L(E)C_{50} \leq 1$ mg/l:

Classify mixture as Acute 1 in accordance with point (a) of Table 4.1.0.

(b) When there are acute toxicity test data ($LC_{50}(s)$ or $EC_{50}(s)$) available for the mixture as a whole showing $L(E)C_{50}(s) > 1$ mg/l for normally all trophic levels:

[[F47]No need to classify for short-term (acute) hazard.**]**

4.1.3.3.4. Classification for categories Chronic 1, 2 and 3

(a) When there are adequate chronic toxicity data (EC_xx or NOEC) available for the mixture as a whole showing EC_x or NOEC of the tested mixture ≤ 1mg/l:

(i) Classify the mixture as Chronic 1, 2 or 3 in accordance with point (b)(ii) of Table 4.1.0 as rapidly degradable if the available information allows the conclusion that all relevant components of the mixture are rapidly degradable;

(ii) Classify the mixture as Chronic 1 or 2 in all other cases in accordance with point (b)(i) of Table 4.1.0 as non-rapidly degradable;

(b) When there are adequate chronic toxicity data (EC_x or NOEC) available for the mixture as a whole showing EC_x(s) or NOEC(s) of the tested mixture > 1 mg/l for normally all trophic levels:

[[F47]No need to classify for long-term (chronic) hazard in categories Chronic 1, 2 or 3.**]**

4.1.3.3.5. Classification for category Chronic 4

If there are nevertheless reasons for concern:

Classify the mixture as Chronic 4 (safety net classification) in accordance with Table 4.1.0.

4.1.3.4. Classification of mixtures when toxicity data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles

4.1.3.4.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its aquatic environmental hazard, but there are sufficient data on the individual components and similar tested mixtures to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, this data shall be used in accordance with the bridging rules set out in section 1.1.3. However, in relation to application of the bridging rule for dilution, sections 4.1.3.4.2 and 4.1.3.4.3 shall be used.

4.1.3.4.2. Dilution: if a mixture is formed by diluting another tested mixture or a substance classified for its aquatic environmental hazard with a diluent which has an equivalent or lower aquatic hazard classification than the least toxic original component and which is not expected to affect the aquatic hazards of other components, then the resulting mixture may be classified as equivalent to the original tested mixture or substance. Alternatively, the method explained in section 4.1.3.5 may be applied.

[[F35]4.1.3.4.3. If a mixture is formed by diluting another tested mixture or substance with water or other totally non-toxic material, the toxicity of the mixture can be calculated from the original mixture or substance.**]**

4.1.3.5. Classification of mixtures when toxicity data are available for some or all components of the mixture

4.1.3.5.1. The classification of a mixture is based on summation of the concentration of its classified components. The percentage of components classified as ‘Acute’ or ‘Chronic’ is fed straight in to the summation method. Details of the summation method are described in section 4.1.3.5.5.

4.1.3.5.2. Mixtures can be made of a combination of both components that are classified (as Acute 1 and/or Chronic 1, 2, 3, 4) and others for which adequate toxicity test data is available. When adequate toxicity data are available for more than one component in the mixture, the combined toxicity of those components is calculated using the following additivity formulas (a) or (b), depending on the nature of the toxicity data:

(a) Based on acute aquatic toxicity:

$$\frac{\sum C_i}{L(E)C_{50m}} = \sum_n \frac{C_i}{L(E)C_{50i}}$$

where:

C_i	=	concentration of component i (weight percentage);
$L(E)C_{50i}$	=	(mg/l) LC_{50} or EC_{50} for component i;
η	=	number of components, and i is running from 1 to n;
$L(E)C_{50m}$	=	$L(E)$ C_{50} of the part of the mixture with test data.

[[F47]The calculated toxicity may be used to assign that portion of the mixture a short-term (acute) hazard category which is then subsequently used in applying the summation method;**]**

(b) Based on chronic aquatic toxicity:

$$\frac{\sum C_i + \sum C_j}{EqNOECm} = \sum_n \frac{C_i}{NOECi} + \sum_n \frac{C_j}{0{,}1 \times NOECj}$$

where:

C_i	=	concentration of component i (weight percentage) covering the rapidly degradable components;
Cj	=	concentration of component j (weight percentage) covering the non- rapidly degradable components;
NOECi	=	NOEC (or other recognised measures for chronic toxicity) for component i covering the rapidly degradable components, in mg/l;
NOECj	=	NOEC (or other recognised measures for chronic toxicity) for component j covering the non-rapidly degradable components, in mg/l;
n	=	number of components, and i and j are running from 1 to n;
EqNOECm	=	Equivalent NOEC of the part of the mixture with test data.

The equivalent toxicity thus reflects the fact that non-rapidly degrading substances are classified one hazard category level more ‘severe’ than rapidly degrading substances.

[[F47]The calculated equivalent toxicity may be used to assign that portion of the mixture a long-term (chronic) hazard category, in accordance with the criteria for rapidly degradable substances (point (b)(ii) of Table 4.1.0), which is then subsequently used in applying the summation method.**]**

4.1.3.5.3. When applying the additivity formula for part of the mixture, it is preferable to calculate the toxicity of this part of the mixture using for each substance toxicity values that relate to the same taxonomic group (i.e. fish, crustacean, algae or equivalent) and then to use the highest toxicity (lowest value) obtained (i.e. use the most sensitive of the three taxonomic groups). However, when toxicity data for each component are not available in the same taxonomic group, the toxicity value of each component is selected in the same manner that toxicity values are selected for the classification of substances, i.e. the higher toxicity (from the most sensitive test organism) is used. The calculated acute and chronic toxicity is then used to assess whether this part of the

mixture shall be classified as Acute 1 and/or Chronic 1, 2 or 3 using the same criteria described for substances.

4.1.3.5.4. If a mixture is classified in more than one way, the method yielding the more conservative result shall be used.

4.1.3.5.5. Summation method

4.1.3.5.5.1. Rationale

4.1.3.5.5.1.1. In case of the substance classification categories Chronic 1 to Chronic 3, the underlying toxicity criteria differ by a factor of 10 in moving from one category to another. Substances with a classification in a high toxicity band therefore contribute to the classification of a mixture in a lower band. The calculation of these classification categories therefore needs to consider the contribution of any substance classified as Chronic 1, 2 or 3.

4.1.3.5.5.1.2. When a mixture contains components classified as Acute 1 or Chronic 1, attention must be paid to the fact that such components, when their acute toxicity is below 1 mg/l and/or chronic toxicity is below 0,1 mg/l (if non rapidly degradable) and 0,01 mg/l (if rapidly degradable) contribute to the toxicity of the mixture even at a low concentration. Active ingredients in pesticides often possess such high aquatic toxicity but also some other substances like organometallic compounds. Under these circumstances the application of the normal generic concentration limits leads to an 'under-classification' of the mixture. Therefore, multiplying factors shall be applied to account for highly toxic components, as described in section 4.1.3.5.5.5.

4.1.3.5.5.2. Classification procedure

4.1.3.5.5.2.1. In general a more severe classification for mixtures overrides a less severe classification, e.g. a classification with Chronic 1 overrides a classification with Chronic 2. As a consequence, in this example, the classification procedure is already completed if the result of the classification is Chronic 1. A more severe classification than Chronic 1 is not possible. Therefore it is not necessary to undergo the further classification procedure.

4.1.3.5.5.3. Classification for category Acute 1

[F146 4.1.3.5.5.3.1. First, all components classified as Acute 1 are considered. If the sum of the concentrations (in %) of these components multiplied by their corresponding M-factors is ≥ 25 % the whole mixture is classified as Acute 1.]

4.1.3.5.5.3.2. [F47 The classification of mixtures for short-term (acute) hazards based on this summation of classified components is summarised in Table 4.1.1.]

TABLE 4.1.1

[F47 Classification of a mixture for short-term (acute) hazards based on summation of classified components]

Sum of components classified as:	Mixture is classified as:
Acute 1 × M[a] ≥ 25 %	Acute 1

a For explanation of the M-factor, see 4.1.3.5.5.5.

4.1.3.5.5.4. Classification for the categories Chronic 1, 2, 3 and 4

4.1.3.5.5.1. First all components classified as Chronic 1 are considered. If the sum of the concentrations (in %) of these components multiplied by their corresponding M-factors is equal to or greater than 25 %, the mixture is classified as Chronic 1. If the result of the calculation is a classification of the mixture as Chronic 1, the classification procedure is completed.

4.1.3.5.5.2. In cases where the mixture is not classified as Chronic 1, classification of the mixture as Chronic 2 is considered. A mixture is classified as Chronic 2 if 10 times the sum of the concentrations (in %) of all components classified as Chronic 1 multiplied by their corresponding M-factors plus the sum of the concentrations (in %) of all components classified as Chronic 2 is equal to or greater than 25 %. If the result of the calculation is classification of the mixture as Chronic 2, the classification process is completed.

4.1.3.5.5.3. In cases where the mixture is not classified either as Chronic 1 or Chronic 2, classification of the mixture as Chronic 3 is considered. A mixture is classified as Chronic 3 if 100 times the sum of the concentrations (in %) of all components classified as Chronic 1 multiplied by their corresponding M-factors plus 10 times the sum of the concentrations (in %) of all components classified with Chronic 2 plus the sum of the concentrations (in %) of all components classified as Chronic 3 is ≥ 25 %.

4.1.3.5.5.4. If the mixture is still not classified in Chronic 1, 2 or 3, classification of the mixture as Chronic 4 shall be considered. A mixture is classified as Chronic 4 if the sum of the concentrations (in %) of components classified as Chronic 1, 2, 3 and 4 is equal to or greater than 25 %.

4.1.3.5.5.5. [F47The classification of mixtures for long-term (chronic) hazards, based on this summation of the concentrations of classified components, is summarised in Table 4.1.2.]

TABLE 4.1.2

[F47Classification of a mixture for long-term (chronic) hazards, based on summation of the concentration of classified components]

Sum of components classified as:	Mixture is classified as:
Chronic 1 × M[a] ≥ 25 %	Chronic 1
(M × 10 × Chronic 1) + Chronic 2 ≥ 25 %	Chronic 2
(M × 100 × Chronic 1) + (10 × Chronic 2) + Chronic 3 ≥ 25 %	Chronic 3
Chronic 1 + Chronic 2 + Chronic 3 + Chronic 4 ≥ 25 %	Chronic 4

a For explanation of the M-factor, see 4.1.3.5.5.5.

4.1.3.5.5.5. Mixtures with highly toxic components

4.1.3.5.5.5.1. Acute 1 and Chronic 1 components with toxicities below 1 mg/l and/or chronic toxicities below 0,1 mg/l (if non-rapidly degradable) and 0,01 mg/l (if rapidly degradable) contribute to the toxicity of the mixture even at a low concentration and shall normally be given increased weight in applying the summation of classification approach. When a mixture contains components classified as Acute or Chronic 1, one of the following shall be applied:

— the tiered approach described in sections 4.1.3.5.5.3 and 4.1.3.5.5.4 using a weighted sum by multiplying the concentrations of Acute 1 and Chronic 1 components by a factor, instead of merely adding up the percentages. This means that the concentration of 'Acute 1' in the left column of Table 4.1.1 and the concentration of 'Chronic 1' in the left column of Table 4.1.2 are multiplied by the appropriate multiplying factor. The multiplying factors to be applied to these components are defined using the toxicity value, as summarised in Table 4.1.3. Therefore, in order to classify a mixture containing Acute/Chronic 1 components, the classifier needs to be informed of the value of the M-factor in order to apply the summation method,

— the additivity formula (see section 4.1.3.5.2) provided that toxicity data are available for all highly toxic components in the mixture and there is convincing evidence that all other components, including those for which specific acute and/or chronic toxicity data are not available, are of low or no toxicity and do not significantly contribute to the environmental hazard of the mixture.

[F35 TABLE 4.1.3

Multiplying factors for highly toxic components of mixtures

Acute toxicity	**M factor**	**Chronic toxicity**	**M factor**	
L(E)C_{50} value (mg/l)		**NOEC value (mg/l)**	**NRD[a] components**	**RD[b] components**
0,1 < L(E)C_{50} ≤ 1	1	0,01 < NOEC ≤ 0,1	1	—
0,01 < L(E)C_{50} ≤ 0,1	10	0,001 < NOEC ≤ 0,01	10	1
0,001 < L(E)C_{50} ≤ 0,01	100	0,0001 < NOEC ≤ 0,001	100	10
0,0001 < L(E)C_{50} ≤ 0,001	1 000	0,00001 < NOEC ≤ 0,0001	1 000	100
0,00001 < L(E)C_{50} ≤ 0,0001	10 000	0,000001 < NOEC ≤ 0,00001	10 000	1 000
(continue in factor 10 intervals)		(continue in factor 10 intervals)		

a Non-rapidly degradable.

b Rapidly degradable.*]*

4.1.3.6. Classification of mixtures with components without any useable information

4.1.3.6.1. *[*F47In the event that no useable information on short-term (acute) and/or long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard is available for one or more relevant components, it is concluded that the mixture cannot be attributed to one or more definitive hazard category(ies).*]* In this situation the mixture shall be classified based on the known components only, with the additional statement on the label and in the SDS that: 'Contains x % of components with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment'.

4.1.4. Hazard communication

4.1.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 4.1.4.

[F47 TABLE 4.1.4

Label elements for hazardous to the aquatic environment

SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD	
	Acute 1
GHS Pictogram	
Signal Word	Warning
Hazard Statement	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P273
Precautionary Statement Response	P391
Precautionary Statement Storage	
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD				
	Chronic 1	**Chronic 2**	**Chronic 3**	**Chronic 4**
GHS Pictograms			No pictogram is used	No pictogram is used
Signal Word	Warning	No signal word is used	No signal word is used	No signal word is used
Hazard Statement	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects	H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P273	P273	P273	P273
Precautionary Statement Response	P391	P391		

Precautionary Statement Storage				
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501	P501**]]**

[[F58]5. PART 5: ADDITIONAL HAZARDS

5.1. Hazardous to the ozone layer

5.1.1. Definitions and general considerations

5.1.1.1. Ozone depleting potential (ODP) is an integrative quantity, distinct for each halocarbon source species, that represents the extent of ozone depletion in the stratosphere expected from the halocarbon on a mass-for-mass basis relative to CFC-11. The formal definition of ODP is the ratio of integrated perturbations to total ozone, for a differential mass emission of a particular compound relative to an equal emission of CFC-11.

Substance hazardous to the ozone layer means a substance which, on the basis of the available evidence concerning its properties and its predicted or observed environmental fate and behaviour may present a danger to the structure and/or the functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer. This includes substances which are listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer[(40)].

5.1.2. Classification criteria for substances

5.1.2.1. A substance shall be classified as hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1) if the available evidence concerning its properties and its predicted or observed environmental fate and behaviour indicate that it may present a danger to the structure and/or the functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer.

5.1.3. Classification criteria for mixtures

5.1.3.1. Mixtures shall be classified as hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1) on the basis of the individual concentration of the substance(s) contained therein that are also classified as hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1), in accordance with Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1

Generic concentration limits for substances (in a mixture), classified as hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1), that trigger classification of the mixture as hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1)

Classification of the substance	**Classification of the mixture**
Hazardous to the ozone layer (Category 1)	$C \geq 0{,}1$ %

5.1.4. Hazard communication

5.1.4.1. Label elements shall be used for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class in accordance with Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2

Label elements for hazardous to the ozone layer

Symbol/pictogram	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement	H420: Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere
Precautionary statements	P502**]**

ANNEX II

SPECIAL RULES FOR LABELLING AND PACKAGING OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES

This Annex consists of 5 parts:

— Part 1 contains special rules for the labelling of certain classified substances and mixtures.

— Part 2 sets out rules for additional hazard statements to be included on the label of certain mixtures.

— Part 3 sets out special rules for packaging.

— Part 4 sets out a special rule for the labelling of plant protection products.

— Part 5 sets up a list of hazardous substances and mixtures to which Article 29(3) applies.

1. PART 1: SUPPLEMENTAL HAZARD INFORMATION

The statements set out in sections 1.1 and 1.2 shall be assigned in accordance with Article 25(1) to substances and mixtures classified for physical, health or environmental hazards.

1.1. Physical properties

[F149]1.1.1. EUH001 — ‘Explosive when dry’

. . . . . .

[F36]1.1.2. EUH006 — ‘Explosive with or without contact with air’

. . . . . .

[[F146]1.1.1.**]** EUH014 — ‘Reacts violently with water’

For substances and mixtures which react violently with water, such as acetyl chloride, alkali metals, titanium tetrachloride.

[[F146]1.1.2.**]** EUH018 — 'In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture'

For substances and mixtures not classified as flammable themselves, which may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixtures. For substances this might be the case for halogenated hydrocarbons and for mixtures this might be the case due to a volatile flammable component or due to the loss of a volatile non-flammable component.

[[F146]1.1.3.**]** EUH019 — 'May form explosive peroxides'

For substances and mixtures which may form explosive peroxides during storage, such as diethyl ether, 1,4-dioxane.

[[F146]1.1.4.**]** EUH044 — 'Risk of explosion if heated under confinement'

For substances and mixtures not in themselves classified as explosive in accordance with section 2.1 of Annex I, but which may nevertheless display explosive properties in practice if heated under sufficient confinement. In particular, substances which decompose explosively if heated in a steel drum do not show this effect if heated in less-strong containers.

1.2. Health properties

1.2.1. EUH029 — 'Contact with water liberates toxic gas'

For substances and mixtures which in contact with water or damp air, evolve gases classified for acute toxicity in category 1, 2 or 3 in potentially dangerous amounts, such as aluminium phosphide, phosphorus pentasulphide.

1.2.2. EUH031 — 'Contact with acids liberates toxic gas'

For substances and mixtures which react with acids to evolve gases classified for acute toxicity in category 3 in dangerous amounts, such as sodium hypochlorite, barium polysulphide.

1.2.3. EUH032 — 'Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas'

For substances and mixtures which react with acids to evolve gases classified for acute toxicity in category 1 or 2 in dangerous amounts, such as salts of hydrogen cyanide, sodium azide.

1.2.4. EUH066 — 'Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking'

For substances and mixtures which may cause concern as a result of skin dryness, flaking or cracking but which do not meet the criteria for skin irritancy in section 3.2 of Annex I, based on either:

— practical observations; or

— relevant evidence concerning their predicted effects on the skin.

1.2.5. EUH070 — 'Toxic by eye contact'

For substances or mixtures where an eye irritation test has resulted in overt signs of systemic toxicity or mortality among the animals tested, which is likely to be attributed to absorption of the substance or mixture through the mucous membranes of the eye. The statement shall also be applied if there is evidence in humans for systemic toxicity after eye contact.

The statement shall also be applied where a substance or a mixture contains another substance labelled for this effect, if the concentration of this substance is equal to, or greater than 0,1 %, unless otherwise specified in **[**[F150]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

Textual Amendments

F150 Words in Annex 2 point 1.2.5 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 56(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(b)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

1.2.6. EUH071 — 'Corrosive to the respiratory tract'

For substances and mixtures in addition to classification for inhalation toxicity, if data are available that indicate that the mechanism of toxicity is corrosivity, in accordance with section 3.1.2.3.3 and Note 1 of Table 3.1.3 in Annex I.

For substances and mixtures in addition to classification for skin corrosivity, if no acute inhalation test data are available and which may be inhaled.

2. PART 2: SPECIAL RULES FOR SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL ELEMENTS FOR CERTAIN MIXTURES

The statements set out in sections 2.1 to 2.10 shall be assigned to mixtures in accordance with Article 25(6).

2.1. Mixtures containing lead

The label on the packaging of paints and varnishes containing lead in quantities exceeding 0,15 % (expressed as weight of metal) of the total weight of the mixture, as determined in accordance with ISO standard 6503, shall bear the following statement:

EUH201 — 'Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children'

In the case of packages the contents of which are less than 125 ml, the statement may be as follows:

EUH201A — 'Warning! Contains lead'

2.2. Mixtures containing cyanoacrylates

The label on the immediate packaging of adhesives based on cyanoacrylate shall bear the following statement:

EUH202 — 'Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children'

Appropriate advice on safety shall accompany the package.

2.3. Cements and cement mixtures

Unless cements or cement mixtures are already classified and labelled as a sensitiser with the hazard statement H317, 'May cause an allergic skin reaction', the label on the packaging of cements and cement mixtures that contain, when they are hydrated, more than 0,0002 % soluble chromium (VI) of the total dry weight of the cement shall bear the statement:

EUH203 — 'Contains chromium (VI). May produce an allergic reaction'

If reducing agents are used, then the packaging of cement or cement-containing mixtures shall include information on the packing date, the storage conditions and the storage period

appropriate to maintaining the activity of the reducing agent and to keeping the content of soluble chromium VI below 0,0002 %.

2.4. Mixtures containing isocyanates

Unless already identified on the label of the packaging, mixtures containing isocyanates (as monomers, oligomers, prepolymers, etc., or as mixtures thereof) shall bear the following statement:

EUH204 — 'Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.'

2.5. Mixtures containing epoxy constituents with an average molecular weight ≤ 700

Unless already identified on the label of the packaging, mixtures containing epoxy constituents with an average molecular weight ≤ 700 shall bear the following statement:

EUH205 — 'Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.'

2.6. Mixtures sold to the general public which contain active chlorine

The label on the packaging of mixtures containing more than 1 % of active chlorine shall bear the following statement:

EUH206 — 'Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine)'

2.7. Mixtures containing cadmium (alloys) and intended to be used for brazing or soldering

The label on the packaging of the above mentioned mixtures shall bear the following statement:

EUH207 — 'Warning! Contains cadmium. Dangerous fumes are formed during use. See information supplied by the manufacturer. Comply with the safety instructions'

[[F58]2.8. Mixtures containing at least one sensitising substance

The label on the packaging of mixtures not classified as sensitising but containing at least one substance classified as sensitising and present in a concentration equal to or greater than that specified in Table 3.4.6 of Annex I shall bear the statement:

EUH208 — ' Contains (name of sensitising substance). May produce an allergic reaction ' .

Mixtures classified as sensitising containing other substance(s) classified as sensitising (in addition to the one that leads to the classification of the mixture) and present in a concentration equal to or greater than that specified in Table 3.4.6 of Annex I shall bear the name(s) of that/ those substance(s) on the label.

[[F151]Where a mixture is labelled in accordance with Section 2.4 or 2.5, the statement EUH208 may be omitted from the label for the substance concerned.**]]**

Textual Amendments

F151 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016 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).

2.9. Liquid mixtures containing halogenated hydrocarbons

For liquid mixtures which show no flashpoint or a flashpoint higher than 60 °C but not more than 93 °C and contain a halogenated hydrocarbon and more than 5 % highly flammable or flammable substances, the label on the packaging shall bear one of the following statements, depending on whether the substances referred to above are highly flammable or flammable:

EUH209 — 'Can become highly flammable in use' or

EUH209A — 'Can become flammable in use'

2.10. Mixtures not intended for the general public

For mixtures not classified as hazardous but which contain:

— **[**F58≥ 0,1 % of a substance classified as skin sensitiser category 1, 1B, respiratory sensitiser category 1, 1B, or carcinogenic category 2, or

— ≥ 0,01 % of a substance classified as skin sensitiser category 1A, respiratory sensitiser category 1A, or**]**

— **[**F146≥ one tenth of the specific concentration limit for a substance classified as skin sensitiser or respiratory sensitiser with a specific concentration limit, or**]**

— ≥ 0,1 % of a substance classified as toxic to reproduction categories 1A, 1B or 2, or with effects on or via lactation; or

— at least one substance in an individual concentration of ≥ 1 % by weight for non-gaseous mixtures and ≥ 0,2 % by volume for gaseous mixtures either:

  — classified with other health or environmental hazards; or

  — for which there are F152... workplace exposure limits

Textual Amendments

F152 Word in Annex 2 point 2.10 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 56(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

the label on the packaging shall bear the statement:

EUH210 — 'Safety data sheet available on request'.

2.11 Aerosols

Note that aerosols are also subject to the labelling provisions in accordance with points 2.2 and 2.3 in the Annex to Directive 75/324/EEC.

3. PART 3: SPECIAL RULES ON PACKAGING

3.1. Provisions relating to child-resistant fastenings

3.1.1. Packaging to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings

3.1.1.1. Packaging of whatever capacity containing a substance or mixture supplied to the general public and classified for acute toxicity, categories 1 to 3, STOT — single exposure category 1, STOT — repeated exposure category 1, or skin corrosion category 1 shall be fitted with child-resistant fastenings.

3.1.1.2. Packaging of whatever capacity containing a substance or mixture supplied to the general public presenting an aspiration hazard and classified according to sections 3.10.2 and 3.10.3 of Annex I and labelled according to section 3.10.4.1 of Annex I,

with the exception of substances and mixtures placed on the market in the form of aerosols or in a container fitted with a sealed spray attachment, shall be fitted with child-resistant fastenings.

3.1.1.3 Where a substances or mixture has at least one of the substances mentioned below present in a concentration equal to or greater than the maximum individual concentrations specified, which are supplied to the general public, the packaging of whatever capacity shall be fitted with child-resistant fastenings.

No	Identification of the substance			Concentration limit
	CAS No	Name	EC No	
1	67-56-1	methanol	200-659-6	≥ 3 %
2	75-09-2	dichloromethane	200-838-9	≥ 1 %

3.1.2 Reclosable packages

Child-resistant fastenings used on reclosable packages shall comply with EN ISO standard 8317 as amended relating to 'Child-resistant packages — Requirements and methods of testing for reclosable packages' adopted by the European Committee for standardisation (CEN) and the International Standard Organisation (ISO).

3.1.3 Non-reclosable packages

Child-resistant fastenings used on non-reclosable packages shall comply with CEN standard EN 862 as amended relating to 'Packaging — Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products' adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN).

3.1.4 Notes

3.1.4.1. Evidence of conformity with the above standards may be certified only by laboratories which conform with Standard EN ISO/IEC 17025 as amended.

3.1.4.2. Specific cases

If it seems obvious that packaging is sufficiently safe for children because they cannot get access to the contents without the help of a tool, the test referred to in section 3.1.2 or 3.1.3 does not need to be performed.

In all other cases and when there are sufficient grounds for doubting the security of the closure for a child, the national authority may ask the person responsible for putting the product on the market to give it a certificate from a certifying laboratory, referred to in section 3.1.4.1, stating that either:

— the type of closure is such that it is not necessary to perform the test referred to in section 3.1.2. or 3.1.3; or

— the closure has been tested and has been found to conform with the standards referred to above.

[F35 3.2 Tactile Warnings

3.2.1. ***Packaging to be fitted with a tactile warning***

3.2.1.1. Where substances or mixtures are supplied to the general public and classified for acute toxicity, skin corrosion, germ cell mutagenicity category 2, carcinogenicity

category 2, reproductive toxicity category 2, respiratory sensitisation, STOT categories 1 or 2, aspiration hazard, flammable gases, flammable liquids categories 1 or 2, or flammable solids, the packaging of whatever capacity, shall be fitted with a tactile warning of danger.

3.2.1.2. Section 3.2.1.1 does not apply to transportable gas receptacles. Aerosols and containers fitted with a sealed spray attachment and containing substances or mixtures classified as presenting an aspiration hazard need not be fitted with a tactile warning unless they are classified for one or more of the other hazards in section 3.2.1.1.

3.2.2. ***Provisions relating to tactile warning***

The technical specifications for tactile warning devices shall conform to EN ISO standard 11683 as amended ' Packaging — Tactile warnings of danger — Requirements ' .**]**

[[F70]3.3 **Liquid consumer laundry detergents in soluble packaging for single use**

Where a liquid consumer laundry detergent in dosages for single use is contained in a soluble packaging, the following additional provisions shall apply:

3.3.1. Liquid consumer laundry detergents contained in soluble packaging for single use shall be contained in an outer packaging. The outer packaging shall fulfil the requirements of section 3.3.2 and the soluble packaging shall fulfil the requirements of section 3.3.3.

3.3.2. The outer packaging shall:

(i) be opaque or obscure so that it impedes the visibility of the product or individual doses;

(ii) without prejudice to Article 32(3), bear the precautionary statement P102 ' Keep out of reach of children ' at a visible place and in a format that attracts attention;

(iii) be an easily reclosable, self-standing container;

(iv) without prejudice to the requirements of section 3.1, be fitted with a closure that:

(a) impedes the ability of young children to open the packaging by requiring coordinated action of both hands with a strength that makes it difficult for young children to open it;

(b) maintains its functionality under conditions of repeated opening and closing for the entire life span of the outer packaging.

3.3.3. The soluble packaging shall:

(i) contain an aversive agent in a concentration which is safe, and which elicits oral repulsive behaviour within a maximum time of 6 seconds, in case of accidental oral exposure;

(ii) retain its liquid content for at least 30 seconds when the soluble packaging is placed in water at 20 °C;

(iii) resist mechanical compressive strength of at least 300 N under standard test conditions.**]**

4. PART 4: SPECIAL RULE FOR LABELLING OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Without prejudice to the information required in accordance with **[**[F153]Article 65 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Regulation (EC) No 547/2011 as regards labelling requirements for plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009**]** shall also include the following wording:

Textual Amendments

F153 Words in Annex 2 Pt. 4 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 56(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

EUH401 — 'To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use'

5. PART 5: LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES TO WHICH ARTICLE 29(3) APPLIES

— Ready mixed cement and concrete in the wet state.

ANNEX III

LIST OF HAZARD STATEMENTS, SUPPLEMENTAL HAZARD INFORMATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL ELEMENTS

1. Part 1: hazard statements

[[F58]The hazard statements shall be applied in accordance with Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Annex I.

In selecting the hazard statements in accordance with Articles 21 and 27, suppliers may use the combined hazard statements provided for in this Annex.

In accordance with Article 27 the following principles of precedence for hazard statements may apply to labelling:

(a) if the hazard statement H410 'Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects' is assigned, the statement H400 'Very toxic to aquatic life' may be omitted;

(b) **[**[F47]if the statement H314 'Causes severe skin burns and eye damage' is assigned, the statement H318 'Causes serious eye damage' may be omitted.**]**

In order to indicate the route of administration or exposure the combined hazard statements in Table 1.2 may be used.**]**

TABLE 1.1

Hazard statements for physical hazards

H200	**Language**	**2.1 — Explosives, Unstable explosives**
a	**[**[F55]**]**	

	BG	Нестабилен експлозив.
	ES	Explosivo inestable.
	CS	Nestabilní výbušnina.
	DA	Ustabilt eksplosiv.
	DE	Instabil, explosiv.
	ET	Ebapüsiv lõhkeaine.
	EL	Ασταθή εκρηκτικά.
	EN	Unstable explosives.
	FR	Explosif instable.
	GA	Pléascáin éagobhsaí.
[F154	HR	Nestabilni eksplozivi.]
	IT	Esplosivo instabile.
	LV	Nestabili sprādzienbīstami materiāli.
	LT	Nestabilios sprogios medžiagos.
	HU	Instabil robbanóanyagok.
	MT	Splussivi instabbli.
	NL	Instabiele ontplofbare stof.
	PL	Materiały wybuchowe niestabilne.
	PT	Explosivo instável.
	RO	Exploziv instabil.
	SK	Nestabilné výbušniny.
	SL	Nestabilni eksplozivi.
	FI	Epästabiili räjähde.
	SV	Instabilt explosivt.

a [F55]

Textual Amendments

F154 Inserted by Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013 adapting certain regulations and decisions in the fields of free movement of goods, freedom of movement for persons, company law, competition policy, agriculture, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, transport policy, energy, taxation, statistics, trans-European networks, judiciary and fundamental rights, justice, freedom and security, environment, customs union, external relations, foreign, security and defence policy and institutions, by reason of the accession of the Republic of Croatia.

H201	**Language**	**2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.1**
	BG	Експлозив; опасност от масова експлозия.
	ES	Explosivo; peligro de explosión en masa.
	CS	Výbušnina; nebezpečí masivního výbuchu.
	DA	Eksplosiv, masseeksplosionsfare.
	DE	Explosiv, Gefahr der Massenexplosion.
	ET	Plahvatusohtlik; massiplahvatusoht.
	EL	Εκρηκτικό· κίνδυνος μαζικής έκρηξης.
	EN	Explosive; mass explosion hazard.
	FR	Explosif; danger d'explosion en masse.
	GA	Pléascach; guais mhórphléasctha.
[F154	HR	Eksplozivno; opasnost od eksplozije ogromnih razmjera.**]**
	IT	Esplosivo; pericolo di esplosione di massa.
	LV	Sprādzienbīstams; masveida sprādzienbīstamība.
	LT	Sprogios medžiagos, kelia masinio sprogimo pavojų.
	HU	Robbanóanyag; teljes tömeg felrobbanásának veszélye.
	MT	Splussiv; periklu li jisplodu kollha f'daqqa.
	NL	Ontplofbare stof; gevaar voor massa-explosie.
	PL	Materiał wybuchowy; zagrożenie wybuchem masowym.
	PT	Explosivo; perigo de explosão em massa.

	RO	Exploziv; pericol de explozie în masă.
	SK	Výbušnina, nebezpečenstvo rozsiahleho výbuchu.
	SL	Eksplozivno; nevarnost eksplozije v masi.
	FI	Räjähde; massaräjähdysvaara.
	SV	Explosivt. Fara för massexplosion.

H202	**Language**	**2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.2**
	BG	Експлозив; сериозна опасност от разпръскване.
	ES	Explosivo; grave peligro de proyección.
	CS	Výbušnina; vážné nebezpečí zasažení částicemi.
	DA	Eksplosiv, alvorlig fare for udslyngning af fragmenter.
	DE	Explosiv; große Gefahr durch Splitter, Spreng- und Wurfstücke.
	ET	Plahvatusohtlik; suur laialipaiskumisoht.
	EL	Εκρηκτικό· σοβαρός κίνδυνος εκτόξευσης.
	EN	Explosive, severe projection hazard.
	FR	Explosif; danger sérieux de projection.
	GA	Pléascach, guais throm teilgin.
[[F154]	HR	Eksplozivno; velika opasnost od rasprskavanja.**]**
	IT	Esplosivo; grave pericolo di proiezione.
	LV	Sprādzienbīstams; augsta izmetes bīstamība.
	LT	Sprogios medžiagos, kelia didelį išsvaidymo pavojų.

	HU	Robbanóanyag; kivetés súlyos veszélye.
	MT	Splussiv, periklu serju ta' projezzjoni.
	NL	Ontplofbare stof, ernstig gevaar voor scherfwerking.
	PL	Materiał wybuchowy, poważne zagrożenie rozrzutem.
	PT	Explosivo, perigo grave de projecções.
	RO	Exploziv; pericol grav de proiectare.
	SK	Výbušnina, závažné nebezpečenstvo rozletenia úlomkov.
	SL	Eksplozivno, velika nevarnost za nastanek drobcev.
	FI	Räjähde; vakava sirpalevaara.
	SV	Explosivt. Allvarlig fara för splitter och kaststycken.

H203	**Language**	**2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.3**
	BG	Експлозив; опасност от пожар, взрив или разпръскване.
	ES	Explosivo; peligro de incendio, de onda expansiva o de proyección.
	CS	Výbušnina; nebezpečí požáru, tlakové vlny nebo zasažení částicemi.
	DA	Eksplosiv, fare for brand, eksplosion eller udslyngning af fragmenter.
	DE	Explosiv; Gefahr durch Feuer, Luftdruck oder Splitter, Spreng- und Wurfstücke.
	ET	Plahvatusohtlik; süttimis-, plahvatus- või laialipaiskumisoht.

	EL	Εκρηκτικό· κίνδυνος πυρκαγιάς, ανατίναξης ή εκτόξευσης.
	EN	Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard.
	FR	Explosif; danger d'incendie, d'effet de souffle ou de projection.
	GA	Pléascach; guais dóiteáin, phléasctha nó teilgin.
[F154	HR	Eksplozivno; opasnost od vatre, udarnog vala ili rasprskavanja.]
	IT	Esplosivo; pericolo di incendio, di spostamento d'aria o di proiezione.
	LV	Sprādzienbīstams; uguns, triecienviļņa vai izmetes bīstamība.
	LT	Sprogios medžiagos, kelia gaisro, sprogimo arba išsvaidymo pavojų.
	HU	Robbanóanyag; tűz, robbanás vagy kivetés veszélye.
	MT	Splussiv; periklu ta' nar, blast jew projezzjoni.
	NL	Ontplofbare stof; gevaar voor brand, luchtdrukwerking of scherfwerking.
	PL	Materiał wybuchowy; zagrożenie pożarem, wybuchem lub rozrzutem.
	PT	Explosivo; perigo de incêndio, sopro ou projecções.
	RO	Exploziv; pericol de incendiu, detonare sau proiectare.
	SK	Výbušnina, nebezpečenstvo požiaru, výbuchu alebo rozletenia úlomkov.
	SL	Eksplozivno; nevarnost za nastanek požara, udarnega vala ali drobcev.

	FI	Räjähde; palo-, räjähdys- tai sirpalevaara.
	SV	Explosivt. Fara för brand, tryckvåg eller splitter och kaststycken.

H204	**Language**	**2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.4**
	BG	Опасност от пожар или разпръскване.
	ES	Peligro de incendio o de proyección.
	CS	Nebezpečí požáru nebo zasažení částicemi.
	DA	Fare for brand eller udslyngning af fragmenter.
	DE	Gefahr durch Feuer oder Splitter, Spreng- und Wurfstücke.
	ET	Süttimis- või laialipaiskumisoht.
	EL	Κίνδυνος πυρκαγιάς ή εκτόξευσης.
	EN	Fire or projection hazard.
	FR	Danger d'incendie ou de projection.
	GA	Guais dóiteáin nó teilgin.
[F154	HR	Opasnost od vatre ili rasprskavanja.**]**
	IT	Pericolo di incendio o di proiezione.
	LV	Uguns vai izmetes bīstamība.
	LT	Gaisro arba išsvaidymo pavojus.
	HU	Tűz vagy kivetés veszélye.
	MT	Periklu ta' nar jew ta' projezzjoni.
	NL	Gevaar voor brand of scherfwerking.
	PL	Zagrożenie pożarem lub rozrzutem.

	PT	Perigo de incêndio ou projecções.
	RO	Pericol de incendiu sau de proiectare.
	SK	Nebezpečenstvo požiaru alebo rozletenia úlomkov.
	SL	Nevarnost za nastanek požara ali drobcev.
	FI	Palo- tai sirpalevaara.
	SV	Fara för brand eller splitter och kaststycken.

H205	**Language**	**2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.5**
	BG	Може да предизвика масова експлозия при пожар.
	ES	Peligro de explosión en masa en caso de incendio.
	CS	Při požáru může způsobit masivní výbuch.
	DA	Fare for masseeksplosion ved brand.
	DE	Gefahr der Massenexplosion bei Feuer.
	ET	Süttimise korral massiplahvatusoht.
	EL	Κίνδυνος μαζικής έκρηξης σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς.
	EN	May mass explode in fire.
	FR	Danger d'explosion en masse en cas d'incendie.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé go mbeadh mórphléascadh i dtine.
[F154	HR	U vatri može izazvati eksploziju ogromnih razmjera.**]**
	IT	Pericolo di esplosione di massa in caso d'incendio.
	LV	Ugunī var masveidā eksplodēt.
	LT	Per gaisrą gali sukelti masinį sprogimą.

	HU	Tűz hatására a teljes tömeg felrobbanhat.
	MT	Jista' jisplodi f'daqqa fin-nar.
	NL	Gevaar voor massa-explosie bij brand.
	PL	Może wybuchać masowo w przypadku pożaru.
	PT	Perigo de explosão em massa em caso de incêndio.
	RO	Pericol de explozie în masă în caz de incendiu.
	SK	Nebezpečenstvo rozsiahleho výbuchu pri požiari.
	SL	Pri požaru lahko eksplodira v masi.
	FI	Koko massa voi räjähtää tulessa.
	SV	Fara för massexplosion vid brand.

[F148H206	**Language**	**2.17 — Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Опасност от пожар или разпръскване; повишен риск от експлозия при понижено съдържание на десенсибилизиращ агент.
	ES	Peligro de incendio, onda expansiva o proyección; mayor riesgo de explosión si se reduce el agente insensibilizante.
	CS	Nebezpečí požáru, tlakové vlny nebo zasažení částicemi; zvýšené nebezpečí výbuchu, sníží-li se objem znecitlivujícího prostředku.
	DA	Fare for brand, eksplosion eller udslyngning af fragmenter; øget risiko for eksplosion, hvis det desensibiliserende middel reduceres.

	DE	Gefahr durch Feuer, Druckstoß oder Sprengstücke; erhöhte Explosionsgefahr wenn das Desensibilisierungsmittel reduziert wird.
	ET	Süttimis-, plahvatus- või laialipaiskumisoht, desensibilisaatori vähenemise korral suurenenud plahvatusoht.
	EL	Κίνδυνος πυρκαγιάς, ανατίναξης ή εκτόξευσης· αυξημένος κίνδυνος έκρηξης εάν μειωθεί ο παράγοντας απευαισθητοποίησης.
	EN	Fire, blast or projection hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced.
	FR	Danger d'incendie, d'effet de souffle ou de projection; risque accru d'explosion si la quantité d'agent désensibilisateur est réduite.
	GA	Guais dóiteáin, phléasctha nó teilgin; baol méadaithe pléasctha má laghdaítear an dí-íogróir.
	HR	Opasnost od vatre, udarnog vala ili rasprskavanja; povećan rizik od eksplozije ako je smanjen udio desenzitirajućeg agensa.
	IT	Pericolo d'incendio, di spostamento d'aria o di proiezione; maggior rischio di esplosione se l'agente desensibilizzante è ridotto.
	LV	Ugunsbīstamība, triecienviļņbīstamība vai izmetbīstamība; ja desensibilizācijas līdzekļa daudzums samazinājies, palielinās eksplozijas risks.
	LT	Gaisro, sprogimo arba išsvaidymo pavojus; sumažėjus desensibilizacijos

		veiksnio poveikiui kyla didesnė sprogimo rizika.
	HU	Tűz, robbanás vagy kivetés veszélye; fokozott robbanásveszély a deszenzibilizáló szer csökkenésével.
	MT	Periklu ta' nar, blast jew projjezzjoni; riskju ikbar ta' splużjoni jekk l-aġent disensitizzanti jitnaqqas.
	NL	Gevaar voor brand, luchtdrukwerking of scherfwerking; toegenomen ontploffingsgevaar als de ongevoeligheidsagens wordt verminderd.
	PL	Zagrożenie pożarem, wybuchem lub rozrzutem; zwiększone ryzyko wybuchu jeśli zawartość środka odczulającego została zmniejszona.
	PT	Perigo de incêndio, sopro ou projeções; risco acrescido de explosão se houver redução do agente dessensibilizante.
	RO	Pericol de incendiu, detonare sau proiectare; risc sporit de explozie dacă se reduce agentul de desensibilizare.
	SK	Nebezpečenstvo požiaru, výbuchu alebo rozletenia úlomkov; zvýšené riziko výbuchu, ak sa zníži obsah desenzibilizačného činidla.
	SL	Nevarnost za nastanek požara, udarnega vala ali drobcev; povečana nevarnost eksplozije, če se zmanjša vsebnost desenzibilizatorja.
	FI	Palo-, räjähdys- tai sirpalevaara; suurentunut, jos flegmatointitekijää vähennetään.
	SV	Fara för brand, tryckvåg eller splitter och kaststycken,

		ökad explosionsrisk om det okänsliggörande ämnet minskas.

H207	**Language**	**2.17- Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 2, 3**
	BG	Опасност от пожар или разпръскване; повишен риск от експлозия при понижено съдържание на десенсибилизиращ агент.
	ES	Peligro de incendio o proyección; mayor riesgo de explosión si se reduce el agente insensibilizante.
	CS	Nebezpečí požáru nebo zasažení částicemi; zvýšené nebezpečí výbuchu, sníží-li se objem znecitlivujícího prostředku.
	DA	Fare for brand eller udslyngning af fragmenter; øget risiko for eksplosion, hvis det desensibiliserende middel reduceres.
	DE	Gefahr durch Feuer oder Sprengstücke; erhöhte Explosionsgefahr wenn das Desensibilisierungsmittel reduziert wird.
	ET	Süttimis- või laialipaiskumisoht, desensibilisaatori vähenemise korral suurenenud plahvatusoht.
	EL	Κίνδυνος πυρκαγιάς ή εκτόξευσης· αυξημένος κίνδυνος έκρηξης εάν μειωθεί ο παράγοντας απευαισθητοποίησης.
	EN	Fire or projection hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced.
	FR	Danger d'incendie ou de projection; risque accru d'explosion si la quantité

		d'agent désensibilisateur est réduite.
	GA	Guais dóiteáin nó teilgin; baol méadaithe pléasctha má laghdaítear an dí-íogróir.
	HR	Opasnost od vatre ili rasprskavanja; povećan rizik od eksplozije ako je smanjen udio desenzitirajućeg agensa.
	IT	Pericolo d'incendio o di proiezione; maggior rischio di esplosione se l'agente desensibilizzante è ridotto.
	LV	Ugunsbīstamība vai izmetbīstamība; ja desensibilizācijas līdzekļa daudzums samazinājies, palielinās eksplozijas risks.
	LT	Gaisro arba išsvaidymo pavojus; sumažėjus desensibilizacijos veiksnio poveikiui kyla didesnė sprogimo rizika.
	HU	Tűz vagy kivetés veszélye; fokozott robbanásveszély a deszenzibilizáló szer csökkenésével.
	MT	Periklu ta' nar jew projezzjoni; riskju ikbar ta' splużjoni jekk l-aġent disensitizzanti jitnaqqas.
	NL	Gevaar voor brand of scherfwerking; toegenomen ontploffingsgevaar als de ongevoeligheidsagens wordt verminderd.
	PL	Zagrożenie pożarem lub rozrzutem; zwiększone ryzyko wybuchu jeśli zawartość środka odczulającego została zmniejszona.
	PT	Perigo de incêndio ou projeções; risco acrescido de explosão se houver redução do agente dessensibilizante.

	RO	Pericol de incendiu sau proiectare; risc sporit de explozie dacă se reduce agentul de desensibilizare.
	SK	Nebezpečenstvo požiaru alebo rozletenia úlomkov; zvýšené riziko výbuchu, ak sa zníži obsah desenzibilizačného činidla.
	SL	Nevarnost za nastanek požara ali drobcev; povečana nevarnost eksplozije, če se zmanjša vsebnost desenzibilizatorja.
	FI	Palo- tai sirpalevaara; suurentunut, jos flegmatointitekijää vähennetään.
	SV	Fara för brand eller splitter och kaststycken. ökad explosionsrisk om det okänsliggörande ämnet minskas.

H208	**Language**	**2.17 — Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 4**
	BG	Опасност от пожар; повишен риск от експлозия при понижено съдържание на десенсибилизиращ агент.
	ES	Peligro de incendio; mayor riesgo de explosión si se reduce el agente insensibilizante.
	CS	Nebezpečí požáru; zvýšené nebezpečí výbuchu, sníží-li se objem znecitlivujícího prostředku.
	DA	Brandfare; øget risiko for eksplosion, hvis det desensibiliserende middel reduceres.
	DE	Gefahr durch Feuer; erhöhte Explosionsgefahr wenn das Desensibilisierungsmittel reduziert wird.

	ET	Süttimisoht; desensibilisaatori vähenemise korral suurenenud plahvatusoht.
	EL	Κίνδυνος πυρκαγιάς· αυξημένος κίνδυνος έκρηξης εάν μειωθεί ο παράγοντας απευαισθητοποίησης.
	EN	Fire hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced.
	FR	Danger d'incendie; risque accru d'explosion si la quantité d'agent désensibilisateur est réduite.
	GA	Guais dóiteáin; baol méadaithe pléasctha má laghdaítear an dí-íogróir.
	HR	Opasnost od vatre; povećan rizik od eksplozije ako je smanjen udio desenzitirajućeg agensa.
	IT	Pericolo d'incendio; maggior rischio di esplosione se l'agente desensibilizzante è ridotto.
	LV	Ugunsbīstamība; ja desensibilizācijas līdzekļa daudzums samazinājies, palielinās eksplozijas risks.
	LT	Gaisro pavojus; sumažėjus desensibilizacijos veiksnio poveikiui kyla didesnė sprogimo rizika.
	HU	Tűz veszélye; fokozott robbanásveszély a deszenzibilizáló szer csökkenésével.
	MT	Periklu ta' nar; riskju ikbar ta' splużjoni jekk l-aġent disensitizzanti jitnaqqas.
	NL	Gevaar voor brand; toegenomen ontploffingsgevaar als de ongevoeligheidsagens wordt verminderd.

	PL	Zagrożenie pożarem; zwiększone ryzyko wybuchu jeśli zawartość środka odczulającego została zmniejszona.
	PT	Perigo de incêndio; risco acrescido de explosão se houver redução do agente dessensibilizante.
	RO	Pericol de incendiu; risc sporit de explozie dacă se reduce agentul de desensibilizare.
	SK	Nebezpečenstvo požiaru; zvýšené riziko výbuchu, ak sa zníži obsah desenzibilizačného činidla.
	SL	Nevarnost za nastanek požara; povečana nevarnost eksplozije, če se zmanjša vsebnost desenzibilizatorja.
	FI	Palovaara; suurentunut, jos flegmatointitekijää vähennetään.
	SV	Fara för brand, ökad explosionsrisk om det okänsliggörande ämnet minskas.**]**

[F146H220	**Language**	**2.2 – Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A]**
	BG	Изключително запалим газ.
	ES	Gas extremadamente inflamable.
	CS	Extrémně hořlavý plyn.
	DA	Yderst brandfarlig gas.
	DE	Extrem entzündbares Gas.
	ET	Eriti tuleohtlik gaas.
	EL	Εξαιρετικά εύφλεκτο αέριο.
	EN	Extremely flammable gas.
	FR	Gaz extrêmement inflammable.
	GA	Gás fíor-inadhainte.

[F154	HR	Vrlo lako zapaljivi plin.**]**
	IT	Gas altamente infiammabile.
	LV	Īpaši viegli uzliesmojoša gāze.
	LT	Ypač degios dujos.
	HU	Rendkívül tűzveszélyes gáz.
	MT	Gass li jaqbad malajr ħafna.
	NL	Zeer licht ontvlambaar gas.
	PL	Skrajnie łatwopalny gaz.
	PT	Gás extremamente inflamável.
	RO	Gaz extrem de inflamabil.
	SK	Mimoriadne horľavý plyn.
	SL	Zelo lahko vnetljiv plin.
	FI	Erittäin helposti syttyvä kaasu.
	SV	Extremt brandfarlig gas.

[F146**H221**	**Language**	**2.2 – Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1B, 2]**
	BG	Запалим газ.
	ES	Gas inflamable.
	CS	Hořlavý plyn.
	DA	Brandfarlig gas.
	DE	Entzündbares Gas.
	ET	Tuleohtlik gaas.
	EL	Εύφλεκτο αέριο.
	EN	Flammable gas.
	FR	Gaz inflammable.
	GA	Gás inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Zapaljivi plin.**]**
	IT	Gas infiammabile.
	LV	Uzliesmojoša gāze.
	LT	Degios dujos.
	HU	Tűzveszélyes gáz.
	MT	Gass li jaqbad.

	NL	Ontvlambaar gas.
	PL	Gaz łatwopalny.
	PT	Gás inflamável.
	RO	Gaz inflamabil.
	SK	Horľavý plyn.
	SL	Vnetljiv plin.
	FI	Syttyvä kaasu.
	SV	Brandfarlig gas.

[F35H222	**Language**	**2.3 —Aerosols, Hazard Category 1]**
	BG	Изключително запалим аерозол.
	ES	Aerosol extremadamente inflamable.
	CS	Extrémně hořlavý aerosol.
	DA	Yderst brandfarlig aerosol.
	DE	Extrem entzündbares Aerosol.
	ET	Eriti tuleohtlik aerosool.
	EL	Εξαιρετικά εύφλεκτο αερόλυμα.
	EN	Extremely flammable aerosol.
	FR	Aérosol extrêmement inflammable.
	GA	Aerasól fíor-inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Vrlo lako zapaljivi aerosol.**]**
	IT	Aerosol altamente infiammabile.
	LV	Īpaši viegli uzliesmojošs aerosols.
	LT	Ypač degus aerozolis.
	HU	Rendkívül tűzveszélyes aeroszol.
	MT	Aerosol li jaqbad malajr ħafna.
	NL	Zeer licht ontvlambare aerosol.

	PL	Skrajnie łatwopalny aerozol.
	PT	Aerossol extremamente inflamável.
	RO	Aerosol extrem de inflamabil.
	SK	Mimoriadne horľavý aerosól.
	SL	Zelo lahko vnetljiv aerosol.
	FI	Erittäin helposti syttyvä aerosoli.
	SV	Extremt brandfarlig aerosol.

[F35H223	**Language**	**2.3 —Aerosols, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Запалим аерозол.
	ES	Aerosol inflamable.
	CS	Hořlavý aerosol.
	DA	Brandfarlig aerosol.
	DE	Entzündbares Aerosol.
	ET	Tuleohtlik aerosool.
	EL	Εύφλεκτο αερόλυμα.
	EN	Flammable aerosol.
	FR	Aérosol inflammable.
	GA	Aerasól inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Zapaljivi aerosol.**]**
	IT	Aerosol infiammabile.
	LV	Uzliesmojošs aerosols.
	LT	Degus aerozolis.
	HU	Tűzveszélyes aeroszol.
	MT	Aerosol li jaqbad.
	NL	Ontvlambaar aerosol.
	PL	Łatwopalny aerozol.
	PT	Aerossol inflamável.
	RO	Aerosol inflamabil.
	SK	Horľavý aerosól.
	SL	Vnetljiv aerosol.
	FI	Syttyvä aerosoli.
	SV	Brandfarlig aerosol.**]**

H224	**Language**	**2.6 — Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Изключително запалими течност и пари.
	ES	Líquido y vapores extremadamente inflamables.
	CS	Extrémně hořlavá kapalina a páry.
	DA	Yderst brandfarlig væske og damp.
	DE	Flüssigkeit und Dampf extrem entzündbar.
	ET	Eriti tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur.
	EL	Υγρό και ατμοί εξαιρετικά εύφλεκτα.
	EN	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
	FR	Liquide et vapeurs extrêmement inflammables.
	GA	Leacht fíor-inadhainte agus gal fhíor-inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Vrlo lako zapaljiva tekućina i para.**]**
	IT	Liquido e vapori altamente infiammabili.
	LV	Īpaši viegli uzliesmojošs šķidrums un tvaiki.
	LT	Ypač degūs skystis ir garai.
	HU	Rendkívül tűzveszélyes folyadék és gőz.
	MT	Likwidu u fwar li jaqbdu malajr ħafna.
	NL	Zeer licht ontvlambare vloeistof en damp.
	PL	Skrajnie łatwopalna ciecz i pary.
	PT	Líquido e vapor extremamente inflamáveis.
	RO	Lichid şi vapori extrem de inflamabili.

	SK	Mimoriadne horľavá kvapalina a pary.
	SL	Zelo lahko vnetljiva tekočina in hlapi.
	FI	Erittäin helposti syttyvä neste ja höyry.
	SV	Extremt brandfarlig vätska och ånga.

H225	**Language**	**2.6 — Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Силно запалими течност и пари.
	ES	Líquido y vapores muy inflamables.
	CS	Vysoce hořlavá kapalina a páry.
	DA	Meget brandfarlig væske og damp.
	DE	Flüssigkeit und Dampf leicht entzündbar.
	ET	Väga tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur.
	EL	Υγρό και ατμοί πολύ εύφλεκτα.
	EN	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
	FR	Liquide et vapeurs très inflammables.
	GA	Leacht an-inadhainte agus gal an-inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Lako zapaljiva tekućina i para.]
	IT	Liquido e vapori facilmente infiammabili.
	LV	Viegli uzliesmojošs šķidrums un tvaiki.
	LT	Labai degūs skystis ir garai.
	HU	Fokozottan tűzveszélyes folyadék és gőz.
	MT	Likwidu u fwar li jaqbdu malajr ħafna.

	NL	Licht ontvlambare vloeistof en damp.
	PL	Wysoce łatwopalna ciecz i pary.
	PT	Líquido e vapor facilmente inflamáveis.
	RO	Lichid şi vapori foarte inflamabili.
	SK	Veľmi horľavá kvapalina a pary.
	SL	Lahko vnetljiva tekočina in hlapi.
	FI	Helposti syttyvä neste ja höyry.
	SV	Mycket brandfarlig vätska och ånga.

H226	**Language**	**2.6 — Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3**
	BG	Запалими течност и пари.
	ES	Líquidos y vapores inflamables.
	CS	Hořlavá kapalina a páry.
	DA	Brandfarlig væske og damp.
	DE	Flüssigkeit und Dampf entzündbar.
	ET	Tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur.
	EL	Υγρό και ατμοί εύφλεκτα.
	EN	Flammable liquid and vapour.
	FR	Liquide et vapeurs inflammables.
	GA	Leacht inadhainte agus gal inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Zapaljiva tekućina i para.]
	IT	Liquido e vapori infiammabili.
	LV	Uzliesmojošs šķidrums un tvaiki.
	LT	Degūs skystis ir garai.

	HU	Tűzveszélyes folyadék és gőz.
	MT	Likwidu u fwar li jaqbdu.
	NL	Ontvlambare vloeistof en damp.
	PL	Łatwopalna ciecz i pary.
	PT	Líquido e vapor inflamáveis.
	RO	Lichid şi vapori inflamabili.
	SK	Horľavá kvapalina a pary.
	SL	Vnetljiva tekočina in hlapi.
	FI	Syttyvä neste ja höyry.
	SV	Brandfarlig vätska och ånga.

H228	**Language**	**2.7 — Flammable solids, Hazard Category 1, 2**
	BG	Запалимо твърдо вещество.
	ES	Sólido inflamable.
	CS	Hořlavá tuhá látka.
	DA	Brandfarligt fast stof.
	DE	Entzündbarer Feststoff.
	ET	Tuleohtlik tahke aine.
	EL	Εύφλεκτο στερεό.
	EN	Flammable solid.
	FR	Matière solide inflammable.
	GA	Solad inadhainte.
[F154	HR	Zapaljiva krutina.**]**
	IT	Solido infiammabile.
	LV	Uzliesmojoša cieta viela.
	LT	Degi kietoji medžiaga.
	HU	Tűzveszélyes szilárd anyag.
	MT	Solidu li jaqbad.
	NL	Ontvlambare vaste stof.
	PL	Substancja stała łatwopalna.
	PT	Sólido inflamável.
	RO	Solid inflamabil.
	SK	Horľavá tuhá látka.

	SL	Vnetljiva trdna snov.
	FI	Syttyvä kiinteä aine.
	SV	Brandfarligt fast ämne.

[F147H229	**Language**	**2.3 —Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, 2, 3**
	BG	Съд под налягане: може да експлодира при нагряване.
	ES	Recipiente a presión: Puede reventar si se calienta.
	CS	Nádoba je pod tlakem: při zahřívání se může roztrhnout.
	DA	Beholder under tryk. Kan sprænges ved opvarmning.
	DE	Behälter steht unter Druck: Kann bei Erwärmung bersten.
	ET	Mahuti on rõhu all: kuumenemisel võib lõhkeda.
	EL	Δοχείο υπό πίεση. Κατά τη θέρμανση μπορεί να διαρραγεί.
	EN	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
	FR	Récipient sous pression: peut éclater sous l’effet de la chaleur.
	GA	Coimeádán brúchóirithe: D’fhéadfadh sé pléascadh, má théitear é.
[F155	HR	Spremnik pod tlakom: može se rasprsnuti ako se grije.**]**
	IT	Contenitore pressurizzato: può esplodere se riscaldato.
	LV	Tvertne zem spiediena: karstumā var eksplodēt.
	LT	Slėginė talpykla. Kaitinama gali sprogti.
	HU	Az edényben túlnyomás uralkodik: hő hatására megrepedhet.
	MT	Kontenitur taħt pressjoni. Jista jinfaqa meta jissaħħan.

	NL	Houder onder druk: kan open barsten bij verhitting.
	PL	Pojemnik pod ciśnieniem: Ogrzanie grozi wybuchem.
	PT	Recipiente sob pressão: risco de explosão sob a ação do calor.
	RO	Recipient sub presiune: Poate exploda daca este incalzit.
	SK	Nádoba je pod tlakom: Pri zahriatí sa môže roztrhnúť.
	SL	Posoda je pod tlakom: lahko eksplodira pri segrevanju.
	FI	Painesäiliö: Voi revetä kuumennettaessa.
	SV	Tryckbehållare: Kan sprängas vid uppvärmning.

Textual Amendments

F155 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 605/2014 of 5 June 2014 amending, for the purposes of introducing hazard and precautionary statements in the Croatian language and 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).

[F146H230	**Language**	**2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, chemically unstable gas A]**
	BG	Може да реагира експлозивно дори при отсъствие на въздух.
	ES	Puede explotar incluso en ausencia de aire.
	CS	Může reagovat výbušně i bez přítomnosti vzduchu.
	DA	Kan reagere eksplosivt selv i fravær af luft.
	DE	Kann auch in Abwesenheit von Luft explosionsartig reagieren.
	ET	Võib reageerida plahvatuslikult isegi õhuga kokku puutumata.

	EL	Δύναται να εκραγεί ακόμη και απουσία αέρος.
	EN	May react explosively even in the absence of air.
	FR	Peut exploser même en l'absence d'air.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé imoibriú go pléascach fiú mura bhfuil aer ann.
[[F155]	HR	Može eksplozivno reagirati i bez prisustva zraka.**]**
	IT	Può esplodere anche in assenza di aria.
	LV	Var eksplodēt pat bezgaisa vidē.
	LT	Gali sprogti net ir nesant oro.
	HU	Még levegő hiányában is robbanásszerű reakcióba léphet.
	MT	Jista jisplodi anke fin-nuqqas ta' l-arja.
	NL	Kan explosief reageren zelfs in afwezigheid van lucht.
	PL	Może reagować wybuchowo nawet bez dostępu powietrza.
	PT	Pode reagir explosivamente mesmo na ausência de ar.
	RO	Pericol de explozie, chiar si in absenta aerului.
	SK	Môže reagovať výbušne aj bez prítomnosti vzduchu.
	SL	Lahko reagira eksplozivno tudi v odsotnosti zraka.
	FI	Voi reagoida räjähtäen jopa ilmattomassa tilassa.
	SV	Kan reagera explosivt även i frånvaro av luft.

[[F146]**H231**	**Language**	**2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, chemically unstable gas B]**
	BG	Може да реагира експлозивно дори при

		отсъствие на въздух при повишено налягане и/или температура.
	ES	Puede explotar incluso en ausencia de aire, a presión y/o temperatura elevadas.
	CS	Při zvýšeném tlaku a/nebo teplotě může reagovat výbušně i bez přítomnosti vzduchu.
	DA	Kan reagere eksplosivt selv i fravær af luft ved forhøjet tryk og/eller temperatur.
	DE	Kann auch in Abwesenheit von Luft bei erhöhtem Druck und/oder erhöhter Temperatur explosionsartig reagieren.
	ET	Võib reageerida plahvatuslikult isegi õhuga kokku puutumata kõrgenenud rõhul ja/või temperatuuril.
	EL	Δύναται να εκραγεί σε υψηλή θερμοκρασία και/ή πίεση ακόμη και απουσία αέρος.
	EN	May react explosively even in the absence of air at elevated pressure and/or temperature.
	FR	Peut exploser même en l'absence d'air à une pression et/ou température élevée(s).
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé imoibriú go pléascach fiú mura bhfuil aer ann ag brú ardaithe agus/nó ag teocht ardaithe.
[F155	HR	Može eksplozivno reagirati i bez prisustva zraka na povišenom tlaku i/ili temperaturi.]
	IT	Può esplodere anche in assenza di aria a pressione e/o temperatura elevata.
	LV	Var eksplodēt pat bezgaisa vidē, paaugstinoties spiedienam un/vai temperatūrai.

	LT	Gali sprogti net ir nesant oro, esant didesniam slėgiui ir (arba) temperatūrai.
	HU	Magas nyomáson és/vagy hőmérsékleten még levegő hiányában is robbanásszerű reakcióba léphet.
	MT	Jista jisplodi anke fin-nuqqas ta' l-arja fi pressjoni għolja u/jew f'temperatura għolja.
	NL	Kan explosief reageren zelfs in afwezigheid van lucht bij verhoogde druk en/of temperatuur.
	PL	Może reagować wybuchowo nawet bez dostępu powietrza pod zwiększonym ciśnieniem i/lub po ogrzaniu.
	PT	Pode reagir explosivamente mesmo na ausência de ar a alta pressão e/ou temperatura.
	RO	Pericol de explozie, chiar și în absența aerului la presiune și/sau temperatură ridicată.
	SK	Môže reagovať výbušne aj bez prítomnosti vzduchu pri zvýšenom tlaku a/alebo teplote.
	SL	Lahko reagira eksplozivno tudi v odsotnosti zraka pri povišanem tlaku in/ali temperature.
	FI	Voi reagoida räjähtäen jopa ilmattomassa tilassa kohonneessa paineessa ja/tai lämpötilassa.
	SV	Kan reagera explosivt även i frånvaro av luft vid förhöjt tryck och/eller temperatur.**]**

[F148H232	**Language**	**2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, pyrophoric gas**
	BG	Може да се запали спонтанно при контакт с въздух.

	ES	Puede inflamarse espontáneamente en contacto con el aire.
	CS	Při styku se vzduchem se může samovolně vznítit.
	DA	Kan selvantænde ved kontakt med luft.
	DE	Kann sich bei Kontakt mit Luft spontan entzünden.
	ET	Kokkupuutel õhuga võib süttida iseenesest.
	EL	Ενδέχεται να αυτοαναφλεγεί εάν εκτεθεί στον αέρα.
	EN	May ignite spontaneously if exposed to air.
	FR	Peut s'enflammer spontanément au contact de l'air.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh an ní uathadhaint i gcás nochtadh don aer.
	HR	Može se spontano zapaliti u dodiru sa zrakom.
	IT	Spontaneamente infiammabile all'aria.
	LV	Saskarē ar gaisu var spontāni aizdegties.
	LT	Ore gali užsidegti savaime.
	HU	Levegővel érintkezve öngyulladásra hajlamos.
	MT	Jista' jieħu n-nar spontanjament jekk ikun espost għall-arja.
	NL	Kan spontaan ontbranden bij blootstelling aan lucht.
	PL	Może ulegać samozapaleniu w przypadku wystawienia na działanie powietrza.
	PT	Pode inflamar-se espontaneamente em contacto com o ar.
	RO	Se poate aprinde spontan dacă intră în contact cu aerul.

	SK	Pri kontakte so vzduchom sa môže spontánne vznietit.
	SL	V stiku z zrakom lahko pride do samodejnega vžiga.
	FI	Voi syttyä itsestään palamaan joutuessaan kosketuksiin ilman kanssa.
	SV	Kan spontanantända vid kontakt med luft.**]**

H240	**Language**	**2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Type A2.1.5 — Organic Peroxides, Type A**
	BG	Може да предизвика експлозия при нагряване.
	ES	Peligro de explosión en caso de calentamiento.
	CS	Zahřívání může způsobit výbuch.
	DA	Eksplosionsfare ved opvarmning.
	DE	Erwärmung kann Explosion verursachen.
	ET	Kuumenemisel võib plahvatada.
	EL	Η θέρμανση μπορεί να προκαλέσει έκρηξη.
	EN	Heating may cause an explosion.
	FR	Peut exploser sous l'effet de la chaleur.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh téamh a bheith ina chúis le pléascadh.
[[F154]	HR	Zagrijavanje može uzrokovati eksploziju.**]**
	IT	Rischio di esplosione per riscaldamento.
	LV	Sakaršana var izraisīt eksploziju.
	LT	Kaitinant gali sprogti.
	HU	Hő hatására robbanhat.

	MT	It-tisħin jista' jikkawża splużjoni.
	NL	Ontploffingsgevaar bij verwarming.
	PL	Ogrzanie grozi wybuchem.
	PT	Risco de explosão sob a acção do calor.
	RO	Pericol de explozie în caz de încălzire.
	SK	Zahrievanie môže spôsobiť výbuch.
	SL	Segrevanje lahko povzroči eksplozijo.
	FI	Räjähdysvaarallinen kuumennettaessa.
	SV	Explosivt vid uppvärmning.

H241	**Language**	**2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Type B2.1.5 — Organic Peroxides, Type B**
	BG	Може да предизвика пожар или експлозия при нагряване.
	ES	Peligro de incendio o explosión en caso de calentamiento.
	CS	Zahřívání může způsobit požár nebo výbuch.
	DA	Brand- eller eksplosionsfare ved opvarmning.
	DE	Erwärmung kann Brand oder Explosion verursachen.
	ET	Kuumenemisel võib süttida või plahvatada.
	EL	Η θέρμανση μπορεί να προκαλέσει πυρκαγιά ή έκρηξη.
	EN	Heating may cause a fire or explosion.
	FR	Peut s'enflammer ou exploser sous l'effet de la chaleur.

	GA	D'fhéadfadh téamh a bheith ina chúis le dóiteán nó le pléascadh.
[F154	HR	Zagrijavanje može uzrokovati požar ili eksploziju.]
	IT	Rischio d'incendio o di esplosione per riscaldamento.
	LV	Sakaršana var izraisīt degšanu vai eksploziju.
	LT	Kaitinant gali sukelti gaisrą arba sprogti.
	HU	Hő hatására meggyulladhat vagy robbanhat.
	MT	It-tiswin jista' jikkawża nar jew splużjoni.
	NL	Brand- of ontploffingsgevaar bij verwarming.
	PL	Ogrzanie może spowodować pożar lub wybuch.
	PT	Risco de explosão ou de incêndio sob a acção do calor.
	RO	Pericol de incendiu sau de explozie în caz de încălzire.
	SK	Zahrievanie môže spôsobiť požiar alebo výbuch.
	SL	Segrevanje lahko povzroči požar ali eksplozijo.
	FI	Räjähdys- tai palovaarallinen kuumennettaessa.
	SV	Brandfarligt eller explosivt vid uppvärmning.

H242	**Language**	**2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Types C, D, E, F2.1.5 — Organic Peroxides, Types C, D, E, F**
	BG	Може да предизвика пожар при нагряване.
	ES	Peligro de incendio en caso de calentamiento.
	CS	Zahřívání může způsobit požár.

	DA	Brandfare ved opvarmning.
	DE	Erwärmung kann Brand verursachen.
	ET	Kuumenemisel võib süttida.
	EL	Η θέρμανση μπορεί να προκαλέσει πυρκαγιά.
	EN	Heating may cause a fire.
	FR	Peut s'enflammer sous l'effet de la chaleur.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh téamh a bheith ina chúis le dóiteán.
[F154	HR	Zagrijavanje može uzrokovati požar.**]**
	IT	Rischio d'incendio per riscaldamento.
	LV	Sakaršana var izraisīt degšanu.
	LT	Kaitinant gali sukelti gaisrą.
	HU	Hő hatására meggyulladhat.
	MT	It-tiswin jista' jikkawża nar.
	NL	Brandgevaar bij verwarming.
	PL	Ogrzanie może spowodować pożar.
	PT	Risco de incêndio sob a acção do calor.
	RO	Pericol de incendiu în caz de încălzire.
	SK	Zahrievanie môže spôsobiť požiar.
	SL	Segrevanje lahko povzroči požar.
	FI	Palovaarallinen kuumennettaessa.
	SV	Brandfarligt vid uppvärmning.

H250	**Language**	**2.9 — Pyrophoric Liquids, Hazard Category 12.10 — Pyorphoric Solids, Hazard Category 1**

	BG	Самозапалва се при контакт с въздух.
	ES	Se inflama espontáneamente en contacto con el aire.
	CS	Při styku se vzduchem se samovolně vznítí.
	DA	Selvantænder ved kontakt med luft.
	DE	Entzündet sich in Berührung mit Luft von selbst.
	ET	Kokkupuutel õhuga süttib iseenesest.
	EL	Αυταναφλέγεται εάν εκτεθεί στον αέρα.
	EN	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.
	FR	S'enflamme spontanément au contact de l'air.
	GA	Téann trí thine go spontáineach má nochtar don aer.
[F154	HR	Samozapaljivo u dodiru sa zrakom.]
	IT	Spontaneamente infiammabile all'aria.
	LV	Spontāni aizdegas saskarē ar gaisu.
	LT	Veikiami oro savaime užsidega.
	HU	Levegővel érintkezve önmagától meggyullad.
	MT	Jieħu n-nar spontanjament jekk ikun espost għall-arja.
	NL	Vat spontaan vlam bij blootstelling aan lucht.
	PL	Zapala się samorzutnie w przypadku wystawienia na działanie powietrza.
	PT	Risco de inflamação espontânea em contacto com o ar.

	RO	Se aprinde spontan, în contact cu aerul.
	SK	Pri kontakte so vzduchuom sa spontánne vznieti.
	SL	Samodejno se vžge na zraku.
	FI	Syttyy itsestään palamaan joutuessaan kosketuksiin ilman kanssa.
	SV	Spontanantänder vid kontakt med luft.

H251	**Language**	**2.11 — Self-Heating Substances and Mixtures, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Самонагряващо се: може да се запали.
	ES	Se calienta espontáneamente; puede inflamarse.
	CS	Samovolně se zahřívá: může se vznítit.
	DA	Selvopvarmende, kan selvantænde.
	DE	Selbsterhitzungsfähig; kann in Brand geraten.
	ET	Isekuumenev, võib süttida.
	EL	Αυτοθερμαίνεται: μπορεί να αναφλεγεί.
	EN	Self-heating: may catch fire.
	FR	Matière auto-échauffante; peut s'enflammer.
	GA	Féintéamh: d'fhéadfadh sé dul trí thine.
[F154	HR	Samozagrijavanje; može se zapaliti.**]**
	IT	Autoriscaldante; può infiammarsi.
	LV	Pašsasilstošs; var aizdegties.
	LT	Savaime kaistančios, gali užsidegti.
	HU	Önmelegedő: meggyulladhat.

	MT	Jisħon waħdu: jista' jieħu n-nar.
	NL	Vatbaar voor zelfverhitting: kan vlam vatten.
	PL	Substancja samonagrzewająca się: może się zapalić.
	PT	Susceptível de auto-aquecimento: risco de inflamação.
	RO	Se autoîncălzește, pericol de aprindere.
	SK	Samovoľne sa zahrieva; môže sa vznietiť.
	SL	Samosegrevanje: lahko povzroči požar.
	FI	Itsestään kuumeneva; voi syttyä palamaan.
	SV	Självupphettande. Kan börja brinna.

H252	**Language**	**2.11 — Self-Heating Substances and Mixtures, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Самонагряващо се в големи количества; може да се запали.
	ES	Se calienta espontáneamente en grandes cantidades; puede inflamarse.
	CS	Ve velkém množství se samovolně zahřívá; může se vznítit.
	DA	Selvopvarmende i store mængder, kan selvantænde.
	DE	In großen Mengen selbsterhitzungsfähig; kann in Brand geraten.
	ET	Suurtes kogustes isekuumenev, võib süttida.
	EL	Σε μεγάλες ποσότητες αυτοθερμαίνεται: μπορεί να αναφλεγεί.

	EN	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire.
	FR	Matière auto-échauffante en grandes quantités; peut s'enflammer.
	GA	Féintéamh ina mhórchainníochtaí; d'fhéadfadh sé dul trí thine.
[F154	HR	Samozagrijavanje u velikim količinama; može se zapaliti.**]**
	IT	Autoriscaldante in grandi quantità; può infiammarsi.
	LV	Lielos apjomos pašsasilstošs; var aizdegties.
	LT	Laikant dideliais kiekiais savaime kaista, gali užsidegti.
	HU	Nagy mennyiségben önmelegedő; meggyulladhat.
	MT	Jisħon waħdu f'kwantitajiet kbar; jista' jieħu n-nar.
	NL	In grote hoeveelheden vatbaar voor zelfverhitting; kan vlam vatten.
	PL	Substancja samonagrzewająca się w dużych ilościach; może się zapalić.
	PT	Susceptível de auto-aquecimento em grandes quantidades: risco de inflamação.
	RO	**[X1**Se autoîncălzește în cantități mari; pericol de aprindere.**]**
	SK	Vo veľkých množstvách sa samovoľne zahrieva; môže sa vznietiť.
	SL	Samosegrevanje v velikih količinah; lahko povzroči požar.
	FI	Suurina määrinä itsestään kuumeneva; voi syttyä palamaan.

	SV	Självupphettande i stora mängder. Kan börja brinna.

Editorial Information

X1 Substituted by Corrigendum to 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 (Official Journal of the European Union L 353 of 31 December 2008).

H260	**Language**	**2.12 — Substances and Mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	При контакт с вода отделя запалими газове, които могат да се самозапалят.
	ES	En contacto con el agua desprende gases inflamables que pueden inflamarse espontáneamente.
	CS	Při styku s vodou uvolňuje hořlavé plyny, které se mohou samovolně vznítit.
	DA	Ved kontakt med vand udvikles brandfarlige gasser, som kan selvantænde.
	DE	In Berührung mit Wasser entstehen entzündbare Gase, die sich spontan entzünden können.
	ET	Kokkupuutel veega eraldab tuleohtlikke gaase, mis võivad iseenesest süttida.
	EL	Σε επαφή με το νερό ελευθερώνει εύφλεκτα αέρια τα οποία μπορούν να αυτοαναφλεγούν.
	EN	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.
	FR	Dégage au contact de l'eau des gaz inflammables qui peuvent s'enflammer spontanément.

	GA	I dteagmháil le huisce scaoiltear gáis inadhainte a d'fhéadfadh uathadhaint.
[[F154]	HR	U dodiru s vodom oslobađa zapaljive plinove koji se mogu spontano zapaliti.**]**
	IT	A contatto con l'acqua libera gas infiammabili che possono infiammarsi spontaneamente.
	LV	Nonākot saskarē ar ūdeni, izdala uzliesmojošas gāzes, kas var spontāni aizdegties.
	LT	Kontaktuodami su vandeniu išskiria degias dujas, kurios gali savaime užsidegti.
	HU	Vízzel érintkezve öngyulladásra hajlamos tűzveszélyes gázokat bocsát ki.
	MT	Meta jmiss ma' l-ilma jerħi gassijiet li jaqbdu li jistgħu jieħdu n-nar spontanjament.
	NL	In contact met water komen ontvlambare gassen vrij die spontaan kunnen ontbranden.
	PL	W kontakcie z wodą uwalniają łatwopalne gazy, które mogą ulegać samozapaleniu.
	PT	Em contacto com a água liberta gases que se podem inflamar espontaneamente.
	RO	În contact cu apa degajă gaze inflamabile care se pot aprinde spontan.
	SK	Pri kontakte s vodou uvoľňuje horľavé plyny, ktoré sa môžu spontánne zapáliť.
	SL	V stiku z vodo se sproščajo vnetljivi plini, ki se lahko samodejno vžgejo.
	FI	Kehittää itsestään syttyviä kaasuja veden kanssa.

	SV	Vid kontakt med vatten utvecklas brandfarliga gaser som kan självantända.

H261	**Language**	**2.12 — Substances and Mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	При контакт с вода отделя запалими газове.
	ES	En contacto con el agua desprende gases inflamables.
	CS	Při styku s vodou uvolňuje hořlavé plyny.
	DA	Ved kontakt med vand udvikles brandfarlige gasser.
	DE	In Berührung mit Wasser entstehen entzündbare Gase.
	ET	Kokkupuutel veega eraldab tuleohtlikke gaase.
	EL	Σε επαφή με το νερό ελευθερώνει εύφλεκτα αέρια.
	EN	In contact with water releases flammable gases.
	FR	Dégage au contact de l'eau des gaz inflammables.
	GA	I dteagmháil le huisce scaoiltear gáis inadhainte.
[F154	HR	U dodiru s vodom oslobađa zapaljive plinove.]
	IT	A contatto con l'acqua libera gas infiammabili.
	LV	Nonākot saskarē ar ūdeni, izdala uzliesmojošu gāzi.
	LT	Kontaktuodami su vandeniu išskiria degias dujas
	HU	Vízzel érintkezve tűzveszélyes gázokat bocsát ki.
	MT	Meta jmiss ma' l-ilma jerħi gassijiet li jaqbdu.

	NL	In contact met water komen ontvlambare gassen vrij.
	PL	W kontakcie z wodą uwalnia łatwopalne gazy.
	PT	Em contacto com a água liberta gases inflamáveis.
	RO	În contact cu apa degajă gaze inflamabile.
	SK	Pri kontakte s vodou uvoľňuje horľavé plyny.
	SL	V stiku z vodo se sproščajo vnetljivi plini.
	FI	Kehittää syttyviä kaasuja veden kanssa.
	SV	Vid kontakt med vatten utvecklas brandfarliga gaser.

H270	**Language**	**2.4 — Oxidising Gases, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Може да предизвика или усили пожар; окислител.
	ES	Puede provocar o agravar un incendio; comburente.
	CS	Může způsobit nebo zesílit požár; oxidant.
	DA	Kan forårsage eller forstærke brand, brandnærende.
	DE	Kann Brand verursachen oder verstärken; Oxidationsmittel.
	ET	Võib põhjustada süttimise või soodustada põlemist; oksüdeerija.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει ή να αναζωπυρώσει πυρκαγιά· οξειδωτικό.
	EN	May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.
	FR	Peut provoquer ou aggraver un incendie; comburant.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le tine nó cur le tine; ocsaídeoir.

[F154	HR	Može uzrokovati ili pojačati požar; oksidans.**]**
	IT	Può provocare o aggravare un incendio; comburente.
	LV	Var izraisīt vai pastiprināt degšanu, oksidētājs.
	LT	Gali sukelti arba padidinti gaisrą, oksidatorius.
	HU	Tüzet okozhat vagy fokozhatja a tűz intenzitását, oxidáló hatású.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża jew iżid in-nar; ossidant.
	NL	Kan brand veroorzaken of bevorderen; oxiderend.
	PL	Może spowodować lub intensyfikować pożar; utleniacz.
	PT	Pode provocar ou agravar incêndios; comburente.
	RO	Poate provoca sau agrava un incendiu; oxidant.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť alebo prispieť k rozvoju požiaru; oxidačné činidlo.
	SL	Lahko povzroči ali okrepi požar; oksidativna snov.
	FI	Aiheuttaa tulipalon vaaran tai edistää tulipaloa; hapettava.
	SV	Kan orsaka eller intensifiera brand. Oxiderande.

H271	**Language**	**2.13 — Oxidising Liquids, Hazard Category 12.14 — Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Може да предизвика пожар или експлозия; силен окислител.
	ES	Puede provocar un incendio o una explosión; muy comburente.

	CS	Může způsobit požár nebo výbuch; silný oxidant.
	DA	Kan forårsage brand eller eksplosion, stærkt brandnærende.
	DE	Kann Brand oder Explosion verursachen; starkes Oxidationsmittel.
	ET	Võib põhjustada süttimise või plahvatuse; tugev oksüdeerija.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει πυρκαγιά ή έκρηξη· ισχυρό οξειδωτικό.
	EN	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.
	FR	Peut provoquer un incendie ou une explosion; comburant puissant.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le tine nó le pléascadh; an-ocsaídeoir.
[F154	HR	Može uzrokovati požar ili eksploziju; jaki oksidans.**]**
	IT	Può provocare un incendio o un'esplosione; molto comburente.
	LV	Var izraisīt degšanu vai eksploziju, oksidētājs.
	LT	Gali sukelti gaisrą arba sprogimą, stiprus oksidatorius.
	HU	Tüzet vagy robbanást okozhat; erősen oxidáló hatású.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża nar jew splużjoni; ossidant qawwi.
	NL	Kan brand of ontploffingen veroorzaken; sterk oxiderend.
	PL	Może spowodować pożar lub wybuch; silny utleniacz.
	PT	Risco de incêndio ou de explosão; muito comburente.

	RO	Poate provoca un incendiu sau o explozie; oxidant puternic.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť požiar alebo výbuch; silné oxidačné činidlo.
	SL	Lahko povzroči požar ali eksplozijo; močna oksidativna snov.
	FI	Aiheuttaa tulipalo- tai räjähdysvaaran; voimakkaasti hapettava.
	SV	Kan orsaka brand eller explosion. Starkt oxiderande.

H272	**Language**	**2.13 — Oxidising Liquids, Hazard Category 2, 32.14 — Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 2, 3**
	BG	Може да усили пожара; окислител.
	ES	Puede agravar un incendio; comburente.
	CS	Může zesílit požár; oxidant.
	DA	Kan forstærke brand, brandnærende.
	DE	Kann Brand verstärken; Oxidationsmittel.
	ET	Võib soodustada põlemist; oksüdeerija.
	EL	Μπορεί να αναζωπυρώσει την πυρκαγιά· οξειδωτικό.
	EN	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
	FR	Peut aggraver un incendie; comburant.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé cur le tine; ocsaídeoir.
[F154	HR	Može pojačati požar; oksidans.**]**
	IT	Può aggravare un incendio; comburente.
	LV	Var pastiprināt degšanu; oksidētājs.

	LT	Gali padidinti gaisrą, oksidatorius.
	HU	Fokozhatja a tűz intenzitását; oxidáló hatású.
	MT	Jista' jżid in-nar; ossidant.
	NL	Kan brand bevorderen; oxiderend.
	PL	Może intensyfikować pożar; utleniacz.
	PT	Pode agravar incêndios; comburente.
	RO	Poate agrava un incendiu; oxidant.
	SK	Môže prispieť k rozvoju požiaru; oxidačné činidlo.
	SL	Lahko okrepi požar; oksidativna snov.
	FI	Voi edistää tulipaloa; hapettava.
	SV	Kan intensifiera brand. Oxiderande.

H280	**Language**	**2.5 — Gases under pressure:Compressed gasLiquefied gasDissolved gas**
	BG	Съдържа газ под налягане; може да експлодира при нагряване.
	ES	Contiene gas a presión; peligro de explosión en caso de calentamiento.
	CS	Obsahuje plyn pod tlakem; při zahřívání může vybuchnout.
	DA	Indeholder gas under tryk, kan eksplodere ved opvarmning.
	DE	Enthält Gas unter Druck; kann bei Erwärmung explodieren.

	ET	Sisaldab rõhu all olevat gaasi, kuumenemisel võib plahvatada.
	EL	Περιέχει αέριο υπό πίεση· εάν θερμανθεί, μπορεί να εκραγεί.
	EN	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
	FR	Contient un gaz sous pression; peut exploser sous l'effet de la chaleur.
	GA	Gás istigh ann, faoi bhrú; d'fhéadfadh sé pléascadh, má théitear.
[F154	HR	Sadrži stlačeni plin; zagrijavanje može uzrokovati eksploziju.**]**
	IT	Contiene gas sotto pressione; può esplodere se riscaldato.
	LV	Satur gāzi zem spiediena; karstumā var eksplodēt.
	LT	Turi slėgio veikiamų dujų, kaitinant gali sprogti.
	HU	Nyomás alatt lévő gázt tartalmaz; hő hatására robbanhat.
	MT	Fih gass taħt pressjoni; jista' jisplodi jekk jissaħħan.
	NL	Bevat gas onder druk; kan ontploffen bij verwarming.
	PL	Zawiera gaz pod ciśnieniem; ogrzanie grozi wybuchem.
	PT	Contém gás sob pressão; risco de explosão sob a acção do calor.
	RO	Conține un gaz sub presiune; pericol de explozie în caz de încălzire.
	SK	Obsahuje plyn pod tlakom, pri zahriatí môže vybuchnúť.
	SL	Vsebuje plin pod tlakom; segrevanje lahko povzroči eksplozijo.

	FI	Sisältää paineen alaista kaasua; voi räjähtää kuumennettaessa.
	SV	Innehåller gas under tryck. Kan explodera vid uppvärmning.

H281	**Language**	**2.5 — Gases under pressure: Refrigerated liquefied gas**
	BG	Съдържа охладен газ; може да причини криогенни изгаряния или наранявания.
	ES	**[**[X1]Contiene gas refrigerado;**]** puede provocar quemaduras o lesiones criogénicas.
	CS	Obsahuje zchlazený plyn; může způsobit omrzliny nebo poškození chladem.
	DA	Indeholder nedkølet gas, kan forårsage kuldeskader.
	DE	**[**[X1]Enthält tiefgekühltes Gas; kann Kälteverbrennungen oder -verletzungen verursachen.**]**
	ET	Sisaldab külmutatud gaasi; võib põhjustada külmapõletusi või -kahjustusi.
	EL	Περιέχει αέριο υπό ψύξη· μπορεί να προκαλέσει εγκαύματα ψύχους ή τραυματισμούς.
	EN	Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.
	FR	Contient un gaz réfrigéré; peut causer des brûlures ou blessures cryogéniques.
	GA	Gás cuisnithe istigh ann; d'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le dónna crióigineacha nó le díobháil chrióigineach.

[F154	HR	Sadrži pothlađeni, ukapljeni plin; može uzrokovati kriogene opekline ili ozljede.**]**
	IT	Contiene gas refrigerato; può provocare ustioni o lesioni criogeniche.
	LV	Satur atdzesētu gāzi; var radīt kriogēnus apdegumus vai ievainojumus.
	LT	Turi atšaldytų dujų, gali sukelti kriogeninius nušalimus arba pažeidimus.
	HU	Mélyhűtött gázt tartalmaz; fagymarást vagy sérülést okozhat.
	MT	Fih gass imkessaħ; jista' jikkawża ħruq jew dannu minn temperaturi baxxi.
	NL	Bevat sterk gekoeld gas; kan cryogene brandwonden of letsel veroorzaken.
	PL	Zawiera schłodzony gaz; może spowodować oparzenia kriogeniczne lub obrażenia.
	PT	Contém gás refrigerado; pode provocar queimaduras ou lesões criogénicas.
	RO	Conține un gaz răcit; poate cauza arsuri sau leziuni criogenice.
	SK	Obsahuje schladený plyn; môže spôsobiť kryogénne popáleniny alebo poranenia.
	SL	Vsebuje ohlajen utekočinjen plin; lahko povzroči ozebline ali poškodbe.
	FI	Sisältää jäähdytettyä kaasua; voi aiheuttaa jäätymisvamman.
	SV	Innehåller kyld gas. Kan orsaka svåra köldskador.

H290	**Language**	**2.16 — Corrosive to metals, Hazard Category 1**

	BG	Може да бъде корозивно за металите.
	ES	Puede ser corrosivo para los metales.
	CS	Může být korozivní pro kovy.
	DA	Kan ætse metaller.
	DE	Kann gegenüber Metallen korrosiv sein.
	ET	Võib söövitada metalle.
	EL	Μπορεί να διαβρώσει μέταλλα.
	EN	May be corrosive to metals.
	FR	Peut être corrosif pour les métaux.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith creimneach do mhiotail.
[F154	HR	Može nagrizati metale.]
	IT	Può essere corrosivo per i metalli.
	LV	Var kodīgi iedarboties uz metāliem.
	LT	Gali ėsdinti metalus.
	HU	Fémekre korrozív hatású lehet.
	MT	Jista' jkun korrużiv għall-metalli.
	NL	Kan bijtend zijn voor metalen.
	PL	Może powodować korozję metali.
	PT	Pode ser corrosivo para os metais.
	RO	Poate fi corosiv pentru metale.
	SK	Môže byť korozívna pre kovy.
	SL	Lahko je jedko za kovine.
	FI	Voi syövyttää metalleja.
	SV	Kan vara korrosivt för metaller.

TABLE 1.2

Hazard statements for health hazards

H300	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при поглъщане.
	ES	Mortal en caso de ingestión.
	CS	Při požití může způsobit smrt.
	DA	Livsfarlig ved indtagelse.
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Verschlucken.
	ET	Allaneelamisel surmav.
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε περίπτωση κατάποσης.
	EN	Fatal if swallowed.
	FR	Mortel en cas d'ingestion.
	GA	Marfach má shlogtar.
[[F154]	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta.**]**
	IT	Letale se ingerito.
	LV	Norijot iestājas nāve.
	LT	Mirtina prarijus.
	HU	Lenyelve halálos.
	MT	Fatali jekk jinbela’.
	NL	Dodelijk bij inslikken.
	PL	Połknięcie grozi śmiercią.
	PT	Mortal por ingestão.
	RO	Mortal în caz de înghițire.
	SK	Smrteľný po požití.
	SL	Smrtno pri zaužitju.
	FI	Tappavaa nieltynä.
	SV	Dödligt vid förtäring.

H301	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при поглъщане.
	ES	Tóxico en caso de ingestión.

	CS	Toxický při požití.
	DA	Giftig ved indtagelse.
	DE	Giftig bei Verschlucken.
	ET	Allaneelamisel mürgine.
	EL	Τοξικό σε περίπτωση κατάποσης.
	EN	Toxic if swallowed.
	FR	Toxique en cas d'ingestion.
	GA	Tocsaineach má shlogtar.
[F154	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta.**]**
	IT	Tossico se ingerito.
	LV	Toksisks, ja norij.
	LT	Toksiška prarijus.
	HU	Lenyelve mérgező.
	MT	Tossiku jekk jinbela'.
	NL	Giftig bij inslikken.
	PL	Działa toksycznie po połknięciu.
	PT	Tóxico por ingestão.
	RO	Toxic în caz de înghițire.
	SK	Toxický po požití.
	SL	Strupeno pri zaužitju.
	FI	Myrkyllistä nieltynä.
	SV	Giftigt vid förtäring.

H302	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 4**
	BG	Вреден при поглъщане.
	ES	Nocivo en caso de ingestión.
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při požití.
	DA	Farlig ved indtagelse.
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Verschlucken.
	ET	Allaneelamisel kahjulik.
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε περίπτωση κατάποσης.

	EN	Harmful if swallowed.
	FR	Nocif en cas d'ingestion.
	GA	Díobhálach má shlogtar.
[F154	HR	Štetno ako se proguta.**]**
	IT	Nocivo se ingerito.
	LV	Kaitīgs, ja norij.
	LT	Kenksminga prarijus.
	HU	Lenyelve ártalmas.
	MT	Jagħmel il-ħsara jekk jinbela’.
	NL	Schadelijk bij inslikken.
	PL	Działa szkodliwie po połknięciu.
	PT	Nocivo por ingestão.
	RO	Nociv în caz de înghițire.
	SK	Škodlivý po požití.
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo pri zaužitju.
	FI	Haitallista nieltynä.
	SV	Skadligt vid förtäring.

H304	**Language**	**3.10 — Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Може да бъде смъртоносен при поглъщане и навлизане в дихателните пътища.
	ES	Puede ser mortal en caso de ingestión y penetración en las vías respiratorias.
	CS	Při požití a vniknutí do dýchacích cest může způsobit smrt.
	DA	Kan være livsfarligt, hvis det indtages og kommer i luftvejene.
	DE	Kann bei Verschlucken und Eindringen in die Atemwege tödlich sein.

	ET	Allaneelamisel või hingamisteedesse sattumisel võib olla surmav.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει θάνατο σε περίπτωση κατάποσης και διείσδυσης στις αναπνευστικές οδούς.
	EN	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	FR	Peut être mortel en cas d'ingestion et de pénétration dans les voies respiratoires.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith marfach má shlogtar é agus má théann sé isteach sna haerbhealaí.
[F154	HR	Može biti smrtonosno ako se proguta i uđe u dišni sustav.]
	HU	Lenyelve és a légutakba kerülve halálos lehet.
	IT	Può essere letale in caso di ingestione e di penetrazione nelle vie respiratorie.
	LV	Var izraisīt nāvi, ja norij vai iekļūst elpceļos.
	LT	Prarijus ir patekus į kvėpavimo takus, gali sukelti mirtį.
	MT	Jista' jkun fatali jekk jinbela' u jidħol fil-pajpijiet tan-nifs.
	NL	Kan dodelijk zijn als de stof bij inslikken in de luchtwegen terechtkomt.
	PL	Połknięcie i dostanie się przez drogi oddechowe może grozić śmiercią.
	PT	Pode ser mortal por ingestão e penetração nas vias respiratórias.
	RO	Poate fi mortal în caz de înghițire și de pătrundere în căile respiratorii.
	SK	Môže byť smrteľný po požití a vniknutí do dýchacích ciest.

	SL	Pri zaužitju in vstopu v dihalne poti je lahko smrtno.
	FI	Voi olla tappavaa nieltynä ja joutuessaan hengitysteihin.
	SV	Kan vara dödligt vid förtäring om det kommer ner i luftvägarna.

H310	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при контакт с кожата.
	ES	Mortal en contacto con la piel.
	CS	Při styku s kůží může způsobit smrt.
	DA	Livsfarlig ved hudkontakt.
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Hautkontakt.
	ET	Nahale sattumisel surmav.
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε επαφή με το δέρμα.
	EN	Fatal in contact with skin.
	FR	Mortel par contact cutané.
	GA	Marfach i dteagmháil leis an gcraiceann.
[F154	HR	Smrtonosno u dodiru s kožom.**]**
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve halálos.
	IT	Letale per contatto con la pelle.
	LV	Nonākot saskarē ar ādu, iestājas nāve.
	LT	Mirtina susilietus su oda.
	MT	Fatali jekk imiss mal-ġilda.
	NL	Dodelijk bij contact met de huid.
	PL	Grozi śmiercią w kontacie ze skórą.

	PT	Mortal em contacto com a pele.
	RO	Mortal în contact cu pielea.
	SK	Smrteľný pri kontakte s pokožkou.
	SL	Smrtno v stiku s kožo.
	FI	Tappavaa joutuessaan iholle.
	SV	Dödligt vid hudkontakt.

H311	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при контакт с кожата.
	ES	Tóxico en contacto con la piel.
	CS	Toxický při styku s kůží.
	DA	Giftig ved hudkontakt.
	DE	Giftig bei Hautkontakt.
	ET	Nahale sattumisel mürgine.
	EL	Τοξικό σε επαφή με το δέρμα.
	EN	Toxic in contact with skin.
	FR	Toxique par contact cutané.
	GA	Tocsaineach i dteagmháil leis an gcraiceann.
[[F154]	HR	Otrovno u dodiru s kožom.**]**
	IT	Tossico per contatto con la pelle.
	LV	Toksisks, ja nonāk saskarē ar ādu.
	LT	Toksiška susilietus su oda.
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve mérgező.
	MT	Tossiku meta jmiss mal-ġilda.
	NL	Giftig bij contact met de huid.
	PL	Działa toksycznie w kontakcie ze skórą.

	PT	Tóxico em contacto com a pele.
	RO	Toxic în contact cu pielea.
	SK	Toxický pri kontakte s pokožkou.
	SL	Strupeno v stiku s kožo.
	FI	Myrkyllistä joutuessaan iholle.
	SV	Giftigt vid hudkontakt.

H312	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 4**
	BG	Вреден при контакт с кожата.
	ES	Nocivo en contacto con la piel.
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při styku s kůží.
	DA	Farlig ved hudkontakt.
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Hautkontakt.
	ET	Nahale sattumisel kahjulik.
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε επαφή με το δέρμα.
	EN	Harmful in contact with skin.
	FR	Nocif par contact cutané.
	GA	Díobhálach i dteagmháil leis an gcraiceann.
[F154	HR	Štetno u dodiru s kožom.]
	IT	Nocivo per contatto con la pelle.
	LV	Kaitīgs, ja nonāk saskarē ar ādu.
	LT	Kenksminga susilietus su oda.
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve ártalmas.
	MT	Jagħmel il-ħsara meta jmiss mal-ġilda.

	NL	Schadelijk bij contact met de huid.
	PL	Działa szkodliwie w kontakcie ze skórą.
	PT	Nocivo em contacto com a pele.
	RO	Nociv în contact cu pielea.
	SK	Škodlivý pri kontakte s pokožkou.
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo v stiku s kožo.
	FI	Haitallista joutuessaan iholle.
	SV	Skadligt vid hudkontakt.

[F47H314	**Language**	**3.2 —Skin corrosion/ irritation, Hazard Category 1, Sub-Categories 1A, 1B, 1C**
	BG	Причинява тежки изгаряния на кожата и сериозно увреждане на очите.
	ES	Provoca quemaduras graves en la piel y lesiones oculares graves.
	CS	Způsobuje těžké poleptání kůže a poškození očí.
	DA	Forårsager svære ætsninger af huden og øjenskader.
	DE	Verursacht schwere Verätzungen der Haut und schwere Augenschäden.
	ET	Põhjustab rasket nahasöövitust ja silmakahjustusi.
	EL	Προκαλεί σοβαρά δερματικά εγκαύματα και οφθαλμικές βλάβες.
	EN	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
[F146	FR	Provoque de graves brûlures de la peau et de graves lésions des yeux.**]**

	GA	Ina chúis le dónna tromchúiseacha craicinn agus le damáiste don tsúil.
	HR	Uzrokuje teške opekline kože i ozljede oka.
	IT	Provoca gravi ustioni cutanee e gravi lesioni oculari.
	LV	Izraisa smagus ādas apdegumus un acu bojājumus.
	LT	Smarkiai nudegina odą ir pažeidžia akis.
	HU	Súlyos égési sérülést és szemkárosodást okoz.
	MT	Jagħmel ħruq serju lill-ġilda u ħsara lill-għajnejn.
	NL	Veroorzaakt ernstige brandwonden en oogletsel.
	PL	Powoduje poważne oparzenia skóry oraz uszkodzenia oczu .
	PT	Provoca queimaduras na pele e lesões oculares graves.
	RO	Provoacă arsuri grave ale pielii şi lezarea ochilor.
	SK	Spôsobuje vážne poleptanie kože a poškodenie očí.
	SL	Povzroča hude opekline kože in poškodbe oči.
	FI	Voimakkaasti ihoa syövyttävää ja silmiä vaurioittavaa.
	SV	Orsakar allvarliga frätskador på hud och ögon.**]**

H315	**Language**	**3.2 — Skin corrosion/ irritation, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Предизвиква дразнене на кожата.
	ES	Provoca irritación cutánea.
	CS	Dráždí kůži.
	DA	Forårsager hudirritation.

	DE	Verursacht Hautreizungen.
	ET	Põhjustab nahaärritust.
	EL	Προκαλεί ερεθισμό του δέρματος.
	EN	Causes skin irritation.
	FR	Provoque une irritation cutanée.
	GA	Ina chúis le greannú craicinn.
[F154	HR	Nadražuje kožu.**]**
	IT	Provoca irritazione cutanea.
	LV	Kairina ādu.
	LT	Dirgina odą.
	HU	Bőrirritáló hatású.
	MT	Jagħmel irritazzjoni tal-ġilda.
	NL	Veroorzaakt huidirritatie.
	PL	Działa drażniąco na skórę.
	PT	Provoca irritação cutânea.
	RO	Provoacă iritarea pielii.
	SK	Dráždi kožu.
	SL	Povzroča draženje kože.
	FI	Ärsyttää ihoa.
	SV	Irriterar huden.

H317	**Language**	**[**F58**3.4— Sensitisation — Skin, hazard category 1, 1A, 1B]**
	BG	Може да причини алергична кожна реакция.
	ES	Puede provocar una reacción alérgica en la piel.
	CS	Může vyvolat alergickou kožní reakci.
	DA	Kan forårsage allergisk hudreaktion.
	DE	Kann allergische Hautreaktionen verursachen.
	ET	Võib põhjustada allergilist nahareaktsiooni.

	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει αλλεργική δερματική αντίδραση.
	EN	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	FR	Peut provoquer une allergie cutanée.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach craicinn.
[F154	HR	Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju na koži.]
	IT	Può provocare una reazione allergica cutanea.
	LV	Var izraisīt alerģisku ādas reakciju.
	LT	Gali sukelti alerginę odos reakciją.
	HU	Allergiás bőrreakciót válthat ki.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża reazzjoni allerġika tal-ġilda.
	NL	Kan een allergische huidreactie veroorzaken.
	PL	Może powodować reakcję alergiczną skóry.
	PT	Pode provocar uma reacção alérgica cutânea.
	RO	Poate provoca o reacție alergică a pielii.
	SK	Môže vyvolať alergickú kožnú reakciu.
	SL	Lahko povzroči alergijski odziv kože.
	FI	Voi aiheuttaa allergisen ihoreaktion.
	SV	Kan orsaka allergisk hudreaktion.

[F47H318	**Language**	**3.3 —Serious eye damage/ eye irritation, Hazard Category 1**

	BG	Предизвиква сериозно увреждане на очите.
	ES	Provoca lesiones oculares graves.
	CS	Způsobuje vážné poškození očí.
	DA	Forårsager alvorlig øjenskade.
	DE	Verursacht schwere Augenschäden.
	ET	Põhjustab raskeid silmakahjustusi.
	EL	Προκαλεί σοβαρή οφθαλμική βλάβη.
	EN	Causes serious eye damage.
	FR	Provoque de graves lésions des yeux.
	GA	Ina chúis le damáiste tromchúiseach don tsúil.
	HR	Uzrokuje teške ozljede oka.
	IT	Provoca gravi lesioni oculari.
	LV	Izraisa nopietnus acu bojājumus.
	LT	Smarkiai pažeidžia akis.
	HU	Súlyos szemkárosodást okoz.
	MT	Jagħmel ħsara serja lill-għajnejn.
	NL	Veroorzaakt ernstig oogletsel.
	PL	Powoduje poważne uszkodzenie oczu.
	PT	Provoca lesões oculares graves.
	RO	Provoacă leziuni oculare grave.
	SK	Spôsobuje vážne poškodenie očí.
	SL	Povzroča hude poškodbe oči.
	FI	Vaurioittaa vakavasti silmiä.
	SV	Orsakar allvarliga ögonskador.]

H319	**Language**	**3.3 — Serious eye damage/ eye irritation, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Предизвиква сериозно дразнене на очите.
	ES	Provoca irritación ocular grave.
	CS	Způsobuje vážné podráždění očí.
	DA	Forårsager alvorlig øjenirritation.
	DE	Verursacht schwere Augenreizung.
	ET	Põhjustab tugevat silmade ärritust.
	EL	Προκαλεί σοβαρό οφθαλμικό ερεθισμό.
	EN	Causes serious eye irritation.
	FR	Provoque une sévère irritation des yeux.
	GA	Ina chúis le greannú tromchúiseach don tsúil.
[F154	HR	Uzrokuje jako nadraživanje oka.**]**
	IT	Provoca grave irritazione oculare.
	LV	Izraisa nopietnu acu kairinājumu.
	LT	Sukelia smarkų akių dirginimą.
	HU	Súlyos szemirritációt okoz.
	MT	Jagħmel irritazzjoni serja lill-għajnejn.
	NL	Veroorzaakt ernstige oogirritatie.
	PL	Działa drażniąco na oczy.
	PT	Provoca irritação ocular grave.
	RO	Provoacă o iritare gravă a ochilor.

	SK	Spôsobuje vážne podráždenie očí.
	SL	Povzroča hudo draženje oči.
	FI	Ärsyttää voimakkaasti silmiä.
	SV	Orsakar allvarlig ögonirritation.

H330	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при вдишване.
	ES	Mortal en caso de inhalación.
	CS	Při vdechování může způsobit smrt.
	DA	Livsfarlig ved indånding.
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Einatmen.
	ET	Sissehingamisel surmav.
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε περίπτωση εισπνοής.
	EN	Fatal if inhaled.
	FR	Mortel par inhalation.
	GA	Marfach má ionanálaítear.
[F154	HR	Smrtonosno ako se udiše.**]**
	IT	Letale se inalato.
	LV	Ieelpojot, iestājas nāve.
	LT	Mirtina įkvėpus.
	HU	Belélegezve halálos.
	MT	Fatali jekk jinxtamm.
	NL	Dodelijk bij inademing.
	PL	Wdychanie grozi śmiercią.
	PT	Mortal por inalação.
	RO	Mortal în caz de inhalare.
	SK	Smrteľný pri vdýchnutí.
	SL	Smrtno pri vdihavanju.
	FI	Tappavaa hengitettynä.
	SV	Dödligt vid inandning.

H331	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при вдишване.
	ES	Tóxico en caso de inhalación.
	CS	Toxický při vdechování.
	DA	Giftig ved indånding.
	DE	Giftig bei Einatmen.
	ET	Sissehingamisel mürgine.
	EL	Τοξικό σε περίπτωση εισπνοής.
	EN	Toxic if inhaled.
	FR	Toxique par inhalation.
	GA	Tocsaineach má ionanálaítear.
[[F154]	HR	Otrovno ako se udiše.**]**
	IT	Tossico se inalato.
	LV	Toksisks ieelpojot.
	LT	Toksiška įkvėpus.
	HU	Belélegezve mérgező.
	MT	Tossiku jekk jinxtamm.
	NL	Giftig bij inademing.
	PL	Działa toksycznie w następstwie wdychania.
	PT	Tóxico por inalação.
	RO	Toxic în caz de inhalare.
	SK	Toxický pri vdýchnutí.
	SL	Strupeno pri vdihavanju.
	FI	Myrkyllistä hengitettynä.
	SV	Giftigt vid inandning.

H332	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 4**
	BG	Вреден при вдишване.
	ES	Nocivo en caso de inhalación.
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při vdechování.

	DA	Farlig ved indånding.
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Einatmen.
	ET	Sissehingamisel kahjulik.
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε περίπτωση εισπνοής.
	EN	Harmful if inhaled.
	FR	Nocif par inhalation.
	GA	Díobhálach má ionanálaítear.
[F154	HR	Štetno ako se udiše.**]**
	IT	Nocivo se inalato.
	LV	Kaitīgs ieelpojot.
	LT	Kenksminga įkvėpus.
	HU	Belélegezve ártalmas.
	MT	Jagħmel il-ħsara jekk jinxtamm.
	NL	Schadelijk bij inademing.
	PL	Działa szkodliwie w następstwie wdychania.
	PT	Nocivo por inalação.
	RO	Nociv în caz de inhalare.
	SK	Škodlivý pri vdýchnutí.
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo pri vdihavanju.
	FI	Haitallista hengitettynä.
	SV	Skadligt vid inandning.

H334	**Language**	**[**F58**3.4— Sensitisation — Respiratory, hazard category 1, 1A, 1B]**
	BG	Може да причини алергични или астматични симптоми или затруднения в дишането при вдишване.
	ES	Puede provocar síntomas de alergia o asma o dificultades respiratorias en caso de inhalación.

	CS	Při vdechování může vyvolat příznaky alergie nebo astmatu nebo dýchací potíže.
	DA	Kan forårsage allergi- eller astmasymptomer eller åndedrætsbesvær ved indånding.
	DE	Kann bei Einatmen Allergie, asthmaartige Symptome oder Atembeschwerden verursachen.
	ET	Sissehingamisel võib põhjustada allergia- või astma sümptomeid või hingamisraskusi.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει αλλεργία ή συμπτώματα άσθματος ή δύσπνοια σε περίπτωση εισπνοής.
	EN	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
	FR	Peut provoquer des symptômes allergiques ou d'asthme ou des difficultés respiratoires par inhalation.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le siomptóim ailléirge nó asma nó le deacrachtaí análaithe má ionanálaítear é.
[F154	HR	Ako se udiše može izazvati simptome alergije ili astme ili poteškoće s disanjem.]
	IT	Può provocare sintomi allergici o asmatici o difficoltà respiratorie se inalato.
	LV	Ja ieelpo, var izraisīt alerģiju vai astmas simptomus, vai apgrūtināt elpošanu.
	LT	Įkvėpus gali sukelti alerginę reakciją, astmos simptomus arba apsunkinti kvėpavimą.
	HU	Belélegezve allergiás és asztmás tüneteket, és nehéz légzést okozhat.

	MT	Jista' jikkawża sintomi ta' allerġija jew ta' ażma jew diffikultajiet biex jittieħed in-nifs jekk jinxtamm.
	NL	Kan bij inademing allergie- of astmasymptomen of ademhalingsmoeilijkheden veroorzaken.
	PL	Może powodować objawy alergii lub astmy lub trudności w oddychaniu w następstwie wdychania.
	PT	Quando inalado, pode provocar sintomas de alergia ou de asma ou dificuldades respiratórias.
	RO	Poate provoca simptome de alergie sau astm sau dificultăți de respirație în caz de inhalare.
	SK	Pri vdýchnutí môže vyvolať alergiu alebo príznaky astmy, alebo dýchacie ťažkosti.
	SL	Lahko povzroči simptome alergije ali astme ali težave z dihanjem pri vdihavanju.
	FI	Voi aiheuttaa hengitettynä allergia- tai astmaoireita tai hengitysvaikeuksia.
	SV	Kan orsaka allergi- eller astmasymtom eller andningssvårigheter vid inandning.

H335	**Language**	**3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation**
	BG	Може да предизвика дразнене на дихателните пътища.
	ES	Puede irritar las vías respiratorias.
	CS	Může způsobit podráždění dýchacích cest.

	DA	Kan forårsage irritation af luftvejene.
	DE	Kann die Atemwege reizen.
	ET	Võib põhjustada hingamisteede ärritust.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει ερεθισμό της αναπνευστικής οδού.
	EN	May cause respiratory irritation.
	FR	Peut irriter les voies respiratoires.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le greannú riospráide.
[F154	HR	Može nadražiti dišni sustav.**]**
	IT	Può irritare le vie respiratorie.
	LV	Var izraisīt elpceļu kairinājumu.
	LT	Gali dirginti kvėpavimo takus.
	HU	Légúti irritációt okozhat.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża irritazzjoni respiratorja.
	NL	Kan irritatie van de luchtwegen veroorzaken.
	PL	Może powodować podrażnienie dróg oddechowych.
	PT	Pode provocar irritação das vias respiratórias.
	RO	Poate provoca iritarea căilor respiratorii.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť podráždenie dýchacích ciest.
	SL	Lahko povzroči draženje dihalnih poti.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa hengitysteiden ärsytystä.
	SV	Kan orsaka irritation i luftvägarna.

H336	**Language**	**3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Narcosis**
	BG	Може да предизвика сънливост или световъртеж.
	ES	Puede provocar somnolencia o vértigo.
	CS	Může způsobit ospalost nebo závratě.
	DA	Kan forårsage sløvhed eller svimmelhed.
	DE	Kann Schläfrigkeit und Benommenheit verursachen.
	ET	Võib põhjustada unisust või peapööritust.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει υπνηλία ή ζάλη.
	EN	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	FR	Peut provoquer somnolence ou vertiges.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le codlatacht nó le meadhrán.
[[F154]	HR	Može izazvati pospanost ili vrtoglavicu.**]**
	IT	Può provocare sonnolenza o vertigini.
	LV	Var izraisīt miegainību vai reiboņus.
	LT	Gali sukelti mieguistumą arba galvos svaigimą.
	HU	Álmosságot vagy szédülést okozhat.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża ħedla jew sturdament.
	NL	Kan slaperigheid of duizeligheid veroorzaken.
	PL	Może wywoływać uczucie senności lub zawroty głowy.

	PT	Pode provocar sonolência ou vertigens.
	RO	Poate provoca somnolență sau amețeală.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť ospalosť alebo závraty.
	SL	Lahko povzroči zaspanost ali omotico.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa uneliaisuutta ja huimausta.
	SV	Kan göra att man blir dåsig eller omtöcknad.

H340	**Language**	**3.5 — Germ cell mutagenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B**
	BG	Може да причини генетични дефекти < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност* >.
	ES	Puede provocar defectos genéticos <*Indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía* >.
	CS	Může vyvolat genetické poškození <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Kan forårsage genetiske defekter <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann genetische Defekte verursachen <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese*

		Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht>.
	ET	Võib põhjustada geneetilisi defekte <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud>*.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει γενετικά ελαττώματα < *αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης >*.
	EN	May cause genetic defects <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>*.
	FR	Peut induire des anomalies génétiques <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger>*.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le héalanga géiniteacha <*tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>*.
[F154	HR	Može izazvati genetska oštećenja <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>*.**]**
	IT	Può provocare alterazioni genetiche <*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo>*.
	LV	Var izraisīt ģenētiskus bojājumus <*norādīt*

		iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību>.
	LT	Gali sukelti genetinius defektus <*nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi*>.
	HU	Genetikai károsodást okozhat < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* >.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża difetti ġenetiċi <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu>.
	NL	Kan genetische schade veroorzaken <*blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is*>.
	PL	Może powodować wady genetyczne <*podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli definitywnie udowodniono, że inna droga narażenia nie powoduje zagrożenia*>.
	PT	Pode provocar anomalias genéticas <*indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição*>.
	RO	Poate provoca anomalii genetice <*indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol*>.
	SK	Môže spôsobovať genetické poškodenie <*uveďte spôsob*

		expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>.
	SL	Lahko povzroči genetske okvare <*navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti>*.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa perimävaurioita <*mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta>*.
	SV	Kan orsaka genetiska defekter <*ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar>*.

H341	**Language**	**3.5 — Germ cell mutagenicity, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Предполага се, че причинява генетични дефекти < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност >*.
	ES	Se sospecha que provoca defectos genéticos <*Indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía>*.
	CS	Podezření na genetické poškození <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné>*.

	DA	Mistænkt for at forårsage genetiske defekter <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann vermutlich genetische Defekte verursachen <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Arvatavasti põhjustab geneetilisi defekte <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Ύποπτο για πρόκληση γενετικών ελαττωμάτων <*αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης*>.
	EN	Suspected of causing genetic defects <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard*>.
	FR	Susceptible d'induire des anomalies génétiques <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger*>.
	GA	Ceaptar go bhféadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le héalanga géiniteacha <*tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais*>.
[F154	HR	Sumnja na moguća genetska oštećenja <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno*

		dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>.]
	IT	Sospettato di provocare alterazioni genetiche <*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo*>.
	LV	Ir aizdomas, ka var izraisīt ģenētiskus bojājumus <*norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību*>.
	LT	Įtariama, kad gali sukelti genetinius defektus <*nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi*>.
	HU	Feltehetően genetikai károsodást okoz < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* >.
	MT	Suspettat li jikkawża difetti ġenetiċi <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu>.
	NL	Verdacht van het veroorzaken van genetische schade <*blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is*>.
	PL	Podejrzewa się, że powoduje wady genetyczne <*podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli definitywnie udowodniono, że inna droga narażenia nie powoduje zagrożenia*>.
	PT	Suspeito de provocar anomalias genéticas

		<indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição>.
	RO	Susceptibil de a provoca anomalii genetice < *indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol>*.
	SK	Podozrenie, že spôsobuje genetické poškodenie *<uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>*.
	SL	Sum povzročitve genetskih okvar *<navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti>*.
	FI	Epäillään aiheuttavan perimävaurioita *<mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta>*.
	SV	Misstänks kunna orsaka genetiska defekter *<ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar>*.

H350	**Language**	**3.6 — Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B**
	BG	Може да причини рак *< да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност >*.
	ES	Puede provocar cáncer *<indíquese*

		la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía>.
	CS	Může vyvolat rakovinu <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Kan fremkalde kræft <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann Krebs erzeugen <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Võib põhjustada vähktõbe <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει καρκίνο <*αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης*>.
	EN	May cause cancer <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard*>.
	FR	Peut provoquer le cancer <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger*>.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le hailse <*tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach*

		nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>.
[F154	HR	Može uzrokovati rak <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost*>.]
	IT	Può provocare il cancro<*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo*>.
	LV	Var izraisīt vēzi <*norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību*>.
	LT	Gali sukelti vėžį <*nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi*>.
	HU	Rákot okozhat < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* >.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża l-kanċer <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu>.
	NL	Kan kanker veroorzaken <*blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is*>
	PL	Może powodować raka <*podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli definitywnie udowodniono, że inna droga narażenia nie powoduje zagrożenia*>.
	PT	Pode provocar cancro <*indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas*

		concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição>.
	RO	Poate provoca cancer *<indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol>*.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť rakovinu *<uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>*.
	SL	Lahko povzroči raka *<navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti>*.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa syöpää *<mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta>*.
	SV	Kan orsaka cancer *<ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar>*.

H351	**Language**	**3.6 — Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Предполага се, че причинява рак *< да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност >*.
	ES	Se sospecha que provoca cáncer *<indíquese la vía de exposición si se se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el*

		peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía>.
	CS	Podezření na vyvolání rakoviny <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Mistænkt for at fremkalde kræft <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann vermutlich Krebs erzeugen <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Arvatavasti põhjustab vähktõbe <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Ύποπτο για πρόκληση καρκίνου <*αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης*>.
	EN	**[**[x1]Suspected of causing cancer <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard*>.**]**
	FR	Susceptible de provoquer le cancer <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger*>.
	GA	Ceaptar go bhféadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le hailse <*tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go*

		cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>.
[F154	HR	Sumnja na moguće uzrokovanje raka <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost*>.]
	IT	Sospettato di provocare il cancro <*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo*>.
	LV	Ir aizdomas, ka var izraisīt vēzi <*norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību*>.
	LT	Įtariama, kad sukelia vėžį <*nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi*>.
	HU	Feltehetően rákot okoz < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* >.
	MT	Suspettat li jikkawża l-kanċer <ara l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu >.
	NL	Verdacht van het veroorzaken van kanker <*blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is*>.
	PL	Podejrzewa się, że powoduje raka <*podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli definitywnie udowodniono, że inna droga*

		narażenia nie powoduje zagrożenia>.
	PT	Suspeito de provocar cancro <*indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição*>.
	RO	Susceptibil de a provoca cancer <*indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol*>.
	SK	Podozrenie, že spôsobuje rakovinu <*uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo*>.
	SL	Sum povzročitve raka <*navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti*>.
	FI	Epäillään aiheuttavan syöpää <*mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta*>.
	SV	Misstänks kunna orsaka cancer <*ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar*>.

H360	**Language**	**3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B**
	BG	Може да увреди оплодителната способност или плода < *да се посочи конкретното въздействие, ако е известно* > < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е*

		доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност >.
	ES	Puede perjudicar la fertilidad o dañar al feto <*indíquese el efecto específico si se conoce*> <*indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía*>.
	CS	Může poškodit reprodukční schopnost nebo plod v těle matky <*uveďte specifický účinek, je-li znám*> <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Kan skade forplantningsevnen eller det ufødte barn <*angiv specifik effekt, hvis kendt*> <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann die Fruchtbarkeit beeinträchtigen oder das Kind im Mutterleib schädigen <*konkrete Wirkung angeben, sofern bekannt*> <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass die Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Võib kahjustada viljakust või loodet <*märkida spetsiifiline toime, kui see on teada*> <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Μπορεί να βλάψει τη γονιμότητα ή το έμβρυο <*αναφέρεται η ειδική επίπτωση εάν είναι γνωστή*>

		<αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης>.
	EN	May damage fertility or the unborn child *<state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>*.
	FR	Peut nuire à la fertilité ou au fœtus *<indiquer l'effet spécifique s'il est connu> <indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger>*.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé damáiste a dhéanamh do thorthúlacht nó don leanbh sa bhroinn *<tabhair an tsainéifeacht más eol > <tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>*.
[F154	HR	Može štetno djelovati na plodnost ili naškoditi nerođenom djetetu *<navesti konkretan učinak ako je poznat > <navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>*.**]**
	IT	Può nuocere alla fertilità o al feto *<indicare l'effetto specifico, se noto><indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo>*.
	LV	Var kaitēt auglībai vai nedzimušajam bērnam *<norādīt īpašo ietekmi, ja tā ir zināma> <norādīt*

		iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību>.
	LT	Gali pakenkti vaisingumui arba negimusiam vaikui *<nurodyti konkretų poveikį, jeigu žinomas> <nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi>*.
	HU	Károsíthatja a termékenységet vagy a születendő gyermeket < *ha ismert, meg kell adni a konkrét hatást* > < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* >.
	MT	Jista' jagħmel ħsara lill-fertilità jew lit-tarbija li għadha fil-ġuf <*semmi l-effett speċifiku jekk ikun magħruf*> <*semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu*>.
	NL	Kan de vruchtbaarheid of het ongeboren kind schaden <*specifiek effect vermelden indien bekend*> <*blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is*>.
	PL	Może działać szkodliwie na płodność lub na dziecko w łonie matki <*podać szczególny skutek, jeżeli jest znany*> <*podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli definitywnie udowodniono, że inne drogi narażenia nie stwarzają zagrożenia*>.
	PT	Pode afectar a fertilidade ou o nascituro <*indicar o efeito específico se este for*

		conhecido> <indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição>.
	RO	Poate dăuna fertilității sau fătului *<indicați efectul specific, dacă este cunoscut><indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol>*.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť poškodenie plodnosti alebo nenarodeného dieťaťa *<uveďte konkrétny účinok, ak je známy > <uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>*.
	SL	Lahko škoduje plodnosti ali nerojenemu otroku *<navesti posebni učinek, če je znan> <navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti>*.
	FI	Saattaa heikentää hedelmällisyyttä tai vaurioittaa sikiötä *<mainitaan tiedetty spesifinen vaikutus> <mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta>*.
	SV	Kan skada fertiliteten eller det ofödda barnet *<ange specifik effekt om denna är känd> <ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar>*.

H361	**Language**	**3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Предполага се, че уврежда оплодителната способност или плода < *да се посочи конкретното въздействие, ако е известно* > < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност* >.
	ES	**[**[X1]Se sospecha que puede perjudicar la fertilidad o dañar el feto**]**<*indíquese el efecto específico si se conoce*> <*indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía*>.
	CS	Podezření na poškození reprodukční schopnosti nebo plodu v těle matky <*uveďte specifický účinek, je-li znám*> <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Mistænkt for at skade forplantningsevnen eller det ufødte barn <*angiv specifik effekt, hvis kendt*> <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	**[**[X1]Kann vermutlich die Fruchtbarkeit beeinträchtigen oder das Kind im Mutterleib schädigen <*konkrete Wirkung angeben, sofern bekannt*>**]** <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass die Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>

	ET	Arvatavasti kahjustab viljakust või loodet <*märkida spetsiifiline toime, kui see on teada*> <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Ύποπτο για πρόκληση βλάβης στη γονιμότητα ή στο έμβρυο <*αναφέρεται η ειδική επίπτωση εάν είναι γνωστή*> <*αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης*>.
	EN	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child <*state specific effect if known*> <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard*>.
	FR	Susceptible de nuire à la fertilité ou au fœtus <*indiquer l'effet s'il est connu*> <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger*>.
	GA	Ceaptar go bhféadfadh sé damáiste a dhéanamh do thorthúlacht nó don leanbh sa bhroinn <*tabhair an tsainéifeacht más eol*> <*tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais*>.
[F154	HR	Sumnja na moguće štetno djelovanje na plodnost ili mogućnost štetnog djelovanja na nerođeno dijete <*navesti konkretan učinak ako je poznat*> <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno*

		dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>.**]**
	IT	Sospettato di nuocere alla fertilità o al feto <*indicare l'effetto specifico, se noto*> <*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo*>.
	LV	Ir aizdomas, ka var kaitēt auglībai vai nedzimušajam bērnam <*norādīt īpašo ietekmi, ja tā ir zināma*> <*norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību*>.
	LT	Įtariama, kad kenkia vaisingumui arba negimusiam vaikui <*nurodyti konkretų poveikį, jeigu žinomas*> <*nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi*>.
	HU	Feltehetően károsítja a termékenységet vagy a születendő gyermeket < *ha ismert, meg kell adni a konkrét hatást* > < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* >.
	MT	Suspettat li jagħmel ħsara lill-fertilità jew lit-tarbija li għadha fil-ġuf <*semmi l-effett speċifiku jekk ikun magħruf*> <*semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu* >.
	NL	Kan mogelijks de vruchtbaarheid of het ongeboren kind schaden <*specifiek effect vermelden indien bekend*>

		<blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is>.
	PL	Podejrzewa się, że działa szkodliwie na płodność lub na dziecko w łonie matki *<podać szczególny skutek, jeżeli jest znany> <podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli definitywnie udowodniono, że inne drogi narażenia nie stwarzają zagrożenia>*.
	PT	Suspeito de afectar a fertilidade ou o nascituro *<indicar o efeito específico se este for conhecido> <indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição>*.
	RO	Susceptibil de a dăuna fertilității sau fătului *<indicați efectul specific, dacă este cunoscut><indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol>*.
	SK	Podozrenie, že spôsobuje poškodenie plodnosti alebo nenarodeného dieťaťa *<uveďte konkrétny účinok, ak je známy > <uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>*.
	SL	Sum škodljivosti za plodnost ali nerojenega otroka *<navesti posebni učinek, če je znan> <navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti>*.

	FI	Epäillään heikentävän hedelmällisyyttä tai vaurioittavan sikiötä *<mainitaan tiedetty spesifinen vaikutus> <mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta>*.
	SV	Misstänks kunna skada fertiliteten eller det ofödda barnet *<ange specifik effekt om denna är känd> <ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar>*.

H362	**Language**	**3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Additional category, Effects on or via lactation**
	BG	Може да бъде вреден за кърмачета.
	ES	Puede perjudicar a los niños alimentados con leche materna.
	CS	Může poškodit kojence prostřednictvím mateřského mléka.
	DA	Kan skade børn, der ammes.
	DE	Kann Säuglinge über die Muttermilch schädigen.
	ET	Võib kahjustada rinnaga toidetavat last.
	EL	Μπορεί να βλάψει τα βρέφη που τρέφονται με μητρικό γάλα.
	EN	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
	FR	Peut être nocif pour les bébés nourris au lait maternel.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé díobháil a dhéanamh do leanaí diúil.

[[F154]	HR	Može štetno djelovati na djecu koja se hrane majčinim mlijekom.**]**
	IT	Può essere nocivo per i lattanti allattati al seno.
	LV	Var radīt kaitējumu ar krūti barotam bērnam.
	LT	Gali pakenkti žindomam vaikui.
	HU	A szoptatott gyermeket károsíthatja.
	MT	Jista' jagħmel ħsara lit-tfal imreddgħa.
	NL	Kan schadelijk zijn via borstvoeding.
	PL	Może działać szkodliwie na dzieci karmione piersią.
	PT	Pode ser nocivo para as crianças alimentadas com leite materno.
	RO	Poate dăuna copiilor alăptați la sân.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť poškodenie u dojčených detí.
	SL	Lahko škoduje dojenim otrokom.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa haittaa rintaruokinnassa oleville lapsille.
	SV	Kan skada spädbarn som ammas.

H370	**Language**	**3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Причинява увреждане на органите < *или да се посочат всички засегнати органи, ако са известни*> < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на*

		експозиция, който води до същата опасност >.
	ES	Provoca daños en los órganos *<o indíquense todos los órganos afectados, si se conocen> <indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía>*.
	CS	Způsobuje poškození orgánů *<nebo uvést všechny postižené orgány, jsou-li známy> <uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné>*.
	DA	Forårsager organskader *<eller angiv alle berørte organer, hvis de kendes> <angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej>*.
	DE	Schädigt die Organe *<oder alle betroffenen Organe nennen, sofern bekannt> <Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht>*.
	ET	Kahjustab elundeid *<või märkida kõik mõjutatud elundid, kui need on teada> <märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud>*.
	EL	Προκαλεί βλάβες στα όργανα *<ή αναφέρονται όλα τα όργανα που βλάπτονται, εάν είναι γνωστά> < αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα*

		ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης >.
	EN	Causes damage to organs *<or state all organs affected, if known> <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>*.
	FR	Risque avéré d'effets graves pour les organes *<ou indiquer tous les organes affectés, s'ils sont connus> <indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger>*.
	GA	Déanann sé damáiste d'orgáin *<nó tabhair na horgáin go léir a bhuailtear, más eol> <tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>*.
[F154	HR	Uzrokuje oštećenje organa *<ili navesti sve organe na koje djeluje ako je poznato> <navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>*.**]**
	IT	Provoca danni agli organi *<o indicare tutti gli organi interessati, se noti> <indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo>*.
	LV	Rada orgānu bojājumus *<vai norādīt visus skartos orgānus, ja tie ir zināmi> <norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību>*.

	LT	Kenkia organams *<arba nurodyti visus veikiamus organus, jeigu žinomi> <nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi>*.
	HU	Károsítja a szerveket *< vagy meg kell adni az összes érintett szervet, ha ismertek > < meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt >*.
	MT	Jagħmel ħsara lill-organi *<jew semmi l-organi kollha affettwati, jekk ikunu magħrufa> <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu>*.
	NL	Veroorzaakt schade aan organen *<of alle betrokken organen vermelden indien bekend> <blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is>*.
	PL	Powoduje uszkodzenie narządów *<podać szczególny skutek, jeśli jest znany> <podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli udowodniono, że inne drogi narażenia nie stwarzają zagrożenia>*.
	PT	Afecta os órgãos *<ou indicar todos os órgãos afectados, se forem conhecidos> <indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição>*.
	RO	Provoacă leziuni ale organelor *<sau indicați toate organele afectate, dacă sunt cunoscute> <indicați calea*

		de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol>.
	SK	Spôsobuje poškodenie orgánov <*alebo uveďte všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe*> <*uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo*>.
	SL	Škoduje organom <*ali navesti vse organe, na katere vpliva, če je znano*> <*navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti*>.
	FI	Vahingoittaa elimiä <*tai mainitaan kaikki tiedetyt kohde-elimet*> <*mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta*>.
	SV	Orsakar organskador <*eller ange vilka organ som påverkas om detta är känt*> <*ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar*>.

H371	**Language**	**3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Може да причини увреждане на органите < *или да се посочат всички засегнати органи, ако са известни*> < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност* >.

	ES	Puede provocar daños en los órganos <*o indíquense todos los órganos afectados, si se conocen*> <*indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía*>.
	CS	Může způsobit poškození orgánů <*nebo uvést všechny postižené orgány, jsou-li známy*> <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Kan forårsage organskader <*eller angiv alle berørte organer, hvis de kendes*> <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann die Organe schädigen <*oder alle betroffenen Organe nennen, sofern bekann*> <*Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Võib kahjustada elundeid <*või märkida kõik mõjutatud elundid, kui need on teada*> <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει βλάβες στα όργανα <*ή αναφέρονται όλα τα όργανα που βλάπτονται, εάν είναι γνωστά*> <*αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης*>.

	EN	May cause damage to organs *<or state all organs affected, if known> <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>*.
	FR	Risque présumé d'effets graves pour les organes *<ou indiquer tous les organes affectés, s'ils sont connus> <indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger>*.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh damáiste a dhéanamh d'orgáin *<nó tabhair na horgáin go léir a bhuailtear, más eol> <tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>*.
[F154	HR	Može uzrokovati oštećenje organa *<ili navesti sve organe na koje djeluje ako je poznato> <navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>*.**]**
	IT	Può provocare danni agli organi *<o indicare tutti gli organi interessati, se noti> <indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo>*.
	LV	Var izraisīt orgānu bojājumus *<vai norādīt visus skartos orgānus, ja tie ir zināmi> <norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību>*.
	LT	Gali pakenkti organams *<arba nurodyti visus*

		veikiamus organus, jeigu žinomi> <nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi>.
	HU	Károsíthatja a szerveket *< vagy meg kell adni az összes érintett szervet, ha ismertek > < meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt >.*
	MT	Jista' jikkawża ħsara lill-organi *<jew semmi l-organi kollha affettwati, jekk ikunu magħrufa> <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta'' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu>.*
	NL	Kan schade aan organen *<of alle betrokken organen vermelden indien bekend>* veroorzaken *<blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is>.*
	PL	Może powodować uszkodzenie narządów *<podać wszystkie znane narządy, których to dotyczy> <podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli udowodniono, że inne drogi narażenia nie stwarzają zagrożenia>.*
	PT	Pode afectar os órgãos *<ou indicar todos os órgãos afectados, se forem conhecidos> <indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição>.*
	RO	Poate provoca leziuni ale organelor *<sau indicați toate organele afectate, dacă sunt*

		cunoscute> <indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol>.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť poškodenie orgánov *<alebo uveďte všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe> <uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>*.
	SL	Lahko škoduje organom *<ali navesti vse organe, na katere vpliva, če je znano> <navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti>*.
	FI	Saattaa vahingoittaa elimiä *<tai mainitaan kaikki tiedetyt kohde-elimet> <mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta>*.
	SV	Kan orsaka organskador *<eller ange vilka organ som påverkas om detta är känt> <ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar>*.

H372	**Language**	**3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 1**
	BG	Причинява увреждане на органите *< или да се посочат всички засегнати органи, ако са известни > посредством продължителна или повтаряща се експозиция < да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е*

		доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност >.
	ES	Provoca daños en los órganos <*indíquense todos los órganos afectados, si se conocen*> tras exposiciones prolongadas o repetidas <*indíquese la vía de exposición si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía*>.
	CS	Způsobuje poškození orgánů <*nebo uvést všechny postižené orgány, jsou-li známy*> při prodloužené nebo opakované expozici <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Forårsager organskader <*eller angiv alle berørte organer, hvis de kendes*> ved længerevarende eller gentagen eksponering <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Schädigt die Organe <*alle betroffenen Organe nennen*> bei längerer oder wiederholter Exposition <*Expositionsweg angeben, wenn schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Kahjustab elundeid <*või märkida kõik mõjutatud elundid, kui need on teada*> pikaajalisel või korduval kokkupuutel <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud*

		kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud>.
	EL	Προκαλεί βλάβες στα όργανα <*ή αναφέρονται όλα τα όργανα που βλάπτονται, εάν είναι γνωστά*> ύστερα από παρατεταμένη ή επανειλημμένη έκθεση < *αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης* >.
	EN	Causes damage to organs <*or state all organs affected, if known*> through prolonged or repeated exposure <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard*>.
	FR	Risque avéré d'effets graves pour les organes <*indiquer tous les organes affectés, s'ils sont connus*> à la suite d'expositions répétées ou d'une exposition prolongée <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger*>.
	GA	Déanann damáiste d'orgáin <*nó tabhair na horgáin go léir a bhuailtear, más eol*> trí nochtadh fada nó ilnochtadh <tabhair *an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais*>.
[F154	HR	Uzrokuje oštećenje organa <*ili navesti sve organe na koje djeluje ako je poznato*> tijekom produljene ili ponavljane izloženosti <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način*

		izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>.]
	IT	Provoca danni agli organi <*o indicare tutti gli organi interessati, se noti*> in caso di esposizione prolungata o ripetuta <*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo*>.
	LV	Izraisa orgānu bojājumus <*vai norādīt visus skartos orgānus, ja tie ir zināmi*> ilgstošas vai atkārtotas iedarbības rezultātā <*norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību*>.
	LT	Kenkia organams <*arba nurodyti visus veikiamus organus, jeigu žinoma*>, jeigu medžiaga veikia ilgai arba kartotinai <*nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi*>.
	HU	Ismétlődő vagy hosszabb expozíció esetén < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* > károsítja a szerveket < *vagy meg kell adni az összes érintett szervet, ha ismertek* >.
	MT	Jikkawża ħsara lill-organi <*jew semmi l-organi kollha affettwati, jekk ikunu magħrufa*> minħabba *espożizzjoni fit-tul jew ripetuta* <*semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu*>.
	NL	Veroorzaakt schade aan organen <*of alle betrokken*

		organen vermelden indien bekend> bij langdurige of herhaalde blootstelling <*blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is*>.
	PL	Powoduje uszkodzenie narządów <*podać wszystkie znane narządy, których to dotyczy* > poprzez długotrwałe lub powtarzane narażenie <*podać drogę narażenia, jeżeli udowodniono, że inne drogi narażenia nie stwarzają zagrożenia*>.
	PT	Afecta os órgãos <*ou indicar todos os órgãos afectados, se forem conhecidos*> após exposição prolongada ou repetida <*indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição*>.
	RO	Provoacă leziuni ale organelor <*sau indicați toate organele afectate, dacă sunt cunoscute*> în caz de expunere prelungită sau repetată <*indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol*>.
	SK	Spôsobuje poškodenie orgánov <*alebo uveďte všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe*>pri dlhšej alebo opakovanej expozícii <*uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo*>.
	SL	Škoduje organom <*ali navesti vse organe, na katere vpliva, če je znano*> pri

		dolgotrajni ali ponavljajoči se izpostavljenosti <*navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti*>.
	FI	Vahingoittaa elimiä <*tai mainitaan kaikki tiedetyt kohde-elimet*> pitkäaikaisessa tai toistuvassa altistumisessa <*mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta*>.
	SV	Orsakar organskador <*eller ange vilka organ som påverkas om detta är känt*> genom lång eller upprepad exponering <*ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar*>.

H373	**Language**	**3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2**
	BG	Може да причини увреждане на органите < *или да се посочат всички засегнати органи, ако са известни* > при продължителна или повтаряща се експозиция < *да се посочи пътят на експозицията, ако е доказано убедително, че няма друг път на експозиция, който води до същата опасност* >.
	ES	Puede provocar daños en los órganos <*indíquense todos los órganos afectados, si se conocen*> tras exposiciones prolongadas o repetidas <*indíquese la vía de exposición*

		si se ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía>.
	CS	Může způsobit poškození orgánů <*nebo uvést všechny postižené orgány, jsou-li známy*> při prodloužené nebo opakované expozici <*uveďte cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné*>.
	DA	Kan forårsage organskader <*eller angiv alle berørte organer, hvis de kendes*> ved længerevarende eller gentagen eksponering <*angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej*>.
	DE	Kann die Organe schädigen <*alle betroffenen Organe nennen, sofern bekannt*> bei längerer oder wiederholter Exposition <*Expositionsweg angeben, wenn schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht*>.
	ET	Võib kahjustada elundeid <*või märkida kõik mõjutatud elundid, kui need on teada*> pikaajalisel või korduval kokkupuutel <*märkida kokkupuuteviis, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud*>.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει βλάβες στα όργανα <*ή αναφέρονται όλα τα όργανα που βλάπτονται, εάν είναι γνωστά*> ύστερα από παρατεταμένη ή επανειλημμένη έκθεση <*αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν*

		υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης>.
	EN	May cause damage to organs <*or state all organs affected, if known*> through prolonged or repeated exposure <*state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard*>.
	FR	Risque présumé d'effets graves pour les organes <*ou indiquer tous les organes affectés, s'ils sont connus*> à la suite d'expositions répétées ou d'une exposition prolongée <*indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger*>.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé damáiste a dhéanamh d'orgáin <*nó tabhair na horgáin go léir a bhuailtear, más eol*> trí nochtadh fada nó ilnochtadh <*tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais*>.
[F154	HR	Može uzrokovati oštećenje organa <*ili navesti sve organe na koje djeluje ako je poznato*> tijekom produljene ili ponavljane izloženosti <*navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost*>.**]**
	IT	Può provocare danni agli organi <*o indicare tutti gli organi interessati, se noti*> in caso di esposizione prolungata o ripetuta <*indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di*

		esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo>.
	LV	Var izraisīt orgānu bojājumus *<vai norādīt visus skartos orgānus, ja tie ir zināmi>* ilgstošas vai atkārtotas iedarbības rezultātā *<norādīt iedarbības ceļu, ja ir nepārprotami pierādīts, ka citi iedarbības ceļi nerada bīstamību>*.
	LT	Gali pakenkti organams *<arba nurodyti visus veikiamus organus, jeigu žinomi>*, jeigu medžiaga veikia ilgai arba kartotinai *<nurodyti veikimo būdą, jeigu įtikinamai nustatyta, kad kiti veikimo būdai nepavojingi>*.
	HU	Ismétlődő vagy hosszabb expozíció esetén < *meg kell adni az expozíciós útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt* > károsíthatja a szerveket > *vagy meg kell adni az összes érintett szervet, ha ismertek* >.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża ħsara lill-organi *<jew semmi l-organi kollha affettwati, jekk ikunu magħrufa> minħabba espożizzjoni fit-tul jew ripetuta <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konklużiv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni ieħor ma jikkawża l-periklu>*.
	NL	Kan schade aan organen *<of alle betrokken organen vermelden indien bekend>* veroorzaken bij langdurige of herhaalde blootstelling *<blootstellingsroute vermelden indien afdoende bewezen is dat het gevaar bij andere blootstellingsroutes niet aanwezig is>*.

	PL	Może powodować uszkodzenie narządów <*podać wszystkie znane narządy, których to dotyczy* > poprzez długotrwałe lub narażenie powtarzane <*podać drogę narażenia, jeśli udowodniono, że inne drogi narażenia nie stwarzają zagrożenia*>.
	PT	Pode afectar os órgãos <*ou indicar todos os órgãos afectados, se forem conhecidos*> após exposição prolongada ou repetida <*indicar a via de exposição se existirem provas concludentes de que o perigo não decorre de nenhuma outra via de exposição*>.
	RO	Poate provoca leziuni ale organelor <*sau indicați toate organele afectate, dacă sunt cunoscute*> în caz de expunere prelungită sau repetată <*indicați calea de expunere, dacă există probe concludente că nicio altă cale de expunere nu provoacă acest pericol*>.
	SK	Môže spôsobiť poškodenie orgánov <*alebo uveďte všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe*>pri dlhšej alebo opakovanej expozícii <*uveďte spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo*>.
	SL	Lahko škoduje organom <*ali navesti vse organe, na katere vpliva, če je znano*> pri dolgotrajni ali ponavljajoči se izpostavljenosti <*navesti način izpostavljenosti, če je prepričljivo dokazano, da noben drug način izpostavljenosti ne povzroča takšne nevarnosti*>.

	FI	Saattaa vahingoittaa elimiä <*tai mainitaan kaikki tiedetyt kohde-elimet*> pitkäaikaisessa tai toistuvassa altistumisessa <*mainitaan altistumisreitti, jos on kiistatta osoitettu, että vaara ei voi aiheutua muiden altistumisreittien kautta*>
	SV	Kan orsaka organskador <*eller ange vilka organ som påverkas om detta är känt*> genom lång eller upprepad exponering <*ange exponeringsväg om det är definitivt bevisat att faran inte kan orsakas av några andra exponeringsvägar*>.

[F59H300+H310	**Language**	**3.1— Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (dermal), hazard category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при поглъщане или при контакт с кожата
	ES	Mortal en caso de ingestión o en contacto con la piel
	CS	Při požití nebo při styku s kůží může způsobit smrt
	DA	Livsfarlig ved indtagelse eller hudkontakt
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Verschlucken oder Hautkontakt
	ET	Allaneelamisel või nahale sattumisel surmav
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε περίπτωση κατάποσης ή σε επαφή με το δέρμα
	EN	Fatal if swallowed or in contact with skin
	FR	Mortel par ingestion ou par contact cutané
	GA	Ábhar marfach é seo má shlogtar é nó má

		theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann
[[F154]	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta ili u dodiru s kožom.**]**
	IT	Mortale in caso di ingestione o a contatto con la pelle
	LV	Var izraisīt nāvi, ja norīts vai saskaras ar ādu
	LT	Mirtina prarijus arba susilietus su oda
	HU	Lenyelve vagy bőrrel érintkezve halálos
	MT	Fatali jekk tinbela' jew tmiss mal-ġilda
	NL	Dodelijk bij inslikken en bij contact met de huid
	PL	Grozi śmiercią po połknięciu lub w kontakcie ze skórą
	PT	Mortal por ingestão ou contacto com a pele
	RO	Mortal în caz de înghițire sau în contact cu pielea
	SK	Pri požití alebo styku s kožou môže spôsobiť smrť
	SL	Smrtno pri zaužitju ali v stiku s kožo
	FI	Tappavaa nieltynä tai joutuessaan iholle
	SV	Dödligt vid förtäring eller vid hudkontakt

H300+H330	**Language**	**3.1— Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при поглъщане или при вдишване
	ES	Mortal en caso de ingestión o inhalación
	CS	Při požití nebo při vdechování může způsobit smrt

	DA	Livsfarlig ved indtagelse eller indånding
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Verschlucken oder Einatmen
	ET	Allaneelamisel või sissehingamisel surmav
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε περίπτωση κατάποσης ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Fatal if swallowed or if inhaled
	FR	Mortel par ingestion ou par inhalation
	GA	Ábhar marfach é seo má shlogtar nó má ionanálaítear é
⌊[F154]	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta ili ako se udiše⌋
	IT	Mortale se ingerito o inalato
	LV	Var izraisīt nāvi, ja norīts vai iekļūst elpceļos
	LT	Mirtina prarijus arba įkvėpus
	HU	Lenyelve vagy belélegezve halálos
	MT	Fatali jekk tinbela' jew tittieħed bin-nifs
	NL	Dodelijk bij inslikken en bij inademing
	PL	Grozi śmiercią po połknięciu lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Mortal por ingestão ou inalação
	RO	Mortal în caz de înghițire sau inhalare
	SK	Pri požití alebo vdýchnutí môže spôsobiť smrť
	SL	Smrtno pri zaužitju ali vdihavanju
	FI	Tappavaa nieltynä tai hengitettynä

	SV	Dödligt vid förtäring eller inandning

H310+H330	**Language**	**3.1— Acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при контакт с кожата или при вдишване
	ES	Mortal en contacto con la piel o si se inhala
	CS	Při styku s kůží nebo při vdechování může způsobit smrt
	DA	Livsfarlig ved hudkontakt eller indånding
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Hautkontakt oder Einatmen
	ET	Nahale sattumisel või sissehingamisel surmav
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε επαφή με το δέρμα ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Fatal in contact with skin or if inhaled
	FR	Mortel par contact cutané ou par inhalation
	GA	Ábhar marfach é seo má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann nó má ionanálaítear é
[[F154]	HR	Smrtonosno u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše**]**
	IT	Mortale a contatto con la pelle o in caso di inalazione
	LV	Var izraisīt nāvi, ja saskaras ar ādu vai nonāk elpceļos
	LT	Mirtina susilietus su oda arba įkvėpus
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve vagy belélegezve halálos
	MT	Fatali f'kuntatt mal-ġilda jew jekk tittieħed bin-nifs

	NL	Dodelijk bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Grozi śmiercią w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Mortal por contacto com a pele ou inalação
	RO	Mortal în contact cu pielea sau prin inhalare
	SK	Pri styku s kožou alebo pri vdýchnutí môže spôsobiť smrť
	SL	Smrtno v stiku s kožo ali pri vdihavanju
	FI	Tappavaa joutuessaan iholle tai hengitettynä
	SV	Dödligt vid hudkontakt eller inandning

H300 +H310 +H330	**Language**	**3.1— Acute toxicity (oral), acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 1, 2**
	BG	Смъртоносен при поглъщане, при контакт с кожата или при вдишване
	ES	Mortal en caso de ingestión, contacto con la piel o inhalación
	CS	Při požití, při styku s kůží nebo při vdechování může způsobit smrt
	DA	Livsfarlig ved indtagelse, hudkontakt eller indånding
	DE	Lebensgefahr bei Verschlucken, Hautkontakt oder Einatmen
	ET	Allaneelamisel, nahale sattumisel või sissehingamisel surmav
	EL	Θανατηφόρο σε περίπτωση κατάποσης, σε επαφή με το δέρμα ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής

	EN	Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
	FR	Mortel par ingestion, par contact cutané ou par inhalation
	GA	Ábhar marfach é seo má shlogtar, má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann nó má ionanálaítear é
[F154	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta, u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše**]**
	IT	Mortale se ingerito, a contatto con la pelle o se inalato
	LV	Var izraisīt nāvi, ja norīts, saskaras ar ādu vai iekļūst elpceļos
	LT	Mirtina prarijus, susilietus su oda arba įkvėpus
	HU	Lenyelve, bőrrel érintkezve vagy belélegezve halálos
	MT	Fatali jekk tinbela', tmiss mal-ġilda jew tittieħed bin-nifs
	NL	Dodelijk bij inslikken, bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Grozi śmiercią po połknięciu, w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Mortal por ingestão, contacto com a pele ou inalação
	RO	Mortal în caz de înghițire, în contact cu pielea sau prin inhalare
	SK	Pri požití, pri styku s kožou alebo pri vdýchnutí môže spôsobiť smrť
	SL	Smrtno pri zaužitju, v stiku s kožo ali pri vdihavanju
	FI	Tappavaa nieltynä, joutuessaan iholle tai hengitettynä

	SV	Dödligt vid förtäring, hudkontakt eller inandning

H301+H311	**Language**	**3.1— Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (dermal), hazard category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при поглъщане или при контакт с кожата
	ES	Tóxico en caso de ingestión o en contacto con la piel
	CS	Toxický při požití a při styku s kůží
	DA	Giftig ved indtagelse eller hudkontakt
	DE	Giftig bei Verschlucken oder Hautkontakt
	ET	Allaneelamisel või nahale sattumisel mürgine
	EL	Τοξικό σε περίπτωση κατάποσης ή σε επαφή με το δέρμα
	EN	Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin
	FR	Toxique par ingestion ou par contact cutané
	GA	Ábhar tocsaineach má shlogtar é nó má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann
[F154	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta ili u dodiru s kožom**]**
	IT	Tossico se ingerito o a contatto con la pelle
	LV	Toksisks, ja norīts vai saskaras ar ādu
	LT	Toksiška prarijus arba susilietus su oda
	HU	Lenyelve vagy bőrrel érintkezve mérgező
	MT	Tossika jekk tinbela' jew tmiss mal-ġilda

	NL	Giftig bij inslikken en bij contact met de huid
	PL	Działa toksycznie po połknięciu lub w kontakcie ze skórą
	PT	Tóxico por ingestão ou contacto com a pele
	RO	Toxic în caz de înghițire sau în contact cu pielea
	SK	Toxický pri požití a pri styku s kožou
	SL	Strupeno pri zaužitju ali v stiku s kožo
	FI	Myrkyllistä nieltynä tai joutuessaan iholle
	SV	Giftigt vid förtäring eller hudkontakt

H301+H331	**Language**	**3.1— Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при поглъщане или при вдишване
	ES	Tóxico en caso de ingestión o inhalación
	CS	Toxický při požití a při vdechování
	DA	Giftig ved indtagelse eller indånding
	DE	Giftig bei Verschlucken oder Einatmen
	ET	Allaneelamisel või sissehingamisel mürgine
	EL	Τοξικό σε περίπτωση κατάποσης ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled
	FR	Toxique par ingestion ou par inhalation

	GA	Ábhar tocsaineach má shlogtar nó má ionanálaítear é
[F154	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta ili ako se udiše]
	IT	Tossico se ingerito o inalato
	LV	Toksisks, ja norīts vai iekļūst elpceļos
	LT	Toksiška prarijus arba įkvėpus
	HU	Lenyelve vagy belélegezve mérgező
	MT	Tossika jekk tinbela' jew tittieħed bin-nifs
	NL	Giftig bij inslikken en bij inademing
	PL	Działa toksycznie po połknięciu lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Tóxico por ingestão ou inalação
	RO	Toxic în caz de înghițire sau prin inhalare
	SK	Toxický pri požití alebo vdýchnutí
	SL	Strupeno pri zaužitju ali vdihavanju
	FI	Myrkyllistä nieltynä tai hengitettynä
	SV	Giftigt vid förtäring eller inandning

[F47H311+H331	**Language**	**3.1 —Acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при контакт с кожата или при вдишване
	ES	Tóxico en contacto con la piel o si se inhala
	CS	Toxický při styku s kůží a při vdechování

	DA	Giftig ved hudkontakt eller indånding
	DE	Giftig bei Hautkontakt oder Einatmen
	ET	Nahale sattumisel või sissehingamisel mürgine
	EL	Τοξικό σε επαφή με το δέρμα ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled
	FR	Toxique par contact cutané ou par inhalation
	GA	Ábhar tocsaineach má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann nó má ionanálaítear é
	HR	Otrovno u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše
	IT	Tossico a contatto con la pelle o se inalato
	LV	Toksisks saskarē ar ādu vai ja iekļūst elpceļos
	LT	Toksiška susilietus su oda arba įkvėpus
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve vagy belélegezve mérgező
	MT	Tossika jekk tmiss mal-ġilda jew tittieħeb bin- nifs
	NL	Giftig bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Działa toksycznie w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Tóxico em contacto com a pele ou por inalação
	RO	Toxic în contact cu pielea sau prin inhalare
	SK	Toxický pri styku s kožou alebo pri vdýchnutí
	SL	Strupeno v stiku s kožo ali pri vdihavanju

	FI	Myrkyllistä joutuessaan iholle tai hengitettynä
	SV	Giftigt vid hudkontakt eller förtäring**]**

H301 +H311 +H331	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 3**
	BG	Токсичен при поглъщане, при контакт с кожата или при вдишване
	ES	Tóxico en caso de ingestión, contacto con la piel o inhalación
	CS	Toxický při požití, při styku s kůží a při vdechování
	DA	Giftig ved indtagelse, hudkontakt eller indånding
	DE	Giftig bei Verschlucken, Hautkontakt oder Einatmen
	ET	Allaneelamisel, nahale sattumisel või sissehingamisel mürgine
	EL	Τοξικό σε περίπτωση κατάποσης, σε επαφή με το δέρμα ή σε περίπτωση κατάποσης
	EN	Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
	FR	Toxique par ingestion, par contact cutané ou par inhalation
	GA	Ábhar tocsaineach má shlogtar, má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann nó má ionanálaítear é
[[F154]	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta, u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše**]**
	IT	Tossico se ingerito, a contatto con la pelle o se inalato
	LV	Toksisks, ja norīts, saskaras ar ādu vai iekļūst elpceļos

	LT	Toksiška prarijus, susilietus su oda arba įkvėpus
	HU	Lenyelve, bőrrel érintkezve vagy belélegezve mérgező
	MT	Tossika jekk tinbela', tmiss mal-ġilda jew tittieħed bin-nifs
	NL	Giftig bij inslikken, bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Działa toksycznie po połknięciu, w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Tóxico por ingestão, contacto com a pele ou inalação
	RO	Toxic în caz de înghițire, în contact cu pielea sau prin inhalare
	SK	Toxický pri požití, styku s kožou alebo pri vdýchnutí
	SL	Strupeno pri zaužitju, v stiku s kožo ali pri vdihavanju
	FI	Myrkyllistä nieltynä, joutuessaan iholle tai hengitettynä
	SV	Giftigt vid förtäring, hudkontakt eller inandning

[F47H302+H312	**Language**	**3.1 —Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (dermal), hazard category 4**
	BG	Вреден при поглъщане или при контакт с кожата
	ES	Nocivo en caso de ingestión o en contacto con la piel
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při požití a při styku s kůží
	DA	Farlig ved indtagelse eller hudkontakt
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Verschlucken oder Hautkontakt

	ET	Allaneelamisel või nahale sattumisel kahjulik
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε περίπτωση κατάποσης ή σε επαφή με το δέρμα
	EN	Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
	FR	Nocif en cas d'ingestion ou de contact cutané
	GA	Ábhar dochrach má shlogtar é nó má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann
	HR	Štetno ako se proguta ili u dodiru s kožom
	IT	Nocivo se ingerito o a contatto con la pelle
	LV	Kaitīgs, ja norīts vai saskaras ar ādu
	LT	Kenksminga prarijus arba susilietus su oda
	HU	Lenyelve vagy bőrrel érintkezve ártalmas
	MT	Tagħmel ħsara jekk tinbela' jew jekk tmiss mal- ġilda
	NL	Schadelijk bij inslikken en bij contact met de huid
	PL	Działa szkodliwie po połknięciu lub w kontakcie ze skórą
	PT	Nocivo por ingestão ou contacto com a pele
	RO	Nociv în caz de înghiţire sau în contact cu pielea
	SK	Zdraviu škodlivý pri požití alebo pri styku s kožou
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo pri zaužitju ali v stiku s kožo
	FI	Haitallista nieltynä tai joutuessaan iholle
	SV	Skadligt vid förtäring eller hudkontakt**]**

H302+H332	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 4**
	BG	Вреден при поглъщане или при вдишване
	ES	Nocivo en caso de ingestión o inhalación
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při požití a při vdechování
	DA	Farlig ved indtagelse eller indånding
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Verschlucken oder Einatmen
	ET	Allaneelamisel või sissehingamisel kahjulik
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε περίπτωση κατάποσης ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
	FR	Nocif en cas d'ingestion ou d'inhalation
	GA	Ábhar dochrach má shlogtar nó má ionanálaítear é
[[F154]	HR	Štetno ako se proguta ili ako se udiše**]**
	IT	Nocivo se ingerito o inalato
	LV	Kaitīgs, ja norīts vai iekļūst elpceļos
	LT	Kenksminga prarijus arba įkvėpus
	HU	Lenyelve vagy belélegezve ártalmas
	MT	Tagħmel ħsara jekk tinbela' jew tittieħed bin-nifs
	NL	Schadelijk bij inslikken en bij inademing
	PL	Działa szkodliwie po połknięciu lub w następstwie wdychania

	PT	Nocivo por ingestão ou inalação
	RO	Nociv în caz de înghițire sau inhalare
	SK	Zdraviu škodlivý pri požití alebo vdýchnutí
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo pri zaužitju in vdihavanju
	FI	Haitallista nieltynä tai hengitettynä
	SV	Skadligt vid förtäring eller inandning

H312+H332	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 4**
	BG	Вреден при контакт с кожата или при вдишване
	ES	Nocivo en contacto con la piel o si se inhala
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při styku s kůží a při vdechování
	DA	Farlig ved hudkontakt eller indånding
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Hautkontakt oder Einatmen
	ET	Nahale sattumisel või sissehingamisel kahjulik
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε επαφή με το δέρμα ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
	FR	Nocif en cas de contact cutané ou d'inhalation
	GA	Ábhar dochrach má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann nó má ionanálaítear é
[F154	HR	Štetno u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše**]**

	IT	Nocivo a contatto con la pelle o se inalato
	LV	Kaitīgs saskarē ar ādu vai ja iekļūst elpceļos
	LT	Kenksminga susilietus su oda arba įkvėpus
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve vagy belélegezve ártalmas
	MT	Tagħmel ħsara jekk tmiss mal-ġilda jew jekk tittieħed bin-nifs
	NL	Schadelijk bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Działa szkodliwie w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Nocivo em contacto com a pele ou por inalação
	RO	Nociv în contact cu pielea sau prin inhalare
	SK	Zdraviu škodlivý pri styku s kožou alebo pri vdýchnutí
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo v stiku s kožo in pri vdihavanju
	FI	Haitallista joutuessaan iholle tai hengitettynä
	SV	Skadligt vid hudkontakt eller inandning

H302 +H312 +H332	**Language**	**3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 4**
	BG	Вреден при поглъщане, при контакт с кожата или при вдишване
	ES	Nocivo en caso de ingestión, contacto con la piel o inhalación
	CS	Zdraví škodlivý při požití, při styku s kůží a při vdechování

	DA	Farlig ved indånding, hudkontakt eller indånding
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Verschlucken, Hautkontakt oder Einatmen
	ET	Allaneelamisel, nahale sattumisel või sissehingamisel kahjulik
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε περίπτωση κατάποσης, σε επαφή με το δέρμα ή σε περίπτωση εισπνοής
	EN	Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
	FR	Nocif en cas d'ingestion, de contact cutané ou d'inhalation
	GA	Ábhar dochrach má shlogtar, má theagmhaíonn leis an gcraiceann nó má ionanálaítear é
⌊[F154]	HR	Štetno ako se proguta, u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše⌋
	IT	Nocivo se ingerito, a contatto con la pelle o se inalato
	LV	Kaitīgs, ja norīts, saskaras ar ādu vai nonāk elpceļos
	LT	Kenksminga prarijus, susilietus su oda arba įkvėpus
	HU	Lenyelve, bőrrel érintkezve vagy belélegezve ártalmas
	MT	Tagħmel il-ħsara jekk tinbela', tmiss mal-ġilda jew tittiħed bin-nifs
	NL	Schadelijk bij inslikken, bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Działa szkodliwie po połknięciu, w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania
	PT	Nocivo por ingestão, contacto com a pele ou inalação

	RO	Nociv în caz de înghițire, în contact cu pielea sau prin inhalare
	SK	Zdraviu škodlivý pri požití, styku s kožou alebo pri vdýchnutí
	SL	Zdravju škodljivo pri zaužitju, v stiku s kožo ali pri vdihavanju
	FI	Haitallista nieltynä, joutuessaan iholle tai hengitettynä
	SV	Skadligt vid förtäring, hudkontakt eller inandning**]**

TABLE 1.3

Hazard statements for environmental hazards

H400	**Language**	**4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — AcuteHazard, Category 1**
	BG	Силно токсичен за водните организми.
	ES	Muy tóxico para los organismos acuáticos.
	CS	Vysoce toxický pro vodní organismy.
	DA	Meget giftig for vandlevende organismer.
	DE	Sehr giftig für Wasserorganismen.
	ET	Väga mürgine veeorganismidele.
	EL	Πολύ τοξικό για τους υδρόβιους οργανισμούς.
	EN	Very toxic to aquatic life.
	FR	Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques.
	GA	An-tocsaineach don saol uisceach.
[[F154]	HR	Vrlo otrovno za vodeni okoliš.**]**

	IT	Molto tossico per gli organismi acquatici.
	LV	Ļoti toksisks ūdens organismiem.
	LT	Labai toksiška vandens organizmams.
	HU	Nagyon mérgező a vízi élővilágra.
	MT	Tossiku ħafna għall-organiżmi akwatiċi.
	NL	Zeer giftig voor in het water levende organismen.
	PL	Działa bardzo toksycznie na organizmy wodne.
	PT	Muito tóxico para os organismos aquáticos.
	RO	Foarte toxic pentru mediul acvatic.
	SK	Veľmi toxický pre vodné organizmy.
	SL	Zelo strupeno za vodne organizme.
	FI	Erittäin myrkyllistä vesieliöille.
	SV	Mycket giftigt för vattenlevande organismer.

H410	**Language**	**4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1**
	BG	Силно токсичен за водните организми, с дълготраен ефект.
	ES	Muy tóxico para los organismos acuáticos, con efectos nocivos duraderos.
	CS	Vysoce toxický pro vodní organismy, s dlouhodobými účinky.
	DA	Meget giftig med langvarige virkninger for vandlevende organismer.

	DE	Sehr giftig für Wasserorganismen mit langfristiger Wirkung.
	ET	Väga mürgine veeorganismidele, pikaajaline toime.
	EL	Πολύ τοξικό για τους υδρόβιους οργανισμούς, με μακροχρόνιες επιπτώσεις.
	EN	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	FR	Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme.
	GA	An-tocsaineach don saol uisceach, le héifeachtaí fadtréimhseacha.
[F154	HR	Vrlo otrovno za vodeni okoliš, s dugotrajnim učincima.]
	IT	Molto tossico per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.
	LV	Ļoti toksisks ūdens organismiem ar ilgstošām sekām.
	LT	Labai toksiška vandens organizmams, sukelia ilgalaikius pakitimus.
	HU	Nagyon mérgező a vízi élővilágra, hosszan tartó károsodást okoz.
	MT	Tossiku ħafna għall-organiżmi akwatiċi b'mod li jħalli effetti dejjiema.
	NL	Zeer giftig voor in het water levende organismen, met langdurige gevolgen.
	PL	Działa bardzo toksycznie na organizmy wodne, powodując długotrwałe skutki.

	PT	Muito tóxico para os organismos aquáticos com efeitos duradouros.
	RO	Foarte toxic pentru mediul acvatic cu efecte pe termen lung.
	SK	Veľmi toxický pre vodné organizmy, s dlhodobými účinkami.
	SL	Zelo strupeno za vodne organizme, z dolgotrajnimi učinki.
	FI	Erittäin myrkyllistä vesieliöille, pitkäaikaisia haittavaikutuksia.
	SV	Mycket giftigt för vattenlevande organismer med långtidseffekter.

H411	**Language**	**4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2**
	BG	Токсичен за водните организми, с дълготраен ефект.
	ES	Tóxico para los organismos acuáticos, con efectos nocivos duraderos.
	CS	Toxický pro vodní organismy, s dlouhodobými účinky.
	DA	Giftig for vandlevende organismer, med langvarige virkninger.
	DE	Giftig für Wasserorganismen, mit langfristiger Wirkung.
	ET	Mürgine veeorganismidele, pikaajaline toime.
	EL	Τοξικό για τους υδρόβιους οργανισμούς, με μακροχρόνιες επιπτώσεις.
	EN	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

	FR	Toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme.
	GA	Tocsaineach don saol uisceach, le héifeachtaí fadtréimhseacha.
[F154	HR	Otrovno za vodeni okoliš s dugotrajnim učincima.]
	IT	Tossico per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.
	LV	Toksisks ūdens organismiem ar ilgstošām sekām.
	LT	Toksiška vandens organizmams, sukelia ilgalaikius pakitimus.
	HU	Mérgező a vízi élővilágra, hosszan tartó károsodást okoz.
	MT	Tossiku għall-organiżmi akwatiċi b'mod li jħalli effetti dejjiema.
	NL	Giftig voor in het water levende organismen, met langdurige gevolgen.
	PL	Działa toksycznie na organizmy wodne, powodując długotrwałe skutki.
	PT	Tóxico para os organismos aquáticos com efeitos duradouros.
	RO	Toxic pentru mediul acvatic cu efecte pe termen lung.
	SK	Toxický pre vodné organizmy, s dlhodobými účinkami.
	SL	Strupeno za vodne organizme, z dolgotrajnimi učinki.
	FI	Myrkyllistä vesieliöille, pitkäaikaisia haittavaikutuksia.

	SV	Giftigt för vattenlevande organismer med långtidseffekter.

H412	**Language**	**4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 3**
	BG	Вреден за водните организми, с дълготраен ефект.
	ES	Nocivo para los organismos acuáticos, con efectos nocivos duraderos.
	CS	Škodlivý pro vodní organismy, s dlouhodobými účinky.
	DA	Skadelig for vandlevende organismer, med langvarige virkninger.
	DE	Schädlich für Wasserorganismen, mit langfristiger Wirkung.
	ET	**[**[X1]Kahjulik veeorganismidele, pikaajaline toime.**]**
	EL	Επιβλαβές για τους υδρόβιους οργανισμούς, με μακροχρόνιες επιπτώσεις.
	EN	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	FR	Nocif pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme.
	GA	Díobhálach don saol uisceach, le héifeachtaí fadtréimhseacha.
[[F154]	HR	Štetno za vodeni okoliš s dugotrajnim učincima.**]**
	IT	Nocivo per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.
	LV	Kaitīgs ūdens organismiem ar ilgstošām sekām.

	LT	Kenksminga vandens organizmams, sukelia ilgalaikius pakitimus.
	HU	Ártalmas a vízi élővilágra, hosszan tartó károsodást okoz.
	MT	Jagħmel ħsara lill-organiżmi akwatiċi b'mod li jħalli effetti dejjiema.
	NL	Schadelijk voor in het water levende organismen, met langdurige gevolgen.
	PL	Działa szkodliwie na organizmy wodne, powodując długotrwałe skutki.
	PT	Nocivo para os organismos aquáticos com efeitos duradouros.
	RO	Nociv pentru mediul acvatic cu efecte pe termen lung.
	SK	Škodlivý pre vodné organizmy, s dlhodobými účinkami.
	SL	Škodljivo za vodne organizme, z dolgotrajnimi učinki.
	FI	Haitallista vesieliöille, pitkäaikaisia haittavaikutuksia.
	SV	Skadliga långtidseffekter för vattenlevande organismer.

H413	**Language**	**4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 4**
	BG	Може да причини дълготраен вреден ефект за водните организми.
	ES	Puede ser nocivo para los organismos acuáticos, con efectos nocivos duraderos.

	CS	Může vyvolat dlouhodobé škodlivé účinky pro vodní organismy.
	DA	Kan forårsage langvarige skadelige virkninger for vandlevende organismer.
	DE	Kann für Wasserorganismen schädlich sein, mit langfristiger Wirkung.
	ET	Võib avaldada veeorganismidele pikaajalist kahjulikku toimet.
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει μακροχρόνιες επιπτώσεις στους υδρόβιους οργανισμούς.
	EN	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
	FR	Peut être nocif à long terme pour les organismes aquatiques.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le héifeachtaí fadtréimhseacha díobhálacha ar an saol uisceach.
[F154	HR	Može uzrokovati dugotrajne štetne učinke na vodeni okoliš.**]**
	IT	Può essere nocivo per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.
	LV	Var radīt ilgstošas kaitīgas sekas ūdens organismiem.
	LT	Gali sukelti ilgalaikį kenksmingą poveikį vandens organizmams.
	HU	Hosszan tartó ártalmas hatást gyakorolhat a vízi élővilágra.
	MT	Jista' jikkawża effetti ta' ħsara dejjiema lill-organiżmi akwatiċi.
	NL	Kan langdurige schadelijke gevolgen voor in het water levende organismen hebben.

	PL	Może powodować długotrwałe szkodliwe skutki dla organizmów wodnych.
	PT	Pode provocar efeitos nocivos duradouros nos organismos aquáticos.
	RO	Poate provoca efecte nocive pe termen lung asupra mediului acvatic.
	SK	Môže mať dlhodobé škodlivé účinky na vodné organizmy.
	SL	Lahko ima dolgotrajne škodljive učinke na vodne organizme.
	FI	Voi aiheuttaa pitkäaikaisia haittavaikutuksia vesieliöille.
	SV	Kan ge skadliga långtidseffekter på vattenlevande organismer.

[F59H420	**Language**	**5.1 – Hazardous to the ozone layer — hazard category 1**
	BG	Вреди на общественото здраве и на околната среда, като разрушава озона във високите слоеве на атмосферата
	ES	Causa daños a la salud pública y el medio ambiente al destruir el ozono en la atmósfera superior
	CS	Poškozuje veřejné zdraví a životní prostředí tím, že ničí ozon ve svrchních vrstvách atmosféry
	DA	Skader folkesundheden og miljøet ved at ødelægge ozon i den øvre atmosfære
	DE	Schädigt die öffentliche Gesundheit und die Umwelt durch Ozonabbau in der äußeren Atmosphäre
	ET	Kahjustab rahvatervist ja keskkonda, hävitades

		kõrgatmosfääris asuvat osoonikihti
	EL	Βλάπτει τη δημόσια υγεία και το περιβάλλον καταστρέφοντας το όζον στην ανώτερη ατμόσφαιρα
	EN	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere
	FR	Nuit à la santé publique et à l'environnement en détruisant l'ozone dans la haute atmosphère
	GA	Déanann an t-ábhar seo díobháil don tsláinte phoiblí agus don chomhshaol trí ózón san atmaisféar uachtarach a scriosadh
[[F154]	HR	Štetno za zdravlje ljudi i okoliš zbog uništavanja ozona u višoj atmosferi**]**
	IT	Nuoce alla salute pubblica e all'ambiente distruggendo l'ozono dello strato superiore dell'atmosfera
	LV	Bīstams sabiedrības veselībai un videi, jo iznīcina ozonu atmosfēras augšējā slānī
	LT	Kenkia visuomenės sveikatai ir aplinkai, nes naikina ozono sluoksnį viršutinėje atmosferoje
	HU	Károsítja a közegészséget és a környezetet, mert a légkör felső rétegeiben lebontja az ózont
	MT	Tagħmel ħsara lis-saħħa tal-pubbliku u lill-ambjent billi teqred l-ożonu fl-atmosfera ta' fuq
	NL	Schadelijk voor de volksgezondheid en het milieu door afbraak van ozon in de bovenste lagen van de atmosfeer

	PL	Szkodliwe dla zdrowia publicznego i środowiska w związku z niszczącym oddziaływaniem na ozon w górnej warstwie atmosfery
	PT	Prejudica a saúde pública e o ambiente ao destruir o ozono na alta atmosfera
	RO	Dăunează sănătății publice și mediului înconjurător prin distrugerea ozonului în atmosfera superioară
	SK	Poškodzuje verejné zdravie a životné prostredie tým, že ničí ozón vo vrchných vrstvách atmosféry
	SL	Škodljivo za javno zdravje in okolje zaradi uničevanja ozona v zgornji atmosferi
	FI	Vahingoittaa kansanterveyttä ja ympäristöä tuhoamalla otsonia ylemmässä ilmakehässä
	SV	Skadar folkhälsan och miljön genom förstöring av ozonet i övre delen av atmosfären**]**

2. Part 2: supplemental hazard information

[[F149]**]**

[[F36]**]**

EUH 014	**Language**	
	BG	Реагира бурно с вода.
	ES	Reacciona violentamente con el agua.
	CS	Prudce reaguje s vodou.
	DA	Reagerer voldsomt med vand.
	DE	Reagiert heftig mit Wasser.
	ET	Reageerib ägedalt veega.
	EL	Αντιδρά βίαια με νερό.
	EN	Reacts violently with water.

	FR	Réagit violemment au contact de l'eau.
	GA	Imoibríonn go foirtil le huisce.
[F154	HR	Burno reagira s vodom.**]**
	IT	Reagisce violentemente con l'acqua.
	LV	Aktīvi reaģē ar ūdeni.
	LT	Smarkiai reaguoja su vandeniu.
	HU	Vízzel hevesen reagál.
	MT	Jirreaġixxi bil-qawwa meta jmiss l-ilma.
	NL	Reageert heftig met water.
	PL	Reaguje gwałtownie z wodą.
	PT	Reage violentamente em contacto com a água.
	RO	Reacționează violent în contact cu apa.
	SK	Prudko reaguje s vodou.
	SL	Burno reagira z vodo.
	FI	Reagoi voimakkaasti veden kanssa.
	SV	Reagerar häftigt med vatten.

EUH 018	**Language**	
	BG	При употреба може да се образува запалима/ експлозивна паровъздушна смес.
	ES	**[**X1Al usarlo, pueden formarse mezclas aire-vapor explosivas o inflamables.**]**
	CS	Při používání může vytvářet hořlavé nebo výbušné směsi par se vzduchem.
	DA	Ved brug kan brandbarlige dampe/eksplosive damp-luftblandinger dannes.
	DE	Kann bei Verwendung explosionsfähige/entzündbare

		Dampf/Luft-Gemische bilden.
	ET	Kasutamisel võib moodustuda tule-/ plahvatusohtlik auru-õhu segu.
	EL	Κατά τη χρήση μπορεί να σχηματίσει εύφλεκτα/ εκρηκτικά μείγματα ατμού-αέρος.
	EN	In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixture.
	FR	Lors de l'utilisation, formation possible de mélange vapeur-air inflammable/explosif.
	GA	Agus é á úsáid d'fhéadfaí meascán inadhainte/pléascach gaile-aeir a chruthú.
[F154	HR	Pri uporabi može nastati zapaljiva/eksplozivna smjesa para-zrak.**]**
	IT	Durante l'uso può formarsi una miscela vapore-aria esplosiva/infiammabile.
	LV	Izmantojot var veidot uzliesmojošu vai sprādzienbīstamu tvaiku un gaisa maisījumu.
	LT	Naudojama gali sudaryti degius (sprogius) garų-oro mišinius.
	HU	A használat során tűzveszélyes/ robbanásveszélyes gőz/ levegő elegy keletkezhet.
	MT	Meta jintuża jista' jifforma taħlitiet esplussivi jew li jaqbdu jekk jitħallat ma' l-arja.
	NL	Kan bij gebruik een ontvlambaar/ontplofbaar damp-luchtmengsel vormen.
	PL	Podczas stosowania mogą powstawać łatwopalne lub

		wybuchowe mieszaniny par z powietrzem.
	PT	Pode formar mistura vapor-ar explosiva/inflamável durante a utilização.
	RO	În timpul utilizării poate forma un amestec vapori-aer, inflamabil/exploziv.
	SK	Pri použití môže vytvárat' horľavú/výbušnú zmes pár so vzduchom.
	SL	Pri uporabi lahko tvori vnetljivo/eksplozivno zmes hlapi-zrak.
	FI	Käytössä voi muodostua syttyvä/räjähtävä höyry-ilmaseos.
	SV	Vid användning kan brännbara/explosiva ång-luftblandningar bildas.

EUH 019	**Language**	
	BG	Може да образува експлозивни пероксиди.
	ES	Puede formar peróxidos explosivos.
	CS	Může vytvářet výbušné peroxidy.
	DA	Kan danne eksplosive peroxider.
	DE	Kann explosionsfähige Peroxide bilden.
	ET	Võib moodustada plahvatusohtlikke peroksiide.
	EL	Μπορεί να σχηματίσει εκρηκτικά υπεροξείδια.
	EN	May form explosive peroxides.
	FR	Peut former des peroxydes explosifs.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé sárocsaídí pléascacha a chruthú.

[F154	HR	Može stvarati eksplozivne perokside.**]**
	IT	Può formare perossidi esplosivi.
	LV	Var veidot sprādzienbīstamus peroksīdus.
	LT	Gali sudaryti sprogius peroksidus.
	HU	Robbanásveszélyes peroxidokat képezhet.
	MT	Jista' jifforma perossidi esplussivi.
	NL	Kan ontplofbare peroxiden vormen.
	PL	Może tworzyć wybuchowe nadtlenki.
	PT	Pode formar peróxidos explosivos.
	RO	Poate forma peroxizi explozivi.
	SK	Môže vytvárať výbušné peroxidy.
	SL	Lahko tvori eksplozivne perokside.
	FI	Saattaa muodostaa räjähtäviä peroksideja.
	SV	Kan bilda explosiva peroxider.

EUH 044	**Language**	
	BG	Риск от експлозия при нагряване в затворено пространство.
	ES	Riesgo de explosión al calentarlo en ambiente confinado.
	CS	Nebezpečí výbuchu při zahřátí v uzavřeném obalu.
	DA	Eksplosionsfarlig ved opvarmning under indeslutning.

	DE	Explosionsgefahr bei Erhitzen unter Einschluss.
	ET	Plahvatusohtlik kuumutamisel kinnises mahutis.
	EL	Κίνδυνος εκρήξεως εάν θερμανθεί υπό περιορισμό.
	EN	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
	FR	Risque d'explosion si chauffé en ambiance confinée.
	GA	Baol pléasctha arna théamh i limistéar iata.
[F154	HR	Opasnost od eksplozije ako se zagrijava u zatvorenom prostoru.**]**
	IT	Rischio di esplosione per riscaldamento in ambiente confinato.
	LV	Sprādziena draudi, karsējot slēgtā vidē.
	LT	Gali sprogti, jei kaitinama sandariai uždaryta.
	HU	Zárt térben hő hatására robbanhat.
	MT	Riskju ta' splużjoni jekk jissaħħan fil-magħluq.
	NL	Ontploffingsgevaar bij verwarming in afgesloten toestand.
	PL	Zagrożenie wybuchem po ogrzaniu w zamkniętym pojemniku.
	PT	Risco de explosão se aquecido em ambiente fechado.
	RO	Risc de explozie, dacă este încălzit în spațiu închis.
	SK	Riziko výbuchu pri zahrievaní v uzavretom priestore.

	SL	Nevarnost eksplozije ob segrevanju v zaprtem prostoru.
	FI	Räjähdysvaara kuumennettaessa suljetussa astiassa.
	SV	Explosionsrisk vid uppvärmning i sluten behållare.

TABLE 2.2

Health properties

EUH 029	**Language**	
	BG	При контакт с вода се отделя токсичен газ.
	ES	En contacto con agua libera gases tóxicos.
	CS	Uvolňuje toxický plyn při styku s vodou.
	DA	Udvikler giftig gas ved kontakt med vand.
	DE	Entwickelt bei Berührung mit Wasser giftige Gase.
	ET	Kokkupuutel veega eraldub mürgine gaas.
	EL	Σε επαφή με το νερό ελευθερώνονται τοξικά αέρια.
	EN	Contact with water liberates toxic gas.
	FR	Au contact de l'eau, dégage des gaz toxiques.
	GA	I dteagmháil le huisce scaoiltear gás tocsaineach.
[F154	HR	U dodiru s vodom oslobađa otrovni plin.**]**
	IT	A contatto con l'acqua libera un gas tossico.
	LV	Saskaroties ar ūdeni, izdala toksiskas gāzes.
	LT	Kontaktuodama su vandeniu išskiria toksiškas dujas.

	HU	Vízzel érintkezve mérgező gázok képződnek.
	MT	Jitfa' gass tossiku meta jmiss l-ilma.
	NL	Vormt giftig gas in contact met water.
	PL	W kontakcie z wodą uwalnia toksyczne gazy.
	PT	Em contacto com a água liberta gases tóxicos.
	RO	În contact cu apa, degajă un gaz toxic.
	SK	Pri kontakte s vodou uvoľňuje toxický plyn.
	SL	V stiku z vodo se sprošča strupen plin.
	FI	Kehittää myrkyllistä kaasua veden kanssa.
	SV	Utvecklar giftig gas vid kontakt med vatten.

EUH 031	**Language**	
	BG	При контакт с киселини се отделя токсичен газ.
	ES	En contacto con ácidos libera gases tóxicos.
	CS	Uvolňuje toxický plyn při styku s kyselinami.
	DA	Udvikler giftig gas ved kontakt med syre.
	DE	Entwickelt bei Berührung mit Säure giftige Gase.
	ET	Kokkupuutel hapetega eraldub mürgine gaas.
	EL	Σε επαφή με οξέα ελευθερώνονται τοξικά αέρια.
	EN	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
	FR	Au contact d'un acide, dégage un gaz toxique.

	GA	I dteagmháil le haigéid scaoiltear gás tocsaineach.
[F154	HR	U dodiru s kiselinama oslobađa otrovni plin.**]**
	IT	A contatto con acidi libera gas tossici.
	LV	Saskaroties ar skābēm, izdala toksiskas gāzes.
	LT	Kontaktuodama su rūgštimis išskiria toksiškas dujas.
	HU	Savval érintkezve mérgező gázok képződnek.
	MT	Jitfa' gass tossiku meta jmiss l-aċidi.
	NL	Vormt giftig gas in contact met zuren.
	PL	W kontakcie z kwasami uwalnia toksyczne gazy.
	PT	Em contacto com ácidos liberta gases tóxicos.
	RO	În contact cu acizi, degajă un gaz toxic.
	SK	Pri kontakte s kyselinami uvoľňuje toxický plyn.
	SL	V stiku s kislinami se sprošča strupen plin.
	FI	Kehittää myrkyllistä kaasua hapon kanssa.
	SV	Utvecklar giftig gas vid kontakt med syra.

EUH 032	**Language**	
	BG	При контакт с киселини се отделя силно токсичен газ.
	ES	En contacto con ácidos libera gases muy tóxicos.
	CS	Uvolňuje vysoce toxický plyn při styku s kyselinami.
	DA	Udvikler meget giftig gas ved kontakt med syre.
	DE	Entwickelt bei Berührung mit Säure sehr giftige Gase.

	ET	Kokkupuutel hapetega eraldub väga mürgine gaas.
	EL	Σε επαφή με οξέα ελευθερώνονται πολύ τοξικά αέρια.
	EN	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
	FR	Au contact d'un acide, dégage un gaz très toxique.
	GA	I dteagmháil le haigéid scaoiltear gás an-tocsaineach.
[F154	HR	U dodiru s kiselinama oslobađa vrlo otrovni plin.**]**
	IT	A contatto con acidi libera gas molto tossici.
	LV	Saskaroties ar skābēm, izdala ļoti toksiskas gāzes.
	LT	Kontaktuodama su rūgštimis išskiria labai toksiškas dujas.
	HU	Savval érintkezve nagyon mérgező gázok képződnek.
	MT	Jitfa' gass tossiku ħafna meta jmiss l-aċidi.
	NL	Vormt zeer giftig gas in contact met zuren.
	PL	W kontakcie z kwasami uwalnia bardzo toksyczne gazy.
	PT	Em contacto com ácidos liberta gases muito tóxicos.
	RO	În contact cu acizi, degajă un gaz foarte toxic.
	SK	Pri kontakte s kyselinami uvoľňuje veľmi toxický plyn.
	SL	V stiku s kislinami se sprošča zelo strupen plin.
	FI	Kehittää erittäin myrkyllistä kaasua hapon kanssa.
	SV	Utvecklar mycket giftig gas vid kontakt med syra.

EUH 066	**Language**	

	BG	Повтарящата се експозиция може да предизвика изсушаване или напукване на кожата.
	ES	La exposición repetida puede provocar sequedad o formación de grietas en la piel.
	CS	Opakovaná expozice může způsobit vysušení nebo popraskání kůže.
	DA	Gentagen kontakt kan give tør eller revnet hud.
	DE	Wiederholter Kontakt kann zu spröder oder rissiger Haut führen.
	ET	Korduv kokkupuude võib põhjustada naha kuivust või lõhenemist.
	EL	Παρατεταμένη έκθεση μπορεί να προκαλέσει ξηρότητα δέρματος ή σκάσιμο.
	EN	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
	FR	L'exposition répétée peut provoquer dessèchement ou gerçures de la peau.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh tirimeacht chraicinn nó scoilteadh craicinn a bheith mar thoradh ar ilnochtadh.
[[F154]	HR	Ponavljano izlaganje može prouzročiti sušenje ili pucanje kože.**]**
	IT	L'esposizione ripetuta può provocare secchezza o screpolature della pelle.
	LV	Atkārtota iedarbība var radīt sausu ādu vai izraisīt tās sprēgāšanu.
	LT	Pakartotinis poveikis gali sukelti odos džiūvimą arba skilinėjimą.

	HU	Ismétlődő expozíció a bőr kiszáradását vagy megrepedezését okozhatja.
	MT	Espożizzjoni ripetuta tista' tikkaġuna nxif jew qsim tal-ġilda.
	NL	Herhaalde blootstelling kan een droge of een gebarsten huid veroorzaken.
	PL	Powtarzające się narażenie może powodować wysuszanie lub pękanie skóry.
	PT	Pode provocar pele seca ou gretada, por exposição repetida.
	RO	Expunerea repetată poate provoca uscarea sau crăparea pielii.
	SK	Opakovaná expozícia môže spôsobit' vysušenie alebo popraskanie pokožky.
	SL	Ponavljajoča izpostavljenost lahko povzroči nastanek suhe ali razpokane kože.
	FI	Toistuva altistus voi aiheuttaa ihon kuivumista tai halkeilua.
	SV	Upprepad kontakt kan ge torr hud eller hudsprickor.

EUH 070	**Language**	
	BG	Токсично при контакт с очите.
	ES	Tóxico en contacto con los ojos.
	CS	Toxický při styku s očima.
	DA	Giftig ved kontakt med øjnene.
	DE	Giftig bei Berührung mit den Augen.
	ET	Silma sattumisel mürgine.
	EL	Τοξικό σε επαφή με τα μάτια.
	EN	Toxic by eye contact.

	FR	Toxique par contact oculaire.
	GA	Tocsaineach trí theagmháil leis an tsúil.
⌊[F154	HR	Otrovno u dodiru s očima.⌋
	IT	Tossico per contatto oculare.
	LV	Toksisks saskarē ar acīm.
	LT	Toksiška patekus į akis.
	HU	Szembe kerülve mérgező.
	MT	Tossiku meta jmiss ma' l-għajnejn.
	NL	Giftig bij oogcontact.
	PL	Działa toksycznie w kontakcie z oczami.
	PT	Tóxico por contacto com os olhos.
	RO	Toxic în caz de contact cu ochii.
	SK	Toxické pri kontakte s očami.
	SL	Strupeno ob stiku z očmi.
	FI	Myrkyllistä joutuessaan silmään.
	SV	Giftigt vid kontakt med ögonen.

EUH 071	**Language**	
	BG	Корозивен за дихателните пътища.
	ES	Corrosivo para las vías respiratorias.
	CS	Způsobuje poleptání dýchacích cest.
	DA	Ætsende for luftvejene.
	DE	Wirkt ätzend auf die Atemwege.
	ET	Söövitav hingamisteedele.
	EL	Διαβρωτικό της αναπνευστικής οδού.
	EN	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

	FR	Corrosif pour les voies respiratoires.
	GA	Creimneach don chonair riospráide.
[F154	HR	Nagrizajuće za dišni sustav.**]**
	IT	Corrosivo per le vie respiratorie.
	LV	Kodīgs elpceļiem.
	LT	Ėsdina kvėpavimo takus.
	HU	Maró hatású a légutakra.
	MT	Korrużiv għas-sistema respiratorja.
	NL	Bijtend voor de luchtwegen.
	PL	Działa żrąco na drogi oddechowe.
	PT	Corrosivo para as vias respiratórias.
	RO	Corosiv pentru căile respiratorii.
	SK	Žieravé pre dýchacie cesty.
	SL	Jedko za dihalne poti.
	FI	Hengityselimiä syövyttävää.
	SV	Frätande på luftvägarna.

[F55**]**

3. Part 3: supplemental label elements/information on certain **[**F55certain substances and **]** mixtures

EUH 201/ 201A	**Language**	
[F55201 **[**F55201A	BG	Съдържа олово. Да не се използва върху повърхност, която евентуално може да се дъвче или смуче от деца. Внимание! Съдържа олово.
201 201A	ES	Contiene plomo. No utilizar en objetos que los niños puedan masticar o chupar. ¡Atención! Contiene plomo.
201 201A	CS	Obsahuje olovo. Nemá se používat na povrchy,

		které mohou okusovat nebo olizovat děti. Pozor! Obsahuje olovo.
201 201A	DA	Indeholder bly. Må ikke anvendes på genstande, som børn vil kunne tygge eller sutte på. Advarsel! Indeholder bly.
201 201A	DE	Enthält Blei. Nicht für den Anstrich von Gegenständen verwenden, die von Kindern gekaut oder gelutscht werden könnten. Achtung! Enthält Blei.
201 201A	ET	**[**[X1]Sisaldab pliid. Mitte kasutada pindadel, mida lapsed võivad närida või imeda. Hoiatus! Sisaldab pliid.**]**
201 201A	EL	Περιέχει μόλυβδο. Να μη χρησιμοποιείται σε επιφάνειες που είναι πιθανόν να μασήσουν ή να πιπιλίσουν τα παιδιά. Προσοχή! Περιέχει μόλυβδο.
201 201A	EN	Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children. Warning! Contains lead.
201 201A	FR	Contient du plomb. Ne pas utiliser sur les objets susceptibles d'être mâchés ou sucés par des enfants. Attention! Contient du plomb.
201 201A	GA	Luaidhe ann. Níor chóir a úsáid ar dhromchlaí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith á gcogaint nó á sú ag leanaí. Rabhadh! Luaidhe ann.
[[F154]	HR	Sadrži olovo. Ne smije se koristiti na površinama koje mogu žvakati ili sisati djeca. Upozorenje! Sadrži olovo.**]**
201 201A	IT	Contiene piombo. Non utilizzare su oggetti che

		possono essere masticati o succhiati dai bambini. Attenzione! Contiene piombo.
201 201A	LV	Satur svinu. Nedrīkst lietot uz virsmām, kuras var nonākt bērnam mutē. Brīdinājums! Satur svinu.
201 201A	LT	Sudėtyje yra švino. Nenaudoti paviršiams, kurie gali būti vaikų kramtomi arba čiulpiami. Atsargiai! Sudėtyje yra švino.
201 201A	HU	Ólmot tartalmaz. Tilos olyan felületeken használni, amelyeket gyermekek szájukba vehetnek. Figyelem! Ólmot tartalmaz.
201 201A	MT	Fih iċ-ċomb. M'għandux jintuża' fuq uċuh li x'aktarx jomogħduhom jew jerdgħuhom it-tfal. Twissija! Fih iċ-ċomb.
201 201A	NL	Bevat lood. Mag niet worden gebruikt voor voorwerpen waarin kinderen kunnen bijten of waaraan kinderen kunnen zuigen. Let op! Bevat lood.
201 201A	PL	Zawiera ołów. Nie należy stosować na powierzchniach, które mogą być gryzione lub ssane przez dzieci. Uwaga! Zawiera ołów.
201 201A	PT	Contém chumbo. Não utilizar em superfícies que possam ser mordidas ou chupadas por crianças. Atenção! Contém chumbo.
201 201A	RO	Conține plumb. A nu se utiliza pe obiecte care pot fi mestecate sau supte de copii. Atenție! Conține plumb.
201 201A	SK	Obsahuje olovo. Nepoužívajte na povrchy, ktoré by mohli žuť alebo oblizovať deti. Pozor! Obsahuje olovo.

201 201A	SL	Vsebuje svinec. Ne sme se nanašati na površine, ki bi jih lahko žvečili ali sesali otroci. Pozor! Vsebuje svinec.
201 201A	FI	Sisältää lyijyä. Ei saa käyttää pintoihin, joita lapset voivat pureskella tai imeä. Varoitus! Sisältää lyijyä.
201**]** 201A**]**	SV	Innehåller bly. Bör inte användas på ytor där barn kan komma åt att tugga eller suga. Varning! Innehåller bly.

EUH 202	**Language**	
	BG	Цианокрилат. Опасно. Залепва кожата и очите за секунди. Да се съхранява извън обсега на деца.
	ES	Cianoacrilato. Peligro. Se adhiere a la piel y a los ojos en pocos segundos. Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños.
	CS	Kyanoakrylát. Nebezpečí. Okamžitě slepuje kůži a oči. Uchovávejte mimo dosah dětí.
	DA	Cyanoacrylat. Farligt. Klæber til huden og øjnene på få sekunder. Opbevares utilgængeligt for børn.
	DE	Cyanacrylat. Gefahr. Klebt innerhalb von Sekunden Haut und Augenlider zusammen. Darf nicht in die Hände von Kindern gelangen.
	ET	Tsüanoakrülaat. Ohtlik. Liimib naha ja silmad hetkega. Hoida lastele kättesaamatus kohas.
	EL	Κυανοακρυλική ένωση. Κίνδυνος. Κολλάει στην επιδερμίδα και στα μάτια μέσα σε λίγα δευτερόλεπτα. Να φυλάσσεται μακριά από παιδιά.

	EN	Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children.
	FR	Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Colle à la peau et aux yeux en quelques secondes. À conserver hors de portée des enfants.
	GA	Cianaicrioláit. Contúirt. Nascann craiceann agus súile laistigh de shoicindí. Coimeád as aimsiú leanaí.
⌊F154	HR	Cianoakrilat. Opasnost. Trenutno lijepi kožu i oči. Čuvati izvan dohvata djece.⌋
	IT	Cianoacrilato. Pericolo. Incolla la pelle e gli occhi in pochi secondi. Tenere fuori dalla portata dei bambini.
	LV	Ciānakrilāts. Bīstami. Iedarbība uz acīm un ādu tūlītēja. Sargāt no bērniem.
	LT	Cianakrilatas. Pavojinga. Staigiai suklijuoja odą ir akis. Laikyti vaikams neprieinamoje vietoje.
	HU	Cianoakrilát. Veszély! Néhány másodperc alatt a bőrre és a szembe ragad. Gyermekektől elzárva tartandó.
	MT	Cyanoacrylate. Periklu. Iwaħħal il-ġilda u l-għajnejn fi ftit sekondi. Żomm ‘il bogħod minn fejn jistgħu jilħquh it-tfal.
	NL	Cyanoacrylaat. Gevaarlijk. Kleeft binnen enkele seconden aan huid en oogleden. Buiten het bereik van kinderen houden.
	PL	Cyjanoakrylany. Niebezpieczeństwo. Skleja skórę i powieki w ciągu kilku sekund. Chronić przed dziećmi.

	PT	Cianoacrilato. Perigo. Cola à pele e aos olhos em poucos segundos. Manter fora do alcance das crianças.
	RO	Cianoacrilat. Pericol. Se lipeşte de piele şi ochi în câteva secunde. A nu se lăsa la îndemâna copiilor.
	SK	Kyanoakrylát. Nebezpečenstvo. V priebehu niekoľkých sekúnd zlepí pokožku a oči. Uchovávajte mimo dosahu detí.
	SL	Cianoakrilat. Nevarno. Kožo in oči zlepi v nekaj sekundah. Hraniti zunaj dosega otrok.
	FI	Syanoakrylaattia. Vaara. Liimaa ihon ja silmät hetkessä. Säilytettävä lasten ulottumattomissa.
	SV	Cyanoakrylat. Fara. Fäster snabbt på hud och ögon. Förvaras oåtkomligt för barn.

EUH 203	**Language**	
	BG	Съдържа хром (VI). Може да причини алергична реакция.
	ES	Contiene cromo (VI). Puede provocar una reacción alérgica.
	CS	Obsahuje chrom (VI). Může vyvolat alergickou reakci.
	DA	Indeholder krom (VI). Kan udløse allergisk reaktion.
	DE	Enthält Chrom (VI). Kann allergische Reaktionen hervorrufen.
	ET	Sisaldab kroomi (VI). Võib esile kutsuda allergilise reaktsiooni.
	EL	Περιέχει χρώμιο (VI). Μπορεί να προκαλέσει αλλεργική αντίδραση.

	EN	Contains chromium (VI). May produce an allergic reaction.
	FR	Contient du chrome (VI). Peut produire une réaction allergique.
	GA	Cróimiam (VI) ann. D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach.
[F154	HR	Sadrži krom (VI). Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.]
	IT	Contiene cromo (VI). Può provocare una reazione allergica.
	LV	Satur hromu (VI). Var izraisīt alerģisku reakciju.
	LT	Sudėtyje yra chromo (VI). Gali sukelti alerginę reakciją.
	HU	Krómot (VI) tartalmaz. Allergiás reakciót válthat ki.
	MT	Fih il-kromju (VI). Jista' joħloq reazzjoni allerġika.
	NL	Bevat zeswaardig chroom. Kan een allergische reactie veroorzaken.
	PL	Zawiera chrom (VI). Może powodować wystąpienie reakcji alergicznej.
	PT	Contém crómio (VI). Pode provocar uma reacção alérgica.
	RO	Conține crom (VI). Poate provoca o reacție alergică.
	SK	Obsahuje chróm (VI). Môže vyvolať alergickú reakciu.
	SL	Vsebuje krom (VI). Lahko povzroči alergijski odziv.
	FI	Sisältää kromi(VI)-yhdisteitä. Voi aiheuttaa allergisen reaktion.
	SV	Innehåller krom (VI). Kan orsaka en allergisk reaktion.

EUH 204	**Language**	
	BG	Съдържа изоцианати. Може да причини алергична реакция.
	ES	Contiene isocianatos. Puede provocar una reacción alérgica.
	CS	Obsahuje isokyanáty. Může vyvolat alergickou reakci.
	DA	Indeholder isocyanater. Kan udløse allergisk reaktion.
	DE	Enthält Isocyanate. Kann allergische Reaktionen hervorrufen.
	ET	Sisaldab isotsüanaate. Võib esile kutsuda allergilise reaktsiooni.
	EL	Περιέχει ισοκυανικές ενώσεις. Μπορεί να προκαλέσει αλλεργική αντίδραση.
	EN	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
	FR	Contient des isocyanates. Peut produire une réaction allergique.
	GA	Isicianaítí ann. D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach.
[[F154]	HR	Sadrži izocianate. Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.**]**
	IT	Contiene isocianati. Può provocare una reazione allergica.
	LV	Satur izocianātus. Var izraisīt alerģisku reakciju.
	LT	Sudėtyje yra izocianatų. Gali sukelti alerginę reakciją.
	HU	Izocianátokat tartalmaz. Allergiás reakciót válthat ki.
	MT	Fih l-isocyanates. Jista' jagħmel reazzjoni allerġika.

	NL	Bevat isocyanaten. Kan een allergische reactie veroorzaken.
	PL	Zawiera izocyjaniany. Może powodować wystąpienie reakcji alergicznej.
	PT	Contém isocianatos. Pode provocar uma reacção alérgica.
	RO	Conține izocianați. Poate provoca o reacție alergică.
	SK	Obsahuje izokyanáty. Môže vyvolať alergickú reakciu.
	SL	Vsebuje izocianate. Lahko povzroči alergijski odziv.
	FI	Sisältää isosyanaatteja. Voi aiheuttaa allergisen reaktion.
	SV	Innehåller isocyanater. Kan orsaka en allergisk reaktion.

EUH 205	**Language**	
	BG	Съдържа епоксидни съставки. Може да причини алергична реакция.
	ES	Contiene componentes epoxídicos. Puede provocar una reacción alérgica.
	CS	Obsahuje epoxidové složky. Může vyvolat alergickou reakci.
	DA	Indeholder epoxyforbindelser. Kan udløse allergisk reaktion.
	DE	Enthält epoxidhaltige Verbindungen. Kann allergische Reaktionen hervorrufen.
	ET	Sisaldab epoksükomponente. Võib esile kutsuda allergilise reaktsiooni.
	EL	Περιέχει εποξειδικές ενώσεις. Μπορεί να προκαλέσει αλλεργική αντίδραση.

	EN	Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.
	FR	Contient des composés époxydiques. Peut produire une réaction allergique.
	GA	Comhábhair eapocsacha ann. D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach.
[F154	HR	Sadrži epoksidne sastojke. Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.**]**
	IT	Contiene componenti epossidici. Può provocare una reazione allergica.
	LV	Satur epoksīda sastāvdaļas. Var izraisīt alerģisku reakciju.
	LT	Sudėtyje yra epoksidinių komponentų. Gali sukelti alerginę reakciją.
	HU	Epoxid tartalmú vegyületeket tartalmaz. Allergiás reakciót válthat ki.
	MT	Fih kostitwenti ta' l-eposside. Jista' jagħmel reazzjoni allerġika.
	NL	Bevat epoxyverbindingen. Kan een allergische reactie veroorzaken.
	PL	Zawiera składniki epoksydowe. Może powodować wystąpienie reakcji alergicznej.
	PT	Contém componentes epoxídicos. Pode provocar uma reacção alérgica.
	RO	Conține componenți epoxidici. Poate provoca o reacție alergică.
	SK	Obsahuje epoxidové zložky. Môže vyvolať alergickú reakciu.

	SL	Vsebuje epoksidne sestavine. Lahko povzroči alergijski odziv.
	FI	Sisältää epoksihartseja. Voi aiheuttaa allergisen reaktion.
	SV	Innehåller epoxiförening. Kan orsaka en allergisk reaktion.

EUH 206	**Language**	
	BG	Внимание! Да не се използва заедно с други продукти. Може да отдели опасни газове (хлор).
	ES	¡Atención! No utilizar junto con otros productos. Puede desprender gases peligrosos (cloro).
	CS	Pozor! Nepoužívejte společně s jinými výrobky. Může uvolňovat nebezpečné plyny (chlor).
	DA	Advarsel! Må ikke anvendes i forbindelse med andre produkter. Farlige luftarter (chlor) kan frigøres.
	DE	Achtung! Nicht zusammen mit anderen Produkten verwenden, da gefährliche Gase (Chlor) freigesetzt werden können.
	ET	**[**[x1]Hoiatus! Mitte kasutada koos teiste toodetega. Segust võib eralduda ohtlikke gaase (kloori).**]**
	EL	Προσοχή! Να μην χρησιμοποιείται σε συνδυασμό με άλλα προϊόντα. Μπορεί να ελευθερωθούν επικίνδυνα αέρια (χλώριο).
	EN	Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).

	FR	Attention! Ne pas utiliser en combinaison avec d'autres produits. Peut libérer des gaz dangereux (chlore).
	GA	Rabhadh! Ná húsáid in éineacht le táirgí eile. D'fhéadfadh sé go scaoilfí gáis chontúirteacha (clóirín).
[F154	HR	Upozorenje! Ne koristiti s drugim proizvodima. Mogu se osloboditi opasni plinovi (klor).]
	IT	Attenzione! Non utilizzare in combinazione con altri prodotti. Possono liberarsi gas pericolosi (cloro).
	LV	Brīdinājums! Nelietot kopā ar citiem produktiem. Var izdalīt bīstamas gāzes (hloru).
	LT	Atsargiai! Nenaudoti kartu su kitais produktais. Gali išskirti pavojingas dujas (chlorą).
	HU	Figyelem! Tilos más termékekkel együtt használni. Veszélyes gázok (klór) szabadulhatnak fel.
	MT	Twissija! Tużahx flimkien ma' prodotti oħra. Jista' jerħi gassijiet perikoluży (kloru).
	NL	Let op! Niet in combinatie met andere producten gebruiken. Er kunnen gevaarlijke gassen (chloor) vrijkomen.
	PL	Uwaga! Nie stosować razem z innymi produktami. Może wydzielać niebezpieczne gazy (chlor).
	PT	Atenção! Não utilizar juntamente com outros produtos. Podem libertar-se gases perigosos (cloro).
	RO	Atenție! A nu se folosi împreună cu alte produse. Poate elibera gaze periculoase (clor).

	SK	Pozor! Nepoužívajte spolu s inými výrobkami. Môžu uvoľňovať nebezpečné plyny (chlór).
	SL	Pozor! Ne uporabljajte skupaj z drugimi izdelki. Lahko se sproščajo nevarni plini (klor).
	FI	Varoitus! Älä käytä yhdessä muiden tuotteiden kanssa. Tuotteesta voi vapautua vaarallista kaasua (klooria).
	SV	Varning! Får ej användas tillsammans med andra produkter. Kan avge farliga gaser (klor).

EUH 207	**Language**	
	BG	Внимание! Съдържа кадмий. При употреба се образуват опасни пари. Вижте информацията, предоставена от производителя. Спазвайте инструкциите за безопасност.
	ES	¡Atención! Contiene cadmio. Durante su utilización se desprenden vapores peligrosos. Ver la información facilitada por el fabricante. Seguir las instrucciones de seguridad.
	CS	Pozor! Obsahuje kadmium. Při používání vznikají nebezpečné výpary. Viz informace dodané výrobcem. Dodržujte bezpečnostní pokyny.
	DA	Advarsel! Indeholder cadmium. Der udvikles farlige dampe under anvendelsen. Se producentens oplysninger. Overhold sikkerhedsforskrifterne.
	DE	Achtung! Enthält Cadmium. Bei der Verwendung entstehen gefährliche Dämpfe. Hinweise des

		Herstellers beachten. Sicherheitsanweisungen einhalten.
	ET	**[**[X1]Hoiatus! Sisaldab kaadmiumi. Kasutamisel moodustuvad ohtlikud aurud. Vt tootja esitatud teavet. Järgida ohutuseeskirju.**]**
	EL	Προσοχή! Περιέχει κάδμιο. Κατά τη χρήση αναπτύσσονται επικίνδυνες αναθυμιάσεις. Βλέπετε πληροφορίες του κατασκευαστή. Τηρείτε τις οδηγίες ασφαλείας.
	EN	Warning! Contains cadmium. Dangerous fumes are formed during use. See information supplied by the manufacturer. Comply with the safety instructions.
	FR	Attention! Contient du cadmium. Des fumées dangereuses se développent pendant l'utilisation. Voir les informations fournies par le fabricant. Respectez les consignes de sécurité.
	GA	Rabhadh! Caidmiam ann. Cruthaítear múch chontúirteach le linn a úsáide. Féach an fhaisnéis atá curtha ar fáil ag an monaróir. Cloígh leis na treoracha sábháilteachta.
[[F154]	HR	Upozorenje! Sadrži kadmij. Tijekom uporabe stvara se opasni dim. Vidi podatke dostavljene od proizvođača. Postupati prema uputama o mjerama sigurnosti.**]**
	IT	Attenzione! Contiene cadmio. Durante l'uso si sviluppano fumi pericolosi. Leggere le informazioni fornite dal fabbricante. Rispettare le disposizioni di sicurezza.

	LV	Brīdinājums! Satur kadmiju. Lietojot veidojas bīstami izgarojumi. Sk. ražotāja sniegto informāciju. Ievērot drošības instrukcijas.
	LT	Atsargiai! Sudėtyje yra kadmio. Naudojant susidaro pavojingi garai. Žiūrėti gamintojo pateiktą informaciją. Vykdyti saugos instrukcijas.
	HU	Figyelem! Kadmiumot tartalmaz! A használat során veszélyes füstök képződnek. Lásd a gyártó által közölt információt. Be kell tartani a biztonsági előírásokat.
	MT	Twissija! Fih il-kadmju. Waqt li jintuża jiffurmaw dħaħen perikoluż. Ara l-informazzjoni mogħtija mill-fabbrikant. Ħares l-istruzzjonijiet dwar is-sigurtà.
	NL	Let op! Bevat cadmium. Bij het gebruik ontwikkelen zich gevaarlijke dampen. Zie de aanwijzingen van de fabrikant. Neem de veiligheidsvoorschriften in acht.
	PL	Uwaga! Zawiera kadm. Podczas stosowania wydziela niebezpieczne pary. Zapoznaj się z informacją dostarczoną przez producenta. Przestrzegaj instrukcji bezpiecznego stosowania.
	PT	Atenção! Contém cádmio. Libertam-se fumos perigosos durante a utilização. Ver as informações fornecidas pelo fabricante. Respeitar as instruções de segurança.
	RO	Atenție! Conține cadmiu. În timpul utilizării se degajă un fum periculos. A se vedea informațiile furnizate de producător. A se respecta

		instrucțiunile privind siguranța.
	SK	Pozor! Obsahuje kadmium. Pri používaní sa tvorí nebezpečný dym. Pozri informácie od výrobcu. Dodržiavajte bezpečnostné pokyny.
	SL	Pozor! Vsebuje kadmij. Med uporabo nastajajo nevarni dimi. Preberite informacije proizvajalca. Upoštevajte navodila za varno uporabo.
	FI	Varoitus! Sisältää kadmiumia. Käytettäessä muodostuu vaarallisia huuruja. Noudata valmistajan antamia ohjeita. Noudata turvallisuusohjeita.
	SV	Varning! Innehåller kadmium. Farliga ångor bildas vid användning. Se information från tillverkaren. Följ skyddsanvisningarna.

EUH 208	**Language**	
	BG	Съдържа < наименование на сенсибилизиращото вещество>. Може да предизвика алергична реакция.
	ES	Contiene <nombre de la sustancia sensibilizante>. Puede provocar una reacción alérgica.
	CS	Obsahuje <název senzibilizující látky>. Může vyvolat alergickou reakci.
	DA	Indeholder <navn på det sensibiliserende stof>. Kan udløse allergisk reaktion.
	DE	Enthält <Name des sensibilisierenden Stoffes>. Kann allergische Reaktionen hervorrufen.
	ET	Sisaldab <sensibiliseeriva aine nimetus>. Võib

		esile kutsuda allergilise reaktsiooni.
	EL	Περιέχει <όνομα της ευαισθητοποιητικής ουσίας>. Μπορεί να προκαλέσει αλλεργική αντίδραση.
	EN	Contains <name of sensitising substance>. May produce an allergic reaction.
	FR	Contient <nom de la substance sensibilisante>. Peut produire une réaction allergique.
	GA	<Ainm na substainte íograithe> ann. D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach.
[F154	HR	Sadrži <naziv tvari koja dovodi do preosjetljivosti>. Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.]
	IT	Contiene <denominazione della sostanza sensibilizzante>. Può provocare una reazione allergica.
	LV	Satur <sensibilizējošās vielas nosaukums>. Var izraisīt alerģisku reakciju.
	LT	Sudėtyje yra <jautrinančios medžiagos pavadinimas>. Gali sukelti alerginę reakciją.
	HU	<Allergén anyag neve>-t tartalmaz. Allergiás reakciót válthat ki.
	MT	Fih <l-isem tas-sustanza sensibbli>. Jista' jagħmel reazzjoni allerġika.
	NL	Bevat <naam van de sensibiliserende stof>. Kan een allergische reactie veroorzaken.
	PL	Zawiera <nazwa substancji uczulającej>. Może powodować wystąpienie reakcji alergicznej.

	PT	Contém <nome da substância sensibilizante em questão>. Pode provocar uma reacção alérgica.
	RO	Conține <denumirea substanței sensibilizante>. Poate provoca o reacție alergică.
	SK	Obsahuje <názov senzibilizujúcej látky>. Môže vyvolať alergickú reakciu.
	SL	Vsebuje <ime snovi, ki povzroča preobčutljivost>. Lahko povzroči alergijski odziv.
	FI	Sisältää <herkistävän aineen nimi>. Voi aiheuttaa allergisen reaktion.
	SV	Innehåller <namnet på det sensibiliserande ämnet>. Kan orsaka en allergisk reaktion.

EUH 209/ 209A	**Language**	
⌊[F55]209 ⌊[F55]209A	BG	При употреба може да стане силно запалимо. При употреба може да стане запалимо.
209 209A	ES	Puede inflamarse fácilmente al usarlo Puede inflamarse al usarlo.
209 209A	CS	Při používání se může stát vysoce hořlavým. Při používání se může stát hořlavým.
209 209A	DA	Kan blive meget brandfarlig ved brug. Kan blive brandfarlig ved brug.
209 209A	DE	Kann bei Verwendung leicht entzündbar werden. Kann bei Verwendung entzündbar werden.
209 209A	ET	Kasutamisel võib muutuda väga tuleohtlikuks. Kasutamisel võib muutuda tuleohtlikuks.

209 209A	EL	Μπορεί να γίνει πολύ εύφλεκτο κατά τη χρήση. Μπορεί να γίνει εύφλεκτο κατά τη χρήση.
209 209A	EN	Can become highly flammable in use. Can become flammable in use.
209 209A	FR	Peut devenir facilement inflammable en cours d'utilisation. Peut devenir inflammable en cours d'utilisation.
209 209A	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé éirí an-inadhainte agus é á úsáid. D'fhéadfadh sé éirí inadhainte agus é á úsáid.
[F154	HR	Pri uporabi može postati lako zapaljivo. Pri uporabi može postati zapaljivo.**]**
209 209A	IT	Può diventare facilmente infiammabile durante l'uso. Può diventare infiammabile durante l'uso.
209 209A	LV	Lietojot var viegli uzliesmot. Kļūt uzliesmojošs.
209 **[**F55209A**]**	LT	Naudojama gali tapti labai degi. Naudojama gali tapti degi.
209 209A	HU	A használat során fokozottan tűzveszélyessé válhat. A használat során tűzveszélyessé válhat.
209 209A	MT	Jista’ jieħu n-nar faċilment meta jintuża. Jista’ jieħu n-nar meta jintuża.
209 209A	NL	Kan bij gebruik licht ontvlambaar worden. Kan bij gebruik ontvlambaar worden.
209 209A	PL	Podczas stosowania może przekształcić się w substancję wysoce łatwopalną.

		Podczas stosowania może przekształcić się w substancję łatwopalną.
209 209A	PT	Pode tornar-se facilmente inflamável durante o uso. Pode tornar-se inflamável durante o uso.
209 209A	RO	Poate deveni foarte inflamabil în timpul utilizării. Poate deveni inflamabil în timpul utilizării.
209 209A	SK	Pri používaní sa môže stať veľmi horľavou. Pri používaní sa môže stať horľavou.
209 209A	SL	Med uporabo utegne postati lahko vnetljivo. Med uporabo utegne postati vnetljivo.
209 209A	FI	Voi muuttua helposti syttyväksi käytössä. Voi muuttua syttyväksi käytössä.
209**]** 209A**]**	SV	Kan bli mycket brandfarligt vid användning. Kan bli brandfarligt vid användning.

EUH 210	**Language**	
	BG	Информационен лист за безопасност ще бъде представен при поискване.
	ES	Puede solicitarse la ficha de datos de seguridad.
	CS	Na vyžádání je k^{o}dispozici bezpečnostní list.
	DA	Sikkerhedsdatablad kan på anmodning rekvireres.
	DE	Sicherheitsdatenblatt auf Anfrage erhältlich.
	ET	Ohutuskaart nõudmisel kättesaadav.
	EL	Δελτίο δεδομένων ασφαλείας παρέχεται εφόσον ζητηθεί.

	EN	Safety data sheet available on request.
	FR	Fiche de données de sécurité disponible sur demande.
	GA	Bileog sonraí sábháilteachta ar fáil arna iarraidh sin.
⌊[F154]	HR	Sigurnosno-tehnički list dostupan na zahtjev.⌋
	IT	Scheda dati di sicurezza disponibile su richiesta.
	LV	Drošības datu lapa ir pieejama pēc pieprasījuma.
	LT	Saugos duomenų lapą galima gauti paprašius.
	HU	Kérésre biztonsági adatlap kapható.
	MT	Il-karta tad-data dwar is-sikurezza hija disponibbli meta tintalab.
	NL	Veiligheidsinformatieblad op verzoek verkrijgbaar.
	PL	Karta charakterystyki dostępna na żądanie.
	PT	Ficha de segurança fornecida a pedido.
	RO	Fișa cu date de securitate disponibilă la cerere.
	SK	Na požiadanie možno poskytnúť kartu bezpečnostných údajov.
	SL	Varnosti list na voljo na zahtevo.
	FI	Käyttöturvallisuustiedote toimitetaan pyynnöstä.
	SV	Säkerhetsdatablad finns att rekvirera.

EUH 401	**Language**	
	BG	За да се избегнат рискове за човешкото здраве и околната среда, спазвайте инструкциите за употреба.

	ES	A fin de evitar riesgos para las personas y el medio ambiente, siga las instrucciones de uso.
	CS	Dodržujte pokyny pro používání, abyste se vyvarovali rizik pro lidské zdraví a životní prostředí.
	DA	Brugsanvisningen skal følges for ikke at bringe menneskers sundhed og miljøet i fare.
	DE	Zur Vermeidung von Risiken für Mensch und Umwelt die Gebrauchsanleitung einhalten.
	ET	Inimeste tervise ja keskkonna ohustamise vältimiseks järgida kasutusjuhendit.
	EL	Για να αποφύγετε τους κινδύνους για την ανθρώπινη υγεία και το περιβάλλον, ακολουθήστε τις οδηγίες χρήσης.
	EN	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
	FR	Respectez les instructions d'utilisation pour éviter les risques pour la santé humaine et l'environnement.
	GA	Chun priacail do shláinte an duine agus don chomhshaol a sheachaint, cloígh leis na treoracha maidir le húsáid.
[[F154]	HR	Da bi se izbjegli rizici za zdravlje ljudi i okoliš, treba se pridržavati uputa za uporabu.**]**
	IT	Per evitare rischi per la salute umana e per l'ambiente, seguire le istruzioni per l'uso.
	LT	Siekiant išvengti žmonių sveikatai ir aplinkai keliamos rizikos, būtina vykdyti

		naudojimo instrukcijos nurodymus.
	LV	Lai izvairītos no riska cilvēku veselībai un videi, ievērojiet lietošanas pamācību.
	HU	Az emberi egészség és a környezet veszélyeztetésének elkerülése érdekében be kell tartani a használati utasítás előírásait.
	MT	Biex jiġu evitati r-riskji għal saħħet il-bniedem u għall-ambjent, ħares l-istruzzjonijiet dwar l-użu.
	NL	Volg de gebruiksaanwijzing om gevaar voor de menselijke gezondheid en het milieu te voorkomen.
	PL	W celu uniknięcia zagrożeń dla zdrowia ludzi i środowiska, należy postępować zgodnie z instrukcją użycia.
	PT	Para evitar riscos para a saúde humana e para o ambiente, respeitar as instruções de utilização.
	RO	Pentru a evita riscurile pentru sănătatea umană și mediu, a se respecta instrucțiunile de utilizare.
	SK	Dodržiavajte návod na používanie, aby ste zabránili vzniku rizík pre zdravie ľudí a životné prostredie.
	SL	Da bi se izognili tveganjem za ljudi in okolje, ravnajte v skladu z navodili za uporabo.
	FI	Noudata käyttöohjeita ihmisen terveydelle ja ympäristölle aiheutuvien vaarojen välttämiseksi.
	SV	För att undvika risker för människors hälsa och för miljön, följ bruksanvisningen.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

[[F146]This Annex sets out a matrix listing the recommended precautionary statements for each hazard class and hazard category by type of precautionary statement. The matrix guides the selection of appropriate precautionary statements, and includes elements for all categories of precautionary action. All specific elements relating to particular hazard classes shall be used. In addition, general precautionary statements not linked to a certain hazard class or category shall also be used where relevant.

To provide flexibility in the application of precautionary phrases, combinations or consolidations of precautionary statements are encouraged to save label space and improve readability. The matrix and the Tables in Part 1 of this Annex include a number of combined precautionary statements. However, these are only examples and suppliers may further combine and consolidate phrases where this contributes to clarity and comprehensibility of label information in accordance with Articles 22 and 28(3).

Notwithstanding Article 22 the precautionary statements that appear on labels or in safety data sheets may incorporate minor textual variations from those set out in this Annex where these variations assist in communicating safety information and the safety advice is not diluted or compromised. These may include spelling variations, synonyms or other equivalent terms appropriate to the region where the product is supplied and used.**]**

[[F35]Where square brackets […] appear around some text in a precautionary statement in column (2), this indicates that the text in square brackets is not appropriate in every case and should be used only in certain circumstances. In these cases, conditions for use explaining when the text should be used are given in column (5).

[[F47]When a forward slash or diagonal mark [/] appears in a precautionary statement text in column (2), this indicates that a choice has to be made between the phrases they separate in accordance with the indications provided in column (5).**]**

When three full stops […] appear in a precautionary statement text in column (2), details on the information to be provided are indicated in column (5).**]**

[[F151]Where the text in column 5 indicates that a precautionary statement may be omitted if another precautionary statement is given on the label, this information may be used in selecting precautionary statements in accordance with Articles 22 and 28.**]**

1. Part 1: Criteria for the selection of precautionary statements

TABLE 6.1

Precautionary statements — General

Code	**General precautionary statements**	**Hazard class**	**Hazard category**	**Conditions for use**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	as appropriate		Consumer products

P102	Keep out of reach of children.	as appropriate		Consumer products
⌊[F146]P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.	as appropriate		Consumer products – *omit where P202 is used*⌋

TABLE 6.2

Precautionary statements — Prevention

Code	**Prevention precautionary statements**	**Hazard class**	**Hazard category**	**Conditions for use**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
⌊[F146]P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosive	
		Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A,1B, 2	Consumer products – *omit where P202 is used*
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A,1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A,1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	A, B (chemically unstable gases)	
		Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A,1B, 2	
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A,1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A,1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	⌋

[F146P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	Explosives (section 2.1)	Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	
		Flammable gases (section 2.2)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Aerosols (section 2.3)	1, 2, 3	
		Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	
		Flammable solids (section 2.7)	1, 2	
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1	
		Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1, 2, 3	
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	]
[F35P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.	Aerosols (section 2.3)	1, 2	]
[F148P212	Avoid heating under confinement or reduction of the desensitising agent.	Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	]
[F47P220	Keep away from clothing and other	Oxidising gases (Section 2.4)	1	

	combustible materials.	Oxidising liquids (Section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (Section 2.14)	1, 2, 3]	
[F156 F156]				
[F146P222	Do not allow contact with air.	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	Pyrophoric gas	— *if emphasis of the hazard statement is deemed necessary*.
		Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1]	
[F47P223	Do not allow contact with water.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2	— if emphasis of the hazard statement is deemed necessary
[F146P230	Keep wetted with …	Explosives (section 2.1)	Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5	Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate material — *for substances and mixtures which are wetted, diluted, dissolved or suspended with a phlegmatiser in order to suppress their explosive properties*

		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate material**]**
P231	Handle and store contents under inert gas/…	Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate liquid or gas if 'inert gas' is not appropriate.
		Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	— if the substance or mixture reacts readily with moisture in air. … Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate liquid or gas if 'inert gas' is not appropriate.**]**
P232	Protect from moisture.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
[[F146]P233	Keep container tightly closed.	Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	— if the liquid is volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere
		Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1	

		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1		
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4		
		Acute toxicity – inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	—	if the chemical is volatile and may generate a hazardous atmosphere
		Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3		
		Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure; narcotic effects (section 3.8)	3]		
[F47P234	Keep only in original packaging.	Explosives (Section 2.1)	Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5		
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F		
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F		
		Corrosive to metals (Section 2.16)	1		
P235	Keep cool.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	for flammable liquids category 1 and other flammable liquids that are volatile and may generate an

					explosive atmosphere
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	—	may be omitted if P411 is given on the label
		Self-heating substances and mixtures (Section 2.11)	1, 2	—	may be omitted if P413 is given on the label
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	—	may be omitted if P411 is given on the label
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.	Explosives (Section 2.1)	Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	—	if the explosive is electrostatically sensitive
		Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	if the liquid is volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere
		Flammable solids (Section 2.7)	1, 2	—	if the solid is electrostatically sensitive
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types A,B,C, D, E, F	—	if electrostatically sensitive and able to

		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)			generate an explosive atmosphere
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/…] equipment.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	if the liquid is volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere.
				—	text in square brackets may be used to specify specific electrical, ventilating, lighting or other equipment if necessary and as appropriate.
		Flammable solids (Section 2.7)	1, 2	—	if dust clouds can occur.
				—	text in square brackets may be used to specify specific electrical, ventilating, lighting or other equipment if necessary and as appropriate.

P242	Use non-sparking tools.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	if the liquid is volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere and if the minimum ignition energy is very low. (This applies to substances and mixtures where the ignition energy is < 0,1 mJ, e.g. carbon disulphide).
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	if the liquid is volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere.]
[F35P244	Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease.	Oxidising gases (section 2.4)	1	]	
[F47P250	Do not subject to grinding/shock/ friction …	Explosives (Section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	—	if the explosive is mechanically sensitive

				… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify applicable rough handling.]
[F35P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.	Aerosols (section 2.3)	1, 2, 3	]
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/ mist/vapours/ spray.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2	Manufacturer/ supplier to specify applicable conditions.
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2	
		Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure (section 3.9)	1, 2	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	— Specify do not breathe dusts or mists.
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	— if inhalable particles of dusts or mists may occur during use.
[F47P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/ mist/vapours/ spray.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (Section 3.1)	3, 4	— may be omitted if P260 is given on the label Manufacturer/ supplier to specify applicable conditions.
		Respiratory sensitisation (Section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Skin sensitisation (Section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory	3	

		tract irritation (Section 3.8)		
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcotic effects (Section 3.8)	3]	
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.	Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2	
[F47P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.	Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (Section 3.7)	Additional category	]
P264	Wash … thoroughly after handling.	Acute toxicity — oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	Manufacturer/ supplier to specify parts of the body to be washed after handling.
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2	
		Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure (section 3.9)	1	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	Acute toxicity — oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2	

		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category		
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2		
		Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure (section 3.9)	1		
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4		
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3		
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3		
[F58P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	]	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — acute aquatic hazard (section 4.1)	1	—	if this is not the intended use.
		Hazardous to the aquatic environment — [F58long-term aquatic hazard (section 4.1)]	1, 2, 3, 4		
		[F55]			

[F146P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection/…	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosive and divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate type of personal protective equipment.	
		Flammable gases (section 2.2)	Pyrophoric gas		
		Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3		
		Flammable solids (section 2.7)	1, 2		
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F		
		Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1		
		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1		
		Self-heating substances and mixtures (section 2.11)	1, 2		
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3		
		Oxidizing liquids (section 2.13)	1, 2, 3		
		Oxidizing solids (section 2.14)	1, 2, 3		
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F		
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4		
		Acute toxicity – dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	—	*Specify protective*

				gloves/ clothing. Manufacturer/ supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	— *Specify protective gloves/ clothing and eye/ face protection.* Manufacturer/ supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	— *Specify protective gloves.* Manufacturer/ supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Serious eye damage (section 3.3)	1	— *Specify eye/ face protection.* Manufacturer/ supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
		Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A, 1B, 2	Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate type of personal protective equipment.
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A, 1B, 2**]**	

[F36

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[F47P282	Wear cold insulating gloves and either face shield or eye protection.	Gases under pressure (Section 2.5)	Refrigerated liquefied gas	
P283	Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing.	Oxidising liquids (Section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (Section 2.14)	1	
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (Section 3.1)	1, 2	— text in square brackets may be used if additional information is provided with the chemical at the point of use that explains what type of ventilation would be adequate for safe use. Manufacturer/ supplier to specify equipment.
		Respiratory sensitisation (Section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B]	
[F36]				
[F47P231 + P232	Handle and store contents under inert gas/… Protect from moisture.	Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate liquid or gas if ‘inert gas’ is not appropriate.
		Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	

		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	— if the substance or mixture reacts readily with moisture in air. … Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate liquid or gas if 'inert gas' is not appropriate.**]**
[[F156]**]**				

Textual Amendments

F156 Deleted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016 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).

TABLE 6.3

Precautionary statements — Response

Code	Response precautionary statements	Hazard class	Hazard category	Conditions for use
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
[[F146]P301	IF SWALLOWED:	Acute toxicity – oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C	
		Aspiration Hazard (section 3.10)	1	
P302	IF ON SKIN:	Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1	
		Substances and mixtures which,	1, 2	

		in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)		
		Acute toxicity – dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B**]**	
P303	IF ON SKIN (or hair):	Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
[[F58]P304	IF INHALED:	Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3**]**	
P305	IF IN EYES:	Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Serious eye damage/eye irritation (section 3.3)	1	
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	

P306	IF ON CLOTHING:	Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
[F36]				
[F35P308	IF exposed or concerned:	Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	
		Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2**]**	
[F36]				
[F35P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…	Acute toxicity — oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	…Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2	
		Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Serious eye damage/eye irritation (section 3.3)	1	
		Aspiration hazard (section 3.10)	1	
P311	Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…	Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	3	…Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate

		Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	source of emergency medical advice.
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2	
[F47P312	Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/… if you feel unwell.	Acute toxicity — oral (Section 3.1)	4	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.
		Acute toxicity — dermal (Section 3.1)	3, 4	
		Acute toxicity — inhalation (Section 3.1)	4	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (Section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcotic effects (Section 3.8)	3]	
[F58P313	Get medical advice/attention.	Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2, 3	
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or	Additional category]	

		via lactation (section 3.7)		
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure (section 3.9)	1, 2	
P315	Get immediate medical advice/ attention.	Gases under pressure (section 2.5)	Refrigerated liquefied gas	
[F47P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see … on this label).	Acute toxicity — inhalation (Section 3.1)	1, 2	— if immediate administration of antidote is required. … Reference to supplemental first aid instruction.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).	Acute toxicity — oral (Section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	— if immediate administration of antidote is required. … Reference to supplemental first aid instruction.
		Acute toxicity, dermal (Section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	— if immediate measures such as specific cleansing agent are advised. … Reference to supplemental first aid instruction.
		Acute toxicity — inhalation (Section 3.1)	3	— if immediate

				specific measures are required. … Reference to supplemental first aid instruction.
		Skin corrosion (Section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C	… Reference to supplemental first aid instruction. Manufacturer/ supplier may specify a cleansing agent if appropriate.
		Skin irritation (Section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (Section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (Section 3.8)	1	— if immediate measures are required. … Reference to supplemental first aid instruction.]
[F36 F36]				
P330	Rinse mouth.	Acute toxicity — oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.	Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Aspiration hazard (section 3.10)	1	
[F146P332	If skin irritation occurs:	Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	may be omitted if P333 is given on the label.]
[F58P333	If skin irritation or rash occurs:	Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	]
[F47P334	Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages].	Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	— text in square

		Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	brackets to be used for pyrophoric liquids and solids
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2	Use only ‘immerse in cool water.’ Text in square brackets should not be used.**]**
P335	Brush off loose particles from skin.	Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1	
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2	
P336	Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.	Gases under pressure (section 2.5)	Refrigerated liquefied gas	
P337	If eye irritation persists:	Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
P338	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Serious eye damage/eye irritation (section 3.3)	1	
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
[[F35]P340	Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	

		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3]	
[F36]				
[F58P342	If experiencing respiratory symptoms:	Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	]
[F36]				
P351	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.	Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Serious eye damage/eye irritation (section 3.3)	1	
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
[F35P352	Wash with plenty of water/ …	Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	…Manufacturer/ supplier may specify a cleansing agent if appropriate, or may recommend an alternative agent in exceptional cases if water is clearly inappropriate.
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B]	
[F47P353	Rinse skin with water [or shower].	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	— text in square brackets to be included where the manufacturer/ supplier considers it appropriate
		Skin corrosion (Section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C]	

				for the specific chemical.
P360	Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.	Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
[F35P361	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.	Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.	Acute toxicity, dermal (section 3.1)	4	
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	]
[F147P364	And wash it before reuse.	Acute toxicity, dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	]
[F146P370	In case of fire:	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	
		Oxidising gases (section 2.4)	1	

		Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	
		Flammable solids (section 2.7)	1, 2	
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1	
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1, 2, 3	
		Organic Peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3	
P371	In case of major fire and large quantities:	Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	4	]
[F47P372	Explosion risk.	Explosives (Section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5	

			Division 1.4	— except for explosives of division 1.4 (compatibility group S) in transport packaging.
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Type A	
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Type A	
P373	DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.	Explosives (Section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5	
			Division 1.4	— except for explosives of division 1.4 (compatibility group S) in transport packaging.
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Type A	
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Type A]	
[F156]				
[F146P375	Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.	Explosives (section 2.1)	Division 1.4	— for explosives of division 1.4 (compatibility group

				S) in transport packaging.
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (section 2.8)	Type B	
		Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Type B	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4**]**	
P376	Stop leak if safe to do so.	Oxidising gases (section 2.4)	1	
[F146P377	Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	1A, 1B, 2	**]**
[F47P378	Use … to extinguish.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	— if water increases risk … Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate media
		Flammable solids (Section 2.7)	1, 2	
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types B, C, D, E, F	
		Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit	1, 2, 3	

		flammable gases (Section 2.12)		
		Oxidising liquids (Section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (Section 2.14)	1, 2, 3	
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types B, C, D, E, F	
[F146P380	Evacuate area.	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (section 2.8)	Types A, B	
		Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	]
[F146P381	In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	1A, 1B, 2	]]
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.	Corrosive to metals (section 2.16)	1	
P391	Collect spillage.	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – acute aquatic hazard (section 4.1)	1	
		Hazardous to the aquatic environment – [F58long-term	1, 2	

		aquatic hazard (section 4.1)**]**		
[F35P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…	Acute toxicity — oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	…Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.
		Aspiration hazard (section 3.10)	1	
[F146P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/… if you feel unwell	Acute toxicity – oral (section 3.1)	4	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice**]]**
[F156**]**				
[F47P302 + P334	IF ON SKIN: Immerse in cool water or wrap in wet bandages.	Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	**]**
[F36**]**				
[F35P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/ …	Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	…Manufacturer/ supplier may specify a cleansing agent if appropriate, or may recommend an alternative agent in exceptional cases if water is clearly inappropriate.
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B**]**	
[F156				
F156**]**				
[F35P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
		Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure;	3	

		respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)		
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3]	
[F36]				
[F156				
F156				
F156]				
P306 + P360	IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.	Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
[F35P308 + P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2	…Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.]
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.	Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	
[F36]				

[F47P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.	Skin irritation (Section 3.2)	2	— may be omitted when P333 + P313 is given on the label.**]**
[F58P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	**]**
[F151P336 + P315	Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/ attention.	Gases under pressure (Section 2.5)	Refrigerated liquefied gas	**]**
[F156 F156**]**				
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.	Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	
[F35P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…	Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	…Manufacturer/ supplier to specify the appropriate source of emergency medical advice.**]**
[F147P361 + P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	Acute toxicity, dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	Acute toxicity, dermal (section 3.1)	4	
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	

		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B]	
P370 + P376	In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.	Oxidizing gases (section 2.4)	1	
[F47P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use … to extinguish.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	— if water increases risk. … Manufacturer/ sup-plier to specify appropriate media.
		Flammable solids (Section 2.7)	1, 2	
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types C, D, E, F	
		Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising liquids (Section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (Section 2.14)	1, 2, 3	
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types C, D, E, F]	
[F151P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	Skin corrosion (Section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C	
P302 + P335 + P334	IF ON SKIN: Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water	Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	— text in square brackets to be used

	[or wrap in wet bandages].				for pyrophoric solids
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2	—	use only 'Immerse in cold water'. Text in square brackets should not be used.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	text in square brackets to be included where the manufacturer/ supplier considers it appropriate for the specific chemical.
		Skin corrosion (Section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C		
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	Skin corrosion (Section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C		
		Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Section 3.3)	1		
		Eye irritation (Section 3.3)	2	]	
[F156]					
[F146P370 + P380 + P375	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.	Explosives (section 2.1)	Division 1.4	—	for explosives of division 1.4 (compatibility group S) in transport packaging

		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3	
P371 + P380 + P375	In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.	Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	4]	
[F151P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	In case of fire: Explosion risk. Evacuate area. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives	Explosives (Section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5	
			Division 1.4	— except for explosives of division 1.4 (compatibility group S) in transport packaging.
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Type A	
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Type A	
P370 + P380 + P375 + [P378]	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. [Use … to extinguish].	Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Type B	— text in square brackets to be used if water increases risk. … Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate media.
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Type B]	

TABLE 6.4

Precautionary statements — Storage

Code	**Storage precautionary statements**	**Hazard class**	**Hazard category**	**Conditions for use**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
[F146P401	Store in accordance with …	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify local/regional/ national/ international regulations as applicable.
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4**]**	
P402	Store in a dry place.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
[F146P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Oxidising gases (section 2.4)	1	
		Gases under pressure (section 2.5)	Compressed gas	
			Liquefied gas	
			Refrigerated liquefied gas	
			Dissolved gas	
		Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	— for flammable liquids Category 1 and other flammable liquids that are volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere.
		Self-reactive substances	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	— except for temperature

		and mixtures (section 2.8)			controlled self-reactive substances and mixtures or organic peroxides because condensation and consequent freezing may take place.
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)			
		Acute toxicity – inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	—	if the substance or mixture is volatile and may generate a hazardous atmosphere.
		Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3		
		Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure; narcotic effects (section 3.8)	3]		
P404	Store in a closed container.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3		
P405	Store locked up.	Acute toxicity — oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3		
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3		
		Acute toxicity — inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3		
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C		

		Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A, 1B, 2	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3	
		Aspiration hazard (section 3.10)	1	
[[F47]P406	Store in a corrosion-resistant/… container with a resistant inner liner.	Corrosive to metals (Section 2.16)	1	— may be omitted if P234 is given on the label … Manufacturer/ supplier to specify other compatible materials.**]**
[[F47]P407	Maintain air gap between stacks or pallets.	Self-heating substances and mixtures (Section 2.11)	1, 2	**]**
[[F35]P410	Protect from sunlight.	Aerosols (section 2.3)	1,2, 3	
		Gases under pressure (section 2.5)	Compressed gas Liquefied gas Dissolved gas	— *may be omitted for*

				gases filled in transportable gas cylinders in accordance with packing instruction P200 of the UN RTDG, Model Regulations, unless those gases are subject to (slow) decomposition or polymerisation
		Self-heating substances and mixtures (section 2.11)	1, 2	
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	]
[F47P411	Store at temperatures not exceeding … °C/ … °F.	Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	— if temperature control is required (according to Annex I, Section 2.8.2.4 or 2.15.2.3) or if otherwise deemed necessary. … Manufacturer/ supplier to specify temperature using the
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	

				applicable temperature scale.
P412	Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.	Aerosols (Section 2.3)	1, 2, 3	Manufacturer/ supplier to use applicable temperature scale.
P413	Store bulk masses greater than … kg/… lbs at temperatures not exceeding … °C/… °F.	Self-heating substances and mixtures (Section 2.11)	1, 2	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify mass and temperature using applicable scale.
P420	Store separately.	Self-reactive substances and mixtures (Section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Self-heating substances and mixtures (Section 2.11)	1,2	
		Oxidising liquids (Section 2.13)	1	
		Oxidising solids (Section 2.14)	1	
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types A,B,C,D,E,F]	
[F156 F156]				
P402 + P404	Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
[F47P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	Acute toxicity — inhalation (Section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	— if the substance or mixture is volatile and may generate
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (Section 3.8)	3	

		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (Section 3.8)	3		a hazardous atmosphere.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.	Flammable liquids (Section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	—	for flammable liquids Category 1 and other flammable liquids that are volatile and may generate an explosive atmosphere.
P410 + P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.	Gases under pressure (Section 2.5)	Compressed gas Liquefied gas Dissolved gas	—	P410 may be omitted for gases filled in transportable gas cylinders in accordance with packing instruction P200 of the UN RTDG, unless those gases are subject to (slow) decomposition or polymerisation.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do	Aerosols (Section 2.3)	1, 2, 3	Manufacturer/ supplier to	

	not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.			use applicable temperature scale.**]**
[F156**]**				

[F58TABLE 6.5

Precautionary statements — Disposal

Code	Disposal precautionary statements	Hazard class	Hazard category	Conditions for use
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
[F146P501	Dispose of contents/ container to …	Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	… in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ international regulation (to be specified). Manufacturer/ supplier to specify whether disposal requirements apply to contents, container or both.
		Self-reactive substances and mixtures (section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising liquids (section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (section 2.14)	1, 2, 3	
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Acute toxicity – oral (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Acute toxicity – dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Acute toxicity – inhalation (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1, 1A, 1B, 1C	

Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B
Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B
Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A, 1B, 2
Carcinogenicity (section 3.6)	1A, 1B, 2
Reproductive toxicity (section 3.7)	1A, 1B, 2
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure; narcotic effects (section 3.8)	3
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure (section 3.9)	1, 2
Aspiration hazard (section 3.10)	1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – acute aquatic hazard (section 4.1)	1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – chronic	1, 2, 3, 4**]**

		aquatic hazard (section 4.1)		
[[F47]P502	Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling	Hazardous to the ozone layer (Section 5.1)	1	**]**
[[F148]P503	Refer to manufacturer/ supplier/… for information on disposal/ recovery/ recycling	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	… Manufacturer/ supplier to specify appropriate source of information in accordance with local/regional/ national/ international regulations as applicable.**]]**

2. Part 2: precautionary statements

The precautionary statements shall be taken from this part of Annex IV and selected in accordance with Part 1.

TABLE 1.1

Precautionary statements — General

P101	**Language**	
	BG	При необходимост от медицинска помощ, носете опаковката или етикета на продукта.
	ES	Si se necesita consejo médico, tener a mano el envase o la etiqueta.
	CS	Je-li nutná lékařská pomoc, mějte po ruce obal nebo štítek výrobku.
	DA	Hvis der er brug for lægehjælp, medbring da beholderen eller etiketten.
	DE	Ist ärztlicher Rat erforderlich, Verpackung oder Kennzeichnungsetikett bereithalten.

	ET	Arsti poole pöördudes võtta kaasa toote pakend või etikett.
	EL	Εάν ζητήσετε ιατρική συμβουλή, να έχετε μαζί σας τον περιέκτη του προϊόντος ή την ετικέτα.
	EN	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
	FR	En cas de consultation d'un médecin, garder à disposition le récipient ou l'étiquette.
	GA	Más gá comhairle liachta, bíodh coimeádán nó lipéad an táirge ina aice láimhe.
[F154	HR	Ako je potrebna liječnička pomoć pokazati spremnik ili naljepnicu.]
	IT	In caso di consultazione di un medico, tenere a disposizione il contenitore o l'etichetta del prodotto.
	LV	Medicīniska padoma nepieciešamības gadījumā attiecīgā informācija ir norādīta uz iepakojuma vai etiķetes.
	LT	Jei reikalinga gydytojo konsultacija, su savimi turėkite produkto talpyklą ar jo etiketę.
	HU	Orvosi tanácsadás esetén tartsa kéznél a termék edényét vagy címkéjét.
	MT	Jekk ikun meħtieġ parir mediku, ara li jkollok il-kontenitur jew it-tikketta tal-prodott fil-qrib.
	NL	Bij het inwinnen van medisch advies, de verpakking of het etiket ter beschikking houden.
	PL	W razie konieczności zasięgnięcia porady lekarza

		należy pokazać pojemnik lub etykietę.
	PT	Se for necessário consultar um médico, mostre-lhe a embalagem ou o rótulo.
	RO	Dacă este necesară consultarea medicului, țineți la îndemână recipientul sau eticheta produsului.
	SK	Ak je potrebná lekárska pomoc, majte k dispozícii obal alebo etiketu výrobku.
	SL	Če je potreben zdravniški nasvet, mora biti na voljo posoda ali etiketa proizvoda.
	FI	Jos tarvitaan lääkinnällistä apua, näytä pakkaus tai varoitusetiketti.
	SV	Ha förpackningen eller etiketten till hands om du måste söka läkarvård.

P102	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява извън обсега на деца.
	ES	Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños.
	CS	Uchovávejte mimo dosah dětí.
	DA	Opbevares utilgængeligt for børn.
	DE	Darf nicht in die Hände von Kindern gelangen.
	ET	Hoida lastele kättesaamatus kohas.
	EL	Μακριά από παιδιά.
	EN	Keep out of reach of children.
	FR	Tenir hors de portée des enfants.
	GA	Coimeád as aimsiú leanaí.
[F154	HR	Čuvati izvan dohvata djece.]
	IT	Tenere fuori dalla portata dei bambini.

	LV	Sargāt no bērniem.
	LT	Laikyti vaikams neprieinamoje vietoje.
	HU	Gyermekektől elzárva tartandó.
	MT	Żommu ‘l bogħod minn fejn jistgħu jilħquh it-tfal.
	NL	Buiten het bereik van kinderen houden.
	PL	Chronić przed dziećmi.
	PT	Manter fora do alcance das crianças.
	RO	A nu se lăsa la îndemâna copiilor.
	SK	Uchovávajte mimo dosahu detí.
	SL	Hraniti zunaj dosega otrok.
	FI	Säilytä lasten ulottumattomissa.
	SV	Förvaras oåtkomligt för barn.

P103	**Language**	
	BG	Преди употреба прочетете етикета.
	ES	Leer la etiqueta antes del uso.
	CS	Před použitím si přečtěte údaje na štítku.
	DA	Læs etiketten før brug.
	DE	Vor Gebrauch Kennzeichnungsetikett lesen.
	ET	Enne kasutamist tutvuda etiketil oleva infoga.
	EL	Διαβάστε την ετικέτα πριν από τη χρήση.
	EN	Read label before use.
	FR	Lire l’étiquette avant utilisation.
	GA	Léigh an lipéad roimh úsáid.
[F154	HR	Prije uporabe pročitati naljepnicu.**]**

	IT	Leggere l'etichetta prima dell'uso.
	LV	Pirms izmantošanas izlasīt etiķeti.
	LT	Prieš naudojimą perskaityti etiketę.
	HU	Használat előtt olvassa el a címkén közölt információkat.
	MT	Aqra t-tikketta qabel l-użu.
	NL	Alvorens te gebruiken, het etiket lezen.
	PL	Przed użyciem przeczytać etykietę.
	PT	Ler o rótulo antes da utilização.
	RO	Citiți eticheta înainte de utilizare.
	SK	Pred použitím si prečítajte etiketu.
	SL	Pred uporabo preberite etiketo.
	FI	Lue merkinnät ennen käyttöä.
	SV	Läs etiketten före användning.

TABLE 1.2

Precautionary statements — Prevention

P201	**Language**	
	BG	Преди употреба се снабдете със специални инструкции.
	ES	**[**[X1]Solicitar instrucciones especiales antes del uso.**]**
	CS	Před použitím si obstarejte speciální instrukce.
	DA	Indhent særlige anvisninger før brug.
	DE	Vor Gebrauch besondere Anweisungen einholen.
	ET	Enne kasutamist tutvuda erijuhistega.

	EL	Εφοδιαστείτε με τις ειδικές οδηγίες πριν από τη χρήση.
	EN	Obtain special instructions before use.
	FR	**[**[X1]Se procurer les instructions spéciales avant utilisation.**]**
	GA	Faigh treoracha speisialta roimh úsáid.
[[F154]	HR	Prije uporabe pribaviti posebne upute.**]**
	IT	Procurarsi istruzioni specifiche prima dell'uso.
	LV	Pirms lietošanas saņemt speciālu instruktāžu.
	LT	Prieš naudojimą gauti specialias instrukcijas.
	HU	Használat előtt ismerje meg az anyagra vonatkozó különleges utasításokat.
	MT	Ikseb struzzjonijiet speċjali qabel l-użu.
	NL	Alvorens te gebruiken de speciale aanwijzingen raadplegen.
	PL	Przed użyciem zapoznać się ze specjalnymi środkami ostrożności.
	PT	Pedir instruções específicas antes da utilização.
	RO	Procurați instrucțiuni speciale înainte de utilizare.
	SK	Pred použitím sa oboznámte s osobitnými pokynmi.
	SL	Pred uporabo pridobiti posebna navodila.
	FI	Lue erityisohjeet ennen käyttöä.
	SV	Inhämta särskilda instruktioner före användning.

P202	**Language**	

	BG	Не използвайте преди да сте прочели и разбрали всички предпазни мерки за безопасност.
	ES	No manipular la sustancia antes de haber leído y comprendido todas las instrucciones de seguridad.
	CS	Nepoužívejte, dokud jste si nepřečetli všechny bezpečnostní pokyny a neporozuměli jim.
	DA	Anvend ikke produktet, før alle advarsler er læst og forstået.
	DE	Vor Gebrauch alle Sicherheitshinweise lesen und verstehen.
	ET	Mitte käidelda enne ohutusnõuetega tutvumist ja nendest arusaamist.
	EL	Μην το χρησιμοποιήσετε πριν διαβάσετε και κατανοήσετε τις οδηγίες προφύλαξης.
	EN	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	FR	Ne pas manipuler avant d'avoir lu et compris toutes les précautions de sécurité.
	GA	Ná láimhsigh go dtí go léifear agus go dtuigfear gach ráiteas réamhchúraim sábháilteachta.
[[F154]	HR	Ne rukovati prije upoznavanja i razumijevanja sigurnosnih mjera predostrožnosti.**]**
	IT	Non manipolare prima di avere letto e compreso tutte le avvertenze.
	LV	Neizmantot pirms nav izlasīti un saprasti visi apzīmējumi.

	LT	Nenaudoti, jeigu neperskaityti ar nesuprasti visi saugos įspėjimai.
	HU	Ne használja addig, amíg az összes biztonsági óvintézkedést el nem olvasta és meg nem értette.
	MT	Tmissux qabel ma tkun qrajt u fhimt l-istruzzjonijiet kollha ta' prekawzjoni.
	NL	Pas gebruiken nadat u alle veiligheidsvoorschriften gelezen en begrepen heeft
	PL	Nie używać przed zapoznaniem się i zrozumieniem wszystkich środków bezpieczeństwa.
	PT	Não manuseie o produto antes de ter lido e percebido todas as precauções de segurança.
	RO	A nu se manipula decât după ce au fost citite și înțelese toate măsurile de securitate.
	SK	Nepoužívajte, kým si neprečítate a nepochopíte všetky bezpečnostné opatrenia.
	SL	Ne uporabljajte, dokler se ne seznanite z vsemi varnostnimi ukrepi.
	FI	Lue varoitukset huolellisesti ennen käsittelyä.
	SV	Använd inte produkten innan du har läst och förstått säkerhetsanvisningarna

[F35P210	**Language**	
	BG	Да се пази от топлина, нагорещени повърхности, искри, открит пламък, и други източници на запалване. Тютюнопушенето забранено.

	ES	Mantener alejado del calor, de superficies calientes, de chispas, de llamas abiertas y de cualquier otra fuente de ignición. No fumar.
	CS	Chraňte před teplem, horkými povrchy, jiskrami, otevřeným ohněm a jinými zdroji zapálení. Zákaz kouření.
	DA	Holdes væk fra varme, varme overflader, gnister, åben ild og andre antændelseskilder. Rygning forbudt.
	DE	Von Hitze, heißen Oberflächen, Funken, offenen Flammen sowie anderen Zündquellenarten fernhalten. Nicht rauchen.
	ET	Hoida eemal soojusallikast, kuumadest pindadest, sädemetest, leekidest ja muudest süüteallikatest. Mitte suitsetada.
	EL	Μακριά από θερμότητα, θερμές επιφάνειες, σπινθήρες, γυμνές φλόγες και άλλες πηγές ανάφλεξης. Μην καπνίζετε.
	EN	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	FR	Tenir à l'écart de la chaleur, des surfaces chaudes, des étincelles, des flammes nues et de toute autre source d'inflammation. Ne pas fumer.
	GA	Coimeád ó theas, dromchlaí te, splancacha, lasair gan chosaint agus foinsí eile adhainte. Ná caitear tobac.
[[F155]	HR	Čuvati odvojeno od topline, vrućih površina, iskri, otvorenih plamena i ostalih izvora paljenja. Ne pušiti.**]**

	IT	Tenere lontano da fonti di calore, superfici calde, scintille, fiamme libere o altre fonti di accensione. Non fumare.
	LV	Sargāt no karstuma, karstām virsmām, dzirkstelēm, atklātas uguns un citiem aizdegšanās avotiem. Nesmēķēt.
	LT	Laikyti atokiau nuo šilumos šaltinių, karštų paviršių, žiežirbų, atviros liepsnos arba kitų degimo šaltinių. Nerūkyti.
	HU	Hőtől, forró felületektől, szikrától, nyílt lángtól és más gyújtóforrástól távol tartandó. Tilos a dohányzás.
	MT	Bieġħed mis-sħana, uċuħ jaħarqu, xrar tan-nar, fjammi miftuħa u sorsi oħra li jaqbdu. Tpejjipx.
	NL	Verwijderd houden van warmte, hete oppervlakken, vonken, open vuur en andere ontstekingsbronnen. Niet roken.
	PL	Przechowywać z dala od źródeł ciepła, gorących powierzchni, źródeł iskrzenia, otwartego ognia i innych źródeł zapłonu. Nie palić.
	PT	Manter afastado do calor, superfícies quentes, faísca, chama aberta e outras fontes de ignição. Não fumar.
	RO	A se păstra departe de surse de căldură, suprafețe fierbinți, scântei, flăcări și alte surse de aprindere. Fumatul interzis.
	SK	Uchovávajte mimo dosahu tepla, horúcich povrchov, iskier, otvoreného ohňa a iných zdrojov zapálenia. Nefajčite.

	SL	Hraniti ločeno od vročine, vročih površin, isker, odprtega ognja in drugih virov vžiga. Kajenje prepovedano.
	FI	Suojaa lämmöltä, kuumilta pinnoilta, kipinöiltä, avotulelta ja muilta sytytyslähteiltä. Tupakointi kielletty.
	SV	Får inte utsättas för värme, heta ytor, gnistor, öppen låga eller andra antändningskällor. Rökning förbjuden.**]**

P211	**Language**	
	BG	Да не се пръска към открит пламък или друг източник на запалване.
	ES	No pulverizar sobre una llama abierta u otra fuente de ignición.
	CS	Nestříkejte do otevřeného ohně nebo jiných zdrojů zapálení.
	DA	Spray ikke mod åben ild eller andre antændelseskilder.
	DE	Nicht gegen offene Flamme oder andere Zündquelle sprühen.
	ET	Mitte pihustada leekidesse või muusse süüteallikasse.
	EL	Μην ψεκάζετε κοντά σε γυμνή φλόγα ή άλλη πηγή ανάφλεξης.
	EN	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
	FR	Ne pas vaporiser sur une flamme nue ou sur toute autre source d’ignition.
	GA	Ná spraeáil ar lasair gan chosaint ná ar fhoinse eile adhainte.

[[F154]	HR	Ne prskati u otvoreni plamen ili drugi izvor paljenja.**]**
	IT	Non vaporizzare su una fiamma libera o altra fonte di accensione.
	LV	Neizsmidzināt uz atklātas uguns vai citiem aizdegšanās avotiem.
	LT	Nepurkšti į atvirą liepsną arba kitus degimo šaltinius.
	HU	Tilos nyílt lángra vagy más gyújtóforrásra permetezni.
	MT	Tisprejjax fuq fjamma mikxufa jew sors ieħor li jaqbad.
	NL	Niet in een open vuur of op andere ontstekingsbronnen spuiten.
	PL	Nie rozpylać nad otwartym ogniem lub innym źródłem zapłonu.
	PT	Não pulverizar sobre chama aberta ou outra fonte de ignição.
	RO	Nu pulverizați deasupra unei flăcări deschise sau unei alte surse de aprindere.
	SK	Nestriekajte na otvorený oheň ani iný zdroj zapálenia.
	SL	Ne pršiti proti odprtemu ognju ali drugemu viru vžiga.
	FI	Ei saa suihkuttaa avotuleen tai muuhun sytytyslähteeseen.
	SV	Spreja inte över öppen låga eller andra antändningskällor.

[[F148]**P212**	**Language**	
	BG	Да се избягва нагряване в затворено пространство или понижаване на съдържанието на десенсибилизиращия агент.
	ES	Evitar el calentamiento en condiciones de aislamiento

		o la reducción del agente insensibilizante.
	CS	Zamezte zahřívání v uzavřeném obalu nebo snížení objemu znecitlivujícího prostředku.
	DA	Undgå opvarmning under indeslutning eller reduktion af det desensibiliserende middel."
	DE	Erhitzen unter Einschluss und Reduzierung des Desensibilisierungsmittels vermeiden.
	ET	Vältida suletuna kuumutamist ja desensibilisaatori vähenemist.
	EL	Να αποφεύγεται η θέρμανση σε περιορισμένο χώρο και η μείωση του παράγοντα απευαισθητοποίησης.
	EN	Avoid heating under confinement or reduction of the desensitising agent.
	FR	Éviter d'échauffer en milieu confiné ou en cas de diminution de la quantité d'agent désensibilisateur.
	GA	Seachain an téamh i limistéar iata nó i gcás laghdú ar an díogróir.
	HR	Izbjegavati zagrijavanje u zatvorenom prostoru ili smanjenje udjela desenzitirajućeg agensa.
	IT	Evitare di riscaldare sotto confinamento o di ridurre l'agente desensibilizzante.
	LV	Nepieļaut karsēšanu slēgtā vidē vai desensibilizējošā aģenta daudzuma samazināšanos.”
	LT	Vengti kaitimo uždaroje talpykloje arba desensibilizacijos veiksnio poveikio sumažėjimo.

	HU	Kerülje a hevítést zárt térben vagy a deszenzibilizáló szer mennyiségének csökkenése esetén.
	MT	Evita t-tisħin fil-magħluq jew it-tnaqqis tal-aġenti disensitizzanti.
	NL	Vermijd verwarming onder opsluiting of vermindering van de ongevoeligheidsagens.
	PL	Unikać ogrzewania pod zamknięciem lub w sytuacji zmniejszonej zawartości środka odczulającego.”
	PT	Evitar o aquecimento em ambiente fechado ou a redução do agente dessensibilizado.»
	RO	A se evita încălzirea în mediu confinat sau în caz de scădere a agentului de desensibilizare
	SK	Zabráňte zahrievaniu v ohraničenom priestore alebo zníženiu obsahu desenzibilizačného činidla.
	SL	Izogibati se segrevanju v zaprtem prostoru ali zmanjšanju vsebnosti desenzibilizatorja.“.
	FI	Vältettävä kuumentamista suljetussa astiassa tai flegmatointiaineen vähentämistä.
	SV	Undvik uppvärmning i sluten behållare eller reducering av det okänsliggörande ämnet.]

[F47P220	**Language**	
	BG	Да се държи далеч от облекло и други горими материали.
	ES	Mantener alejado de la ropa y otros materiales combustibles.

	CS	Uchovávejte odděleně od oděvů a jiných hořlavých materiálů.
	DA	Holdes væk fra beklædningsgenstande og andre brændbare materialer.
	DE	Von Kleidung und anderen brennbaren Materialien fernhalten.
	ET	Hoida eemal rõivastest ja muust süttivast materjalist.
	EL	Να φυλάσσεται μακριά από ενδύματα και άλλα καύσιμα υλικά.
	EN	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
	FR	Tenir à l'écart des vêtements et d'autres matières combustibles.
	GA	Coimeád glan ar éadaí agus ar ábhair indóite eile.
	HR	Čuvati odvojeno od odjeće i drugih zapaljivih materijala.
	IT	Tenere lontano da indumenti e altri materiali combustibili.
	LV	Nepieļaut saskari ar apģērbu un citiem uzliesmojošiem materiāliem.
	LT	Laikyti atokiau nuo drabužių bei kitų degiųjų medžiagų.
	HU	Ruhától és más éghető anyagoktól távol tartandó.
	MT	Żomm 'il bogħod mill-ħwejjeġ u materjali oħra li jaqbdu.
	NL	Verwijderd houden van kleding en andere brandbare materialen.
	PL	Trzymać z dala od odzieży i innych materiałów zapalnych.
	PT	Manter afastado da roupa e de outras matérias combustíveis.

	RO	A se păstra departe de îmbrăcăminte şi de alte materiale combustibile.
	SK	Uchovávajte mimo odevov a iných horľavých materiálov.
	SL	Hraniti ločeno od oblačil in drugih vnetljivih materialov.
	FI	Pidä erillään vaatetuksesta ja muista syttyvistä materiaaleista.
	SV	Hålls åtskilt från kläder och andra brännbara material.**]**

[F156**]**

P222	**Language**	
	BG	Не допускайте конктакт с въздух.
	ES	No dejar que entre en contacto con el aire.
	CS	Zabraňte styku se vzduchem.
	DA	Undgå kontakt med luft.
	DE	**[**X1Keinen Kontakt mit Luft zulassen.**]**
	ET	Hoida õhuga kokkupuute eest.
	EL	Να μην έρθει σε επαφή με τον αέρα.
	EN	Do not allow contact with air.
	FR	Ne pas laisser au contact de l’air.
	GA	Ná ceadaigh teagmháil le haer.
[F154	HR	Spriječiti dodir sa zrakom.**]**
	IT	Evitare il contatto con l’aria.
	LV	Nepieļaut kontaktu ar gaisu.
	LT	Saugoti nuo kontakto su oru.
	HU	Nem érintkezhet levegővel.
	MT	Thallix li jkun hemm kuntatt ma' l-arja.

	NL	Contact met de lucht vermijden.
	PL	Nie dopuszczać do kontaktu z powietrzem.
	PT	Não deixar entrar em contacto com o ar.
	RO	A nu se lăsa în contact cu aerul.
	SK	Zabráňte kontaktu so vzduchom.
	SL	Preprečiti stik z zrakom.
	FI	Ei saa joutua kosketuksiin ilman kanssa.
	SV	Undvik kontakt med luft.

[F35P223	**Language**	
	BG	Не допускайте контакт с вода.
	ES	Evitar el contacto con el agua.
	CS	Zabraňte styku s vodou.
	DA	Undgå kontakt med vand.
	DE	Keinen Kontakt mit Wasser zulassen.
	ET	Vältida kokkupuudet veega.
	EL	Μην επιτρέπετε την επαφή με το νερό.
	EN	Do not allow contact with water.
	FR	Éviter tout contact avec l’eau.
	GA	Ná bíodh aon teagmháil le huisce.
[F155	HR	Spriječiti dodir s vodom.**]**
	IT	Evitare qualunque contatto con l’acqua.
	LV	Nepieļaut saskari ar ūdeni.
	LT	Saugoti nuo sąlyčio su vandeniu.
	HU	Nem érintkezhet vízzel.

	MT	Tħallihx imiss mal-ilma.
	NL	Contact met water vermijden.
	PL	Nie dopuszczać do kontaktu z wodą.
	PT	Não deixar entrar em contacto com a água.
	RO	A nu se lăsa în contact cu apa.
	SK	Zabráňte kontaktu s vodou.
	SL	Preprečiti stik z vodo.
	FI	Ei saa joutua kosketuksiin veden kanssa.
	SV	Undvik all kontakt med vatten.**]**

P230	**Language**	
	BG	Да се държи навлажнен с…
	ES	Mantener humedecido con…
	CS	Uchovávejte ve zvlhčeném stavu…
	DA	Holdes befugtet med…
	DE	Feucht halten mit …
	ET	Niisutada …-ga.
	EL	Να διατηρείται υγρό με …
	EN	Keep wetted with…
	FR	Maintenir humidifié avec…
	GA	Coimeád fliuchta le…
[[F154]	HR	Čuvati navlaženo s …**]**
	IT	Mantenere umido con…
	LV	Vienmēr samitrināt ar …
	LT	Laikyti sudrėkintą (kuo)
	HU	…-val/-vel nedvesítve tartandó.
	MT	Żommu mxarrab bi …
	NL	Vochtig houden met…
	PL	Przechowywać produkt zwilżony…

	PT	Manter húmido com…
	RO	A se păstra umezit cu…
	SK	Uchovávajte zvlhčené …
	SL	Hraniti prepojeno z …
	FI	Säilytä kostutettuna …
	SV	Ska hållas fuktigt med…

[F47P231	**Language**	
	BG	Да се използва и съхранява съдържанието под инертен газ/…
	ES	Manipular y almacenar el contenido en un medio de gas inerte /…
	CS	Manipulace a skladování pod inertním plynem /…
	DA	Håndteres og opbevares under inert gas/…
	DE	Inhalt unter inertem Gas/… handhaben und aufbewahren.
	ET	Sisu käidelda ja hoida inertgaasis/…
	EL	Ο χειρισμός και η αποθήκευση του υλικού να γίνεται υπό αδρανές αέριο/ …
	EN	Handle and store contents under inert gas/…
	FR	Manipuler et stocker le contenu sous gaz inerte/…
	GA	Láimhsigh agus stóráil an t-ábhar faoi thriathghás/…
	HR	Rukovati i skladištiti u inertnom plinu /…
	IT	Manipolare e conservare in atmosfera di gas inerte/…
	LV	Saturu izmantot un glabāt tikai inertas gāzes vidē/…
	LT	Turinį tvarkyti ir laikyti inertinėse dujose/…

	HU	Tartalma inert gázban /… használandó és tárolandó.
	MT	Uża u aħżen il-kontenut taħt gass inerti /…
	NL	Inhoud onder inert gas/… gebruiken en bewaren.
	PL	Używać i przechowywać zawartość w atmosferze obojętnego gazu /…
	PT	Manusear e armazenar o conteúdo em atmosfera de gás inerte/…
	RO	A se manipula şi a se depozita conţinutul sub un gaz inert/…
	SK	Manipulujte s obsahom a skladujte ho v prostredí s inertným plynom/…
	SL	Ravnati z vsebino in jo hraniti v inertnem plinu/…
	FI	Käsittele ja varastoi sisältö inertissä kaasussa/…
	SV	Hantera och förvara innehållet under inert gas/…**]**

P232	**Language**	
	BG	Да се пази от влага.
	ES	Proteger de la humedad.
	CS	Chraňte před vlhkem.
	DA	Beskyttes mod fugt.
	DE	Vor Feuchtigkeit schützen.
	ET	Hoida niiskuse eest.
	EL	Προστετέψτε από την υγρασία.
	EN	Protect from moisture.
	FR	Protéger de l’humidité.
	GA	Cosain ar thaise.
[[F154]	HR	Zaštititi od vlage.**]**
	IT	Proteggere dall’umidità.
	LV	Aizsargāt no mitruma.

	LT	Saugoti nuo drėgmės.
	HU	Nedvességtől védendő.
	MT	Ipproteġi mill-umdità.
	NL	Tegen vocht beschermen.
	PL	Chronić przed wilgocią.
	PT	Manter ao abrigo da humidade.
	RO	A se proteja de umiditate.
	SK	Chráňte pred vlhkosťou.
	SL	Zaščititi pred vlago.
	FI	Suojaa kosteudelta.
	SV	Skyddas från fukt.

P233	**Language**	
	BG	Съдът да се съхранява плътно затворен.
	ES	Mantener el recipiente herméticamente cerrado.
	CS	Uchovávejte obal těsně uzavřený.
	DA	Hold beholderen tæt lukket.
	DE	Behälter dicht verschlossen halten.
	ET	Hoida pakend tihedalt suletuna.
	EL	Να διατηρείται ο περιέκτης ερμητικά κλειστός.
	EN	Keep container tightly closed.
	FR	Maintenir le récipient fermé de manière étanche.
	GA	Coimeád an coimeádán dúnta go docht.
[F154	HR	Čuvati u dobro zatvorenom spremniku.]
	IT	Tenere il recipiente ben chiuso.
	LV	Tvertni stingri noslēgt.
	LT	Talpyklą laikyti sandariai uždarytą.

	HU	Az edény szorosan lezárva tartandó.
	MT	Żomm il-kontenitur magħluq sew.
	NL	In goed gesloten verpakking bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać pojemnik szczelnie zamknięty.
	PT	Manter o recipiente bem fechado.
	RO	Păstrați recipientul închis etanș.
	SK	Nádobu uchovávajte tesne uzavretú.
	SL	Hraniti v tesno zaprti posodi.
	FI	Säilytä tiiviisti suljettuna.
	SV	Behållaren ska vara väl tillsluten.

[F47P234	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява само в оригиналната опаковка.
	ES	Conservar únicamente en el embalaje original.
	CS	Uchovávejte pouze v původním balení.
	DA	Opbevares kun i originalemballagen.
	DE	Nur in Originalverpackung aufbewahren.
	ET	Hoida üksnes originaalpakendis.
	EL	Να διατηρείται μόνο στην αρχική συσκευασία.
	EN	Keep only in original packaging.
	FR	Conserver uniquement dans l'emballage d'origine.
	GA	Coimeád sa phacáistiú bunaidh amháin.

	HR	Čuvati samo u originalnom pakiranju.
	IT	Conservare soltanto nell'imballaggio originale.
	LV	Turēt tikai oriģināliepakojumā.
	LT	Laikyti tik originalioje pakuotėje.
	HU	Az eredeti csomagolásban tartandó.
	MT	Żomm biss fl-imballaġġ oriġinali.
	NL	Uitsluitend in de oorspronkelijke verpakking bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać wyłącznie w oryginalnym opakowaniu.
	PT	Mantenha sempre o produto na sua embalagem original.
	RO	A se păstra numai în ambalajul original.
	SK	Uchovávajte iba v pôvodnom balení.
	SL	Hraniti samo v originalni embalaži.
	FI	Säilytä alkuperäispakkauksessa.
	SV	Förvaras endast i originalförpackningen.]

P235	**Language**	
	BG	Да се държи на хладно.
	ES	Mantener en lugar fresco.
	CS	Uchovávejte v chladu.
	DA	Opbevares køligt.
	DE	Kühl halten.
	ET	Hoida jahedas.
	EL	Να διατηρείται δροσερό.
	EN	Keep cool.
	FR	Tenir au frais.

	GA	Coimeád fionnuar é
[F154	HR	Održavati hladnim.]
	IT	Conservare in luogo fresco.
	LV	Turēt vēsumā.
	LT	Laikyti vėsioje vietoje.
	HU	Hűvös helyen tartandó.
	MT	Żomm frisk.
	NL	Koel bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w chłodnym miejscu.
	PT	Conservar em ambiente fresco.
	RO	A se păstra la rece.
	SK	Uchovávajte v chlade.
	SL	Hraniti na hladnem.
	FI	Säilytä viileässä.
	SV	Förvaras svalt.

[F47**P240**	**Language**	
	BG	Заземяване и еквипотенциална връзка на съда и приемателното устройство.
	ES	Toma de tierra y enlace equipotencial del recipiente y del equipo receptor.
	CS	Uzemněte a upevněte obal a odběrové zařízení.
	DA	Beholder og modtageudstyr jordforbindes/ potentialudlignes.
	DE	Behälter und zu befüllende Anlage erden.
	ET	Mahuti ja vastuvõtuseade maandada ja ühendada.
	EL	Γείωση και ισοδυναμική σύνδεση του περιέκτη και του εξοπλισμού του δέκτη.
	EN	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

	FR	Mise à la terre et liaison équipotentielle du récipient et du matériel de réception.
	GA	Nasc an coimeádán agus an trealamh glactha leis an talamh.
	HR	Uzemljiti i učvrstiti spremnik i opremu za prihvat kemikalije.
	IT	Mettere a terra e a massa il contenitore e il dispositivo ricevente.
	LV	Tvertnes un saņēmējiekārtas iezemēt un savienot.
	LT	Įžeminti ir įtvirtinti talpyklą ir priėmimo įrangą.
	HU	A tárolóedényt és a fogadóedényt le kell földelni és át kell kötni.
	MT	Poġġi mal-art u waħħal il-kontenitur u t-tagħmir riċevitur.
	NL	Opslag- en opvangreservoir aarden.
	PL	Uziemić i połączyć pojemnik i sprzęt odbiorczy.
	PT	Ligação à terra/equipotencial do recipiente e do equipamento recetor.
	RO	Legătură la pământ și conexiune echipotențială cu recipientul și cu echipamentul de recepție.
	SK	Uzemnite a upevnite nádobu a plniace zariadenie.
	SL	Ozemljiti posodo in opremo za sprejem tekočine ter izenačiti potenciale.
	FI	Maadoita ja yhdistä säiliö ja vastaanottavat laitteet.
	SV	Jorda och potentialförbind behållare och mottagarutrustning.]

[F47P241	**Language**	
	BG	Използвайте [електрическо/ вентилационно/ осветително/…] оборудване, обезопасено срещу експлозия.
	ES	Utilizar material [eléctrico / de ventilación/iluminación / …] antideflagrante.
	CS	Používejte [elektrické/ ventilační/osvětlovací/ …] zařízení do výbušného prostředí.
	DA	Anvend eksplosionssikkert [elektrisk/ventilations-/lys-/ …] udstyr.
	DE	Explosionsgeschützte [elektrische/Lüftungs-/ Beleuchtungs-/…] Geräte verwenden.
	ET	Kasutada plahvatuskindlaid [elektri-/ventilatsiooni-/ valgustus-/…] seadmeid.
	EL	Να χρησιμοποιείται αντιεκρηκτικός εξοπλισμός [ηλεκτρολογικός / εξαερισμού/φωτιστικός/…].
	EN	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/ lighting/…] equipment.
	FR	Utiliser du matériel [électrique/de ventilation/ d'éclairage/…] antidéflagrant.
	GA	Bain úsáid as trealamh pléascdhíonach [leictreach/ aerála/soilsiúcháin/…].
	HR	Rabiti [električnu/ ventilacijsku/rasvjetnu/…] opremu koja neće izazvati eksploziju.
	IT	Utilizzare impianti [elettrici/di ventilazione/ d'illuminazione/…] a prova di esplosione.

	LV	Izmantot sprādziendrošas [elektriskās/ventilācijas/ apgaismošanas/…] iekārtas.
	LT	Naudoti sprogimui atsparią [elektros/ventiliacijos/ apšvietimo/…] įrangą.
	HU	Robbanásbiztos [elektromos/ szellőztető/világító/…] berendezés használandó.
	MT	Uża' tagħmir [elettriku / ta' ventilazzjoni / ta' dawl/…] li jiflaħ għal splużjoni.
	NL	Explosieveilige [elektrische/ ventilatie-/verlichtings-/ …]apparatuur gebruiken.
	PL	Używać [elektrycznego/ wentylującego/ oświetleniowego/…/] przeciwwybuchowego sprzętu.
	PT	Utilizar equipamento [elétrico/de ventilação/de iluminação/…] à prova de explosão.
	RO	Utilizați echipamente [electrice/de ventilare/de iluminat/…] antideflagrante.
	SK	Používajte [elektrické/ ventilačné/osvetľovacie/…] zariadenie do výbušného prostredia.
	SL	Uporabiti [električno opremo/ prezračevalno opremo/ opremo za razsvetljavo/…], odporno proti eksplozijam.
	FI	Käytä räjähdysturvallisia [sähkö/ilmanvaihto/valaisin/ …]laitteita.
	SV	Använd explosionssäker [elektrisk/ventilations-/ belysnings-/…]utrustning.**]**

[F47P242	**Language**	

	BG	Използвайте инструменти, които не предизвикват искри.
	ES	No utilizar herramientas que produzcan chispas.
	CS	Používejte nářadí z nejiskřícího kovu.
	DA	Anvend værktøj, som ikke frembringer gnister.
	DE	Funkenarmes Werkzeug verwenden.
	ET	Mitte kasutada seadmeid, mis võivad tekitada sädemeid.
	EL	Να χρησιμοποιούνται μη σπινθηρογόνα εργαλεία.
	EN	Use non-sparking tools.
	FR	Utiliser des outils ne produisant pas d'étincelles.
	GA	Bain úsáid as uirlisí neamhspréachta.
	HR	Rabiti neiskreći alat.
	IT	Utilizzare utensili antiscintillamento.
	LV	Izmantot instrumentus, kas nerada dzirksteles.
	LT	Naudoti kibirkščių nekeliančius įrankius.
	HU	Szikramentes eszközök használandók.
	MT	Uża għodda li ma ttajjarx żnied.
	NL	Vonkvrij gereedschap gebruiken.
	PL	Używać nieiskrzących narzędzi.
	PT	Utilizar ferramentas antichispa.
	RO	Nu utilizați unelte care produc scântei.
	SK	Používajte neiskriace prístroje.

	SL	Uporabiti orodje, ki ne povzroča isker.
	FI	Käytä kipinöimättömiä työkaluja.
	SV	Använd verktyg som inte ger upphov till gnistor.**]**

[F47P243	**Language**	
	BG	Предприемете действия за предотвратяване на освобождаването на статично електричество.
	ES	Tomar medidas de precaución contra las descargas electrostáticas.
	CS	Proveďte opatření proti výbojům statické elektřiny.
	DA	Træf foranstaltninger mod statisk elektricitet.
	DE	Maßnahmen gegen elektrostatische Entladungen treffen.
	ET	Rakendada abinõusid staatilise elektri vältimiseks.
	EL	Λάβετε μέτρα για την αποτροπή ηλεκτροστατικών εκκενώσεων.
	EN	Take action to prevent static discharges.
	FR	Prendre des mesures de précaution contre les décharges électrostatiques.
	GA	Déan bearta in aghaidh díluchtú statach.
	HR	Poduzeti mjere za sprečavanje statičkog elektriciteta.
	IT	Fare in modo di prevenire le scariche elettrostatiche.
	LV	Nodrošināties pret statiskās enerģijas izlādi.
	LT	Imtis veiksmų statinei iškrovai išvengti.

	HU	Az elektrosztatikus kisülés megakadályozására óvintézkedéseket kell tenni.
	MT	Ħu azzjoni biex tipprevjeni l-ħruġ ta' elettriku statiku.
	NL	Maatregelen treffen om ontladingen van statische elektriciteit te voorkomen.
	PL	Podjąć działania zapobiegające wyładowaniom elektrostatycznym.
	PT	Tomar medidas para evitar acumulação de cargas eletrostáticas.
	RO	Luați măsuri de precauție împotriva descărcărilor electrostatice.
	SK	Vykonajte opatrenia na zabránenie výbojom statickej elektriny.
	SL	Ukrepati za preprečitev statičnega naelektrenja.
	FI	Estä staattisen sähkön aiheuttama kipinöinti.
	SV	Vidta åtgärder mot statisk elektricitet.**]**

[F35P244	**Language**	
	BG	Поддържайте вентилите и фитингите чисти от масло и смазка.
	ES	Mantener las valvulas y los racores libres de aceite y grasa.
	CS	Udržujte ventily i příslušenství čisté — bez olejů a maziv.
	DA	Hold ventiler og tilslutninger frie for olie og fedt.
	DE	Ventile und Ausrüstungsteile öl- und fettfrei halten.
	ET	Hoida ventiilid ja liitmikud õlist ja rasvast puhtad.

	EL	Διατηρείτε τα κλείστρα και τους συνδέσμους καθαρά από λάδια και γράσα.
	EN	Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease.
	FR	Ni huile, ni graisse sur les robinets et raccords.
	GA	Coinnigh comhlaí agus feistis saor ó ola agus ó ghréisc.
[F155	HR	Spriječiti dodir ventila i spojnica s uljem i masti.**]**
	IT	Mantenere le valvole e i raccordi liberi da olio e grasso.
	LV	Uzturēt ventiļus un savienojumus tīrus no eļļas un taukvielām.
	LT	Saugoti, kad ant vožtuvų ir jungiamųjų detalių nepatektų alyvos ir tepalų.
	HU	A szelepeket és szerelvényeket zsírtól és olajtól mentesen kell tartani.
	MT	Żomm il-valvi u *fittings* ħielsa miż-żejt u l-*grease*.
	NL	Houd afsluiters en fittingen vrij van olie en vet.
	PL	Chronić zawory i przyłącza przed olejem i tłuszczem.
	PT	Manter válvulas e conexões isentas de óleo e gordura.
	RO	Feriți valvele și racordurile de ulei și grăsime.
	SK	Udržujte ventily a príslušenstvo čisté, bez olejov a mazív.
	SL	Preprečiti stik ventilov in opreme z oljem in mastjo.
	FI	Pidä venttiilit ja liittimet vapaana öljystä ja rasvasta.
	SV	Håll ventiler och anslutningar fria från olja och fett.**]**

[F47P250	Language	
	BG	Да не се подлага на стържене/удар/триене…
	ES	Evitar abrasiones/choques/ fricciones/… .
	CS	Nevystavujte obrušování/ nárazům/tření/… .
	DA	Må ikke udsættes for slibning/stød/gnidning/….
	DE	Nicht schleifen/stoßen/reiben/ … .
	ET	Hoida kriimustamise/ põrutuse/hõõrdumise/… eest.
	EL	Να αποφεύγεται άλεση/ κρούση/τριβή/… .
	EN	Do not subject to grinding/ shock/friction/… .
	FR	Éviter les abrasions/les chocs/ les frottements/… .
	GA	Ná nocht do mheilt/do thurraing/do fhrithchuimilt/ … .
	HR	Ne izlagati mrvljenju/ udarcima/trenju/…
	IT	Evitare le abrasioni/gli urti/ gli attriti/… .
	LV	Nepakļaut drupināšanai/ triecienam/berzei/… .
	LT	Nešlifuoti/netrankyti/…/ netrinti.
	HU	Tilos csiszolásnak/ütésnek/ súrlódásnak/… kitenni.
	MT	Tissottoponix għal brix / xokk / frizzjoni /… .
	NL	Malen/schokken/wrijving/… vermijden.
	PL	Nie poddawać szlifowaniu/ wstrząsom/tarciu/….
	PT	Não submeter a trituração/ choque/fricção/… .
	RO	A nu se supune la abraziuni/ şocuri/frecare/… .

	SK	Nevystavujte brúseniu/ nárazu/treniu/… .
	SL	Ne izpostavljati drgnjenju/ udarcem/trenju/… .
	FI	Suojele rasitukselta/iskuilta/ hankaukselta/….
	SV	Får inte utsättas för malning/ stötar/friktion/… .**]**

[F35P251	**Language**	
	BG	Да не се пробива и изгаря дори след употреба.
	ES	No perforar ni quemar, incluso después de su uso.
	CS	Nepropichujte nebo nespalujte ani po použití.
	DA	Må ikke punkteres eller brændes, heller ikke efter brug.
	DE	Nicht durchstechen oder verbrennen, auch nicht nach Gebrauch.
	ET	Mitte purustada ega põletada isegi pärast kasutamist.
	EL	Να μην τρυπηθεί ή καεί ακόμη και μετά τη χρήση.
	EN	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
	FR	Ne pas perforer, ni brûler, même après usage.
	GA	Ná toll agus ná dóigh, fiú tar éis úsáide.
[F155	HR	Ne bušiti, niti paliti čak niti nakon uporabe.**]**
	IT	Non perforare né bruciare, neppure dopo l’uso.
	LV	Nedurt vai nededzināt, arī pēc izlietošanas.
	LT	Nepradurti ir nedeginti net panaudoto.
	HU	Ne lyukassza ki vagy égesse el, még használat után sem.

	MT	Ittaqqbux u taħarqux, anki wara li tużah.
	NL	Ook na gebruik niet doorboren of verbranden.
	PL	Nie przekłuwać ani nie spalać, nawet po zużyciu.
	PT	Não furar nem queimar, mesmo após utilização.
	RO	Nu perforați sau ardeți, chiar și după utilizare.
	SK	Neprepichujte alebo nespaľujte ju, a to ani po spotrebovaní obsahu.
	SL	Ne preluknjajte ali sežigajte je niti, ko je prazna.
	FI	Ei saa puhkaista tai polttaa edes tyhjänä.
	SV	Får inte punkteras eller brännas, gäller även tömd behållare.**]**

P260	**Language**	
	BG	Не вдишвайте прах/пушек/ газ/дим/изпарения/аерозоли
	ES	No respirar el polvo/el humo/ el gas/la niebla/los vapores/el aerosol.
	CS	Nevdechujte prach/dým/plyn/ mlhu/páry/aerosoly.
	DA	Indånd ikke pulver/røg/gas/ tåge/damp/spray.
	DE	Staub/Rauch/Gas/Nebel/ Dampf/Aerosol nicht einatmen.
	ET	Tolmu/suitsu/gaasi/udu/auru/ pihustatud ainet mitte sisse hingata.
	EL	Μην αναπνέετε σκόνη/ αναθυμιάσεις/αέρια/ σταγονίδια/ατμούς/ εκνεφώματα
	EN	Do not breathe dust/fume/ gas/mist/vapours/spray.

	FR	Ne pas respirer les poussières/fumées/gaz/ brouillards/vapeurs/aérosols.
	GA	Ná hanálaigh deannach/ múch/gás/ceo/gala/sprae.
[F154	HR	Ne udisati prašinu/dim/plin/ maglu/pare/aerosol.**]**
	IT	Non respirare la polvere/i fumi/i gas/la nebbia/i vapori/ gli aerosol.
	LV	Neieelpot putekļus/tvaikus/ gāzi/dūmus/izgarojumus/ smidzinājumu.
	LT	Neįkvėpti dulkių/dūmų/dujų/ rūko/garų/aerozolio.
	HU	A por/füst/gáz/köd/gőzök/ permet belélegzése tilos.
	MT	Tiblax bin-nifs trabijiet/ dħaħen/gass/raxx/fwar/sprej.
	NL	Stof/rook/gas/nevel/damp/ spuitnevel niet inademen.
	PL	Nie wdychać pyłu/dymu/ gazu/mgły/par/rozpylonej cieczy.
	PT	Não respirar as poeiras/ fumos/gases/névoas/vapores/ aerossóis.
	RO	Nu inspirați praful/fumul/ gazul/ceața/vaporii/spray-ul.
	SK	Nevdychujte prach/dym/plyn/ hmlu/pary/aerosóly.
	SL	Ne vdihavati prahu/dima/ plina/meglice/hlapov/ razpršila.
	FI	Älä hengitä pölyä/savua/ kaasua/sumua/höyryä/ suihketta.
	SV	Inandas inte damm/rök/gaser/ dimma/ångor/sprej.

P261	**Language**	

	BG	Избягвайте вдишване на прах/пушек/газ/дим/ изпарения/аерозоли
	ES	Evitar respirar el polvo/el humo/el gas/la niebla/los vapores/el aerosol.
	CS	Zamezte vdechování prachu/ dýmu/plynu/mlhy/par/ aerosolů.
	DA	Undgå indånding af pulver/ røg/gas/tåge/damp/spray.
	DE	Einatmen von Staub/Rauch/ Gas/Nebel/Dampf/Aerosol vermeiden.
	ET	Vältida tolmu/suitsu/gaasi/ udu/auru/pihustatud aine sissehingamist.
	EL	Αποφεύγετε να αναπνέετε σκόνη/αναθυμιάσεις/ αέρια/σταγονίδια/ατμούς/ εκνεφώματα.
	EN	Avoid breathing dust/fume/ gas/mist/vapours/spray.
	FR	Éviter de respirer les poussières/fumées/gaz/ brouillards/vapeurs/aérosols.
	GA	Seachain deannach/múch/gás/ ceo/gala/sprae a análú.
[F154	HR	Izbjegavati udisanje prašine/ dima/plina/magle/pare/ aerosola.]
	IT	Evitare di respirare la polvere/i fumi/i gas/la nebbia/ i vapori/gli aerosol.
	LV	Izvairīties ieelpot putekļus/ tvaikus/gāzi/dūmus/ izgarojumus/smidzinājumu.
	LT	Stengtis neįkvėpti dulkių/ dūmų/dujų/rūko/garų/ aerozolio.
	HU	Kerülje a por/füst/gáz/köd/ gőzök/permet belélegzését.

	MT	Evita li tibla' bin-nifs trabijiet/dħaħen/gass/raxx/ fwar/sprej.
	NL	Inademing van stof/rook/ gas/nevel/damp/spuitnevel vermijden.
	PL	Unikać wdychania pyłu/ dymu/gazu/mgły/par/ rozpylonej cieczy.
	PT	Evitar respirar as poeiras/ fumos/gases/névoas/vapores/ aerossóis.
	RO	Evitați să inspirați praful/ fumul/gazul/ceața/vaporii/ spray-ul.
	SK	Zabráňte vdychovaniu prachu/dymu/plynu/hmly/pár/ aerosólov.
	SL	Ne vdihavati prahu/dima/ plina/meglice/hlapov/ razpršila.
	FI	Vältä pölyn/savun/kaasun/ sumun/höyryn/suihkeen hengittämistä.
	SV	Undvik att inandas damm/ rök/gaser/dimma/ångor/sprej.

P262	**Language**	
	BG	Да се избягва контакт с очите, кожата или облеклото.
	ES	Evitar el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa.
	CS	Zabraňte styku s očima, kůží nebo oděvem.
	DA	Må ikke komme i kontakt med øjne, hud eller tøj.
	DE	Nicht in die Augen, auf die Haut oder auf die Kleidung gelangen lassen.
	ET	Vältida silma, nahale või rõivastele sattumist.

	EL	Να μην έρθει σε επαφή με τα μάτια, με το δέρμα ή με τα ρούχα.
	EN	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
	FR	Éviter tout contact avec les yeux, la peau ou les vêtements.
	GA	Ná lig sna súile, ar an gcraiceann, ná ar éadaí.
[F154	HR	Spriječiti dodir s očima, kožom ili odjećom.]
	IT	Evitare il contatto con gli occhi, la pelle o gli indumenti.
	LV	Nepieļaut nokļūšanu acīs, uz ādas vai uz drēbēm.
	LT	Saugotis, kad nepatektų į akis, ant odos ar drabužių.
	HU	Szembe, bőrre vagy ruhára nem kerülhet.
	MT	Iddaħħalx fl-għajnejn, fuq il-ġilda, jew fuq il-ħwejjeġ.
	NL	Contact met de ogen, de huid of de kleding vermijden.
	PL	Nie wprowadzać do oczu, na skórę lub na odzież.
	PT	Não pode entrar em contacto com os olhos, a pele ou a roupa.
	RO	Evitați orice contact cu ochii, pielea sau îmbrăcămintea.
	SK	Zabráňte kontaktu s očami, pokožkou alebo odevom.
	SL	Preprečiti stik z očmi, kožo ali oblačili.
	FI	Varo kemikaalin joutumista silmiin, iholle tai vaatteisiin.
	SV	Får inte komma i kontakt med ögonen, huden eller kläderna.

[F47P263	**Language**	

	BG	Да се избягва контакт по време на бременност и при кърмене.
	ES	Evitar todo contacto con la sustancia durante el embarazo y la lactancia.
	CS	Zabraňte styku během těhotenství a kojení.
	DA	Undgå kontakt under graviditet/amning.
	DE	Berührung während Schwangerschaft und Stillzeit vermeiden.
	ET	Vältida kokkupuudet raseduse ja imetamise ajal.
	EL	Αποφεύγετε την επαφή στη διάρκεια της εγκυμοσύνης και της γαλουχίας.
	EN	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
	FR	Éviter tout contact avec la substance au cours de la grossesse et pendant l'allaitement.
	GA	Seachain teagmháil le linn toirchis agus fad agus atá an chíoch á tabhairt.
	HR	Izbjegavati dodir tijekom trudnoće i dojenja.
	IT	Evitare il contatto durante la gravidanza e l'allattamento.
	LV	Izvairīties no saskares grūtniecības laikā un barojot bērnu ar krūti.
	LT	Vengti kontakto nėštumo metu/maitinant krūtimi.
	HU	Terhesség és szoptatás alatt kerülni kell az anyaggal való érintkezést.
	MT	Evita l-kuntatt waqt it-tqala u t-treddigħ.
	NL	Bij zwangerschap of borstvoeding aanraking vermijden.

	PL	Unikać kontaktu w czasie ciąży i podczas karmienia piersią.
	PT	Evitar o contacto durante a gravidez e o aleitamento.
	RO	Evitați contactul în timpul sarcinii și alăptării.
	SK	Zabráňte kontaktu počas tehotenstva a dojčenia.
	SL	Preprečiti stik med nosečnostjo in dojenjem.
	FI	Vältä kosketusta raskauden ja imetyksen aikana.
	SV	Undvik kontakt under graviditet och amning.**]**

P264	**Language**	
	BG	Да се измие… старателно след употреба.
	ES	Lavarse … concienzudamente tras la manipulación.
	CS	Po manipulaci důkladně omyjte …
	DA	Vask … grundigt efter brug.
	DE	Nach Gebrauch … gründlich waschen.
	ET	Pärast käitlemist pesta hoolega …
	EL	Πλύνετε … σχολαστικά μετά το χειρισμό.
	EN	Wash … thoroughly after handling.
	FR	Se laver … soigneusement après manipulation.
	GA	Nigh … go lánchúramach tar éis láimhsithe.
[F154	HR	Nakon uporabe temeljito oprati …**]**
	IT	Lavare accuratamente … dopo l’uso.

	LV	Pēc izmantošanas … kārtīgi nomazgāt.
	LT	Po naudojimo kruopščiai nuplauti …
	HU	A használatot követően a(z) … -t alaposan meg kell mosni.
	MT	Aħsel … sew wara li timmaniġġjah.
	NL	Na het werken met dit product … grondig wassen.
	PL	Dokładnie umyć … po użyciu.
	PT	Lavar … cuidadosamente após manuseamento.
	RO	Spălați-vă … bine după utilizare.
	SK	Po manipulácii starostlivo umyte…
	SL	Po uporabi temeljito umiti …
	FI	Pese … huolellisesti käsittelyn jälkeen.
	SV	Tvätta … grundligt efter användning.

P270	**Language**	
	BG	Да не се яде, пие или пуши при употреба на продукта.
	ES	No comer, beber ni fumar durante su utilización.
	CS	Při používání tohoto výrobku nejezte, nepijte ani nekuřte.
	DA	Der må ikke spises, drikkes eller ryges under brugen af dette produkt.
	DE	Bei Gebrauch nicht essen, trinken oder rauchen.
	ET	Toote käitlemise ajal mitte süüa, juua ega suitsetada.
	EL	[X1Μην τρώτε, πίνετε ή καπνίζετε, όταν

		χρησιμοποιείτε αυτό το προϊόν.**]**
	EN	**[**[X1]Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.**]**
	FR	Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant ce produit.
	GA	Ná hith, ná hól agus ná caitear tobac agus an táirge seo á úsáid.
[[F154]	HR	Pri rukovanju proizvodom ne jesti, piti niti pušiti.**]**
	IT	Non mangiare, né bere, né fumare durante l'uso.
	LV	Neēst, nedzert un nesmēķēt produkta izmantošanas laikā.
	LT	Naudojant šį produktą, nevalgyti, negerti ir nerūkyti.
	HU	A termék használata közben tilos enni, inni vagy dohányozni.
	MT	Tikolx, tixrobx u tpejjipx waqt li tuża' dan il-prodott.
	NL	Niet eten, drinken of roken tijdens het gebruik van dit product.
	PL	Nie jeść, nie pić i nie palić podczas używania produktu.
	PT	Não comer, beber ou fumar durante a utilização deste produto.
	RO	A nu mânca, bea sau fuma în timpul utilizării produsului.
	SK	Pri používaní výrobku nejedzte, nepite ani nefajčite.
	SL	Ne jesti, piti ali kaditi med uporabo tega izdelka.
	FI	Syöminen, juominen ja tupakointi kielletty kemikaalia käytettäessä.
	SV	Ät inte, drick inte och rök inte när du använder produkten.

P271	**Language**	
	BG	Да се използва само на открито или на добре проветривомясто.
	ES	Utilizar únicamente en exteriores o en un lugar bien ventilado.
	CS	Používejte pouze venku nebo v dobře větraných prostorách.
	DA	Brug kun udendørs eller i et rum med god udluftning.
	DE	Nur im Freien oder in gut belüfteten Räumen verwenden.
	ET	Käidelda üksnes välitingimustes või hästi ventileeritavas kohas.
	EL	Να χρησιμοποιείται μόνο σε ανοικτό ή καλά αεριζόμενο χώρο.
	EN	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	FR	Utiliser seulement en plein air ou dans un endroit bien ventilé.
	GA	Úsáid amuigh faoin aer nó i limistéar dea-aerálaithe amháin.
[F154	HR	Rabiti samo na otvorenom ili u dobro prozračenom prostoru.**]**
	IT	Utilizzare soltanto all’aperto o in luogo ben ventilato.
	LV	Izmantot tikai ārā vai labi vēdināmās telpās.
	LT	Naudoti tik lauke arba gerai vėdinamoje patalpoje.
	HU	Kizárólag szabadban vagy jól szellőző helyiségben használható.
	MT	Uża biss barra jew f’post ventilat sew.

	NL	Alleen buiten of in een goed geventileerde ruimte gebruiken.
	PL	Stosować wyłącznie na zewnątrz lub w dobrze wentylowanym pomieszczeniu
	PT	Utilizar apenas ao ar livre ou em locais bem ventilados.
	RO	A se utiliza numai în aer liber sau în spații bine ventilate.
	SK	Používajte iba na voľnom priestranstve alebo v dobre vetranom priestore.
	SL	Uporabljati le zunaj ali v dobro prezračevanem prostoru.
	FI	Käytä ainoastaan ulkona tai tiloissa, joissa on hyvä ilmanvaihto.
	SV	Används endast utomhus eller i väl ventilerade utrymmen.

P272	**Language**	
	BG	Да не се изнася замърсено работно облекло извън работното помещение.
	ES	Las prendas de trabajo contaminadas no podrán sacarse del lugar de trabajo.
	CS	Kontaminovaný pracovní oděv neodnášejte z pracoviště.
	DA	Tilsmudset arbejdstøj bør ikke fjernes fra arbejdspladsen.
	DE	Kontaminierte Arbeitskleidung nicht außerhalb des Arbeitsplatzes tragen.
	ET	Saastunud töörõivaid töökohast mitte välja viia.
	EL	Τα μολυσμένα ενδύματα εργασίας δεν πρέπει να

		βγαίνουν από το χώρο εργασίας.
	EN	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	FR	Les vêtements de travail contaminés ne devraient pas sortir du lieu de travail.
	GA	Níor chóir éadaí éillithe oibre a ligean amach as an láthair oibre.
[F154	HR	Zagađena radna odjeća ne smije se iznositi izvan radnog prostora.]
	IT	Gli indumenti da lavoro contaminati non devono essere portati fuori dal luogo di lavoro.
	LV	Piesārņoto darba apģērbu neiznest ārpus darba telpām.
	LT	Užterštų darbo drabužių negalima išnešti iš darbo vietos.
	HU	Szennyezett munkaruhát tilos kivinni a munkahely területéről.
	MT	Ilbies tax-xogħol kontaminat m'għandux jitħalla joħroġ mill-post tax-xogħol.
	NL	Verontreinigde werkkleding mag de werkruimte niet verlaten.
	PL	Zanieczyszczonej odzieży ochronnej nie wynosić poza miejsce pracy.
	PT	A roupa de trabalho contaminada não pode sair do local de trabalho.
	RO	Nu scoateți îmbrăcămintea de lucru contaminată în afara locului de muncă.
	SK	Je zakázané vyniesť kontaminovaný pracovný odev z pracoviska.

	SL	Kontaminirana delovna oblačila niso dovoljena zunaj delovnega mesta.
	FI	Saastuneita työvaatteita ei saa viedä työpaikalta.
	SV	Nedstänkta arbetskläder får inte avlägsnas från arbetsplatsen.

P273	**Language**	
	BG	Да се избягва изпускане в околната среда.
	ES	Evitar su liberación al medio ambiente.
	CS	Zabraňte uvolnění do životního prostředí.
	DA	Undgå udledning til miljøet.
	DE	Freisetzung in die Umwelt vermeiden.
	ET	Vältida sattumist keskkonda.
	EL	Να αποφεύγεται η ελευθέρωση στο περιβάλλον.
	EN	Avoid release to the environment.
	FR	Éviter le rejet dans l’environnement.
	GA	Ná scaoiltear amach sa chomhshaol.
[F154	HR	Izbjegavati ispuštanje u okoliš.**]**
	IT	Non disperdere nell’ambiente.
	LV	Izvairīties no izplatīšanas apkārtējā vidē.
	LT	Saugoti, kad nepatektų į aplinką.
	HU	Kerülni kell az anyagnak a környezetbe való kijutását.
	MT	Evita r-rilaxx fl-ambjent.
	NL	Voorkom lozing in het milieu.

	PL	Unikać uwolnienia do środowiska.
	PT	Evitar a libertação para o ambiente.
	RO	Evitați dispersarea în mediu.
	SK	Zabráňte uvoľneniu do životného prostredia.
	SL	Preprečiti sproščanje v okolje.
	FI	Vältettävä päästämistä ympäristöön.
	SV	Undvik utsläpp till miljön.

P280	**Language**	
	BG	Използвайте предпазни ръкавици/предпазно облекло/предпазни очила/ предпазна маска за лице.
	ES	Llevar guantes/prendas/gafas/ máscara de protección.
	CS	Používejte ochranné rukavice/ochranný oděv/ ochranné brýle/obličejový štít.
	DA	Bær beskyttelseshandsker/ beskyttelsestøj/ øjenbeskyttelse/ ansigtsbeskyttelse
	DE	Schutzhandschuhe/ Schutzkleidung/Augenschutz/ Gesichtsschutz tragen.
	ET	Kanda kaitsekindaid/ kaitserõivastust/kaitseprille/ kaitsemaski.
	EL	Να φοράτε προστατευτικά γάντια/προστατευτικά ενδύματα/μέσα ατομικής προστασίας για τα μάτια/ πρόσωπο.
	EN	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	FR	Porter des gants de protection/des vêtements de

		protection/un équipement de protection des yeux/du visage.
	GA	Caith lámhainní cosanta/ éadaí cosanta/cosaint súile/ cosaint aghaidhe.
[F154	HR	Nositi zaštitne rukavice/ zaštitno odijelo/zaštitu za oči/ zaštitu za lice.]
	IT	Indossare guanti/indumenti protettivi/Proteggere gli occhi/il viso.
	LV	Izmantot aizsargcimdus/ aizsargdrēbes/acu aizsargus/ sejas aizsargus.
	LT	Mūvėti apsaugines pirštines/ dėvėti apsauginius drabužius/ naudoti akių (veido) apsaugos priemones.
	HU	Védőkesztyű/védőruha/ szemvédő/arcvédő használata kötelező.
	MT	Ilbes ingwanti protettivi/ ilbies protettiv/protezzjoni għall-għajnejn/protezzjoni għall-wiċċ.
	NL	Beschermende handschoenen/beschermende kleding/oogbescherming/ gelaatsbescherming dragen.
	PL	Stosować rękawice ochronne/ odzież ochronną/ochronę oczu/ochronę twarzy.
	PT	Usar luvas de protecção/ vestuário de protecção/ protecção ocular/protecção facial.
	RO	Purtați mănuși de protecție/ îmbrăcăminte de protecție/ echipament de protecție a ochilor/echipament de protecție a feței.
	SK	Noste ochranné rukavice/ ochranný odev/ochranné okuliare/ochranu tváre.

	SL	Nositi zaščitne rokavice/ zaščitno obleko/zaščito za oči/zaščito za obraz.
	FI	Käytä suojakäsineitä/ suojavaatetusta/ silmiensuojainta/ kasvonsuojainta.
	SV	Använd skyddshandskar/ skyddskläder/ögonskydd/ ansiktsskydd.

[F36]

[F47P282	**Language**	
	BG	Носете предпазващи от студ ръкавици, както и маска за лице или защитни очила.
	ES	Usar guantes aislantes contra el frío y equipo de protección para la cara o los ojos.
	CS	Používejte ochranné rukavice proti chladu a buď obličejový štít, nebo ochranné brýle.
	DA	Bær kuldeisolerende handsker og enten ansigtsskærm eller øjenbeskyttelse.
	DE	Schutzhandschuhe mit Kälteisolierung und zusätzlich Gesichtsschild oder Augenschutz tragen.
	ET	Kanda külmakaitsekindaid ning kaitsemaski või kaitseprille.
	EL	Να φοράτε μονωτικά γάντια και προστατευτικό κάλυμμα προσώπου ή εξοπλισμό προστασίας ματιών.
	EN	Wear cold insulating gloves and either face shield or eye protection.
	FR	Porter des gants isolants contre le froid et un

		équipement de protection du visage ou des yeux.
	GA	Caith lámhainní inslithe fuachta agus aghaidhsciath nó cosaint súile.
	HR	Nositi zaštitne rukavice za hladnoću i zaštitu za lice ili zaštitu za oči.
	IT	Utilizzare guanti termici e schermo facciale o protezione per gli occhi.
	LV	Izmantot aukstumizolējošus aizsargcimdus un sejas vai acu aizsargu.
	LT	Mūvėti nuo šalčio izoliuojančias pirštines ir naudoti veido skydelį arba akių apsaugos priemones.
	HU	Hidegszigetelő kesztyű és arcvédő vagy szemvédő használata kötelező.
	MT	Ilbes ingwanti kiesħa li ma jinfidx minnhom u jew ilqugħ għall-wiċċ jew protezzjoni għall-għajnejn.
	NL	Koude-isolerende handschoenen en hetzij gelaatsbescherming hetzij oogbescherming dragen.
	PL	Nosić rękawice izolujące od zimna oraz albo maski na twarz albo ochronę oczu.
	PT	Usar luvas de proteção contra o frio e escudo facial ou proteção ocular.
	RO	Purtați mănuși izolante împotriva frigului și echipament de protecție a feței sau a ochilor.
	SK	Používajte termostabilné rukavice a buď ochranný štít alebo ochranné okuliare.
	SL	Nositi izolirne rokavice za zaščito pred mrazom in zaščito za obraz oziroma zaščito za oči.

	FI	Käytä kylmäeristäviä suojakäsineitä ja joko kasvonsuojainta tai silmiensuojainta.
	SV	Använd köldisolerande handskar och antingen visir eller ögonskydd.**]**

[F47P283	**Language**	
	BG	Носете огнеупорно или огнезащитно облекло.
	ES	Llevar ropa resistente al fuego o retardante de las llamas.
	CS	Používejte ohnivzdorný oděv nebo oděv zpomalující hoření.
	DA	Bær brandbestandig eller brandhæmmende beklædning.
	DE	Schwer entflammbare oder flammhemmende Kleidung tragen.
	ET	Kanda tulekindlat või tule levikut aeglustavat rõivastust.
	EL	Να φοράτε αντιπυρικό ρουχισμό ή ρουχισμό με επιβραδυντικό φλόγας.
	EN	Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing.
	FR	Porter des vêtements résistant au feu ou à retard de flamme.
	GA	Caith éadaí dódhíonacha nó lasairmhoillitheacha.
	HR	Nositi odjeću otpornu na vatru ili nezapaljivu odjeću.
	IT	Indossare indumenti completamente ignifughi o in tessuti ritardanti di fiamma.
	LV	Izmantot ugunsizturīgu vai liesmas aizturošu apģērbu.
	LT	Dėvėti ugniai atsparius arba antipireninius drabužius.

	HU	Tűzálló vagy lángkésleltető ruházat viselése kötelező.
	MT	Ilbes ħwejjeġ reżistenti għan-nar u retardanti tal-fjammi.
	NL	Vuurbestendige of vlamvertragende kleding dragen.
	PL	Nosić odzież ognioodporną lub opóźniającą zapalenie.
	PT	Usar vestuário ignífugo ou retardador de chamas.
	RO	Purtați îmbrăcăminte rezistentă la foc sau ignifugă.
	SK	Noste ohňovzdorný odev alebo odev so zníženou horľavosťou.
	SL	Nositi negorljiva oblačila ali oblačila, odporna proti ognju.
	FI	Käytä palosuojattua tai paloturvallista vaatetusta.
	SV	Använd brandsäkra eller flamhämmande kläder.**]**

[F35P284	**Language**	
	BG	[При недостатъчна вентилация] носете средства за защита на дихателните пътища.
	ES	[En caso de ventilación insuficiente,] llevar equipo de protección respiratoria.
	CS	[V případě nedostatečného větrání] používejte vybavení pro ochranu dýchacích cest.
	DA	[I tilfælde af utilstrækkelig ventilation], anvend åndedrætsværn.
	DE	[Bei unzureichender Belüftung] Atemschutz tragen.
	ET	[Ebapiisava ventilatsiooni korral] kanda hingamisteede kaitsevahendit.

	EL	[Σε περίπτωση ανεπαρκούς αερισμού] χρησιμοποιείστε μέσα ατομικής προστασίας της αναπνοής.
	EN	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
	FR	[Lorsque la ventilation du local est insuffisante] porter un équipement de protection respiratoire.
	GA	[Mura leor an aeráil] caith cosaint riospráide.
⌊[F155]	HR	[U slučaju nedovoljne ventilacije] nositi sredstva za zaštitu dišnog sustava.⌋
	IT	[Quando la ventilazione del locale è insufficiente] indossare un apparecchio di protezione respiratoria.
	LV	[Neatbilstošas ventilācijas gadījumā] lietot elpošanas orgānu aizsargierīces.
	LT	[Esant nepakankamam vėdinimui] naudoti kvėpavimo takų apsaugos priemones.
	HU	[Nem megfelelő szellőzés esetén] légzésvédelem kötelező.
	MT	[F'każ ta' ventilazzjoni inadegwata] ilbes protezzjoni respiratorja.
	NL	[Bij ontoereikende ventilatie] adembescherming dragen.
	PL	[W przypadku nieodpowiedniej wentylacji] stosować indywidualne środki ochrony dróg oddechowych.
	PT	[Em caso de ventilação inadequada] usar proteção respiratória.
	RO	[În cazul în care ventilarea este necorespunzătoare]

		purtați echipament de protecție respiratorie.
	SK	[V prípade nedostatočného vetrania] používajte ochranu dýchacích ciest.
	SL	[Ob nezadostnem prezračevanju] nositi opremo za zaščito dihal.
	FI	Käytä hengityksensuojainta [jos ilmanvaihto on riittämätön].
	SV	[Vid otillräcklig ventilation], använd andningsskydd.**]**

[F36]

[F47P231 + P232	**Language**	
	BG	Да се използва и съхранява съдържанието под инертен газ/… Да се пази от влага.
	ES	Manipular y almacenar el contenido en un medio de gas inerte/…. Proteger de la humedad.
	CS	Manipulace a skladování pod inertním plynem /…. Chraňte před vlhkem.
	DA	Håndteres og opbevares under inert gas/…. Beskyt mod fugt.
	DE	Inhalt unter inertem Gas/… handhaben und aufbewahren. Vor Feuchtigkeit schützen.
	ET	Sisu käidelda ja hoida inertgaasis/…. Hoida niiskuse eest.
	EL	Ο χειρισμός και η αποθήκευση του υλικού να γίνεται υπό αδρανές αέριο/ …. Προστασία από την υγρασία.
	EN	Handle and store contents under inert gas/…. Protect from moisture.

	FR	Manipuler et stocker le contenu sous gaz inerte/… Protéger de l'humidité.
	GA	Láimhsigh agus stóráil an t-ábhar faoi thriathghás/…. Cosain ó thaise.
	HR	Rukovati i skladištiti u inertnom plinu / … Zaštititi od vlage.
	IT	Manipolare e conservare in atmosfera di gas inerte/…. Tenere al riparo dall'umidità.
	LV	Saturu izmantot un glabāt tikai inertas gāzes vidē/… Sargāt no mitruma.
	LT	Turinį tvarkyti ir laikyti inertinėse dujose/…Saugoti nuo drėgmės.
	HU	Tartalma inert gázban / … használandó és tárolandó. Nedvességtől védendő.
	MT	Uża u aħżen il-kontenut taħt gass inerti /…. Ipproteġi mill-umdità.
	NL	Inhoud onder inert gas/… gebruiken en bewaren. Tegen vocht beschermen.
	PL	Używać i przechowywać zawartość w atmosferze obojętnego gazu /…. Chronić przed wilgocią.
	PT	Manusear e armazenar o conteúdo em atmosfera de gás inerte/…. Manter ao abrigo da humidade.
	RO	A se manipula și a se depozita conținutul sub un gaz inert/…. A se proteja de umiditate.
	SK	Manipulujte s obsahom a skladujte ho v prostredí s inertným plynom/… Chráňte pred vlhkosťou.

	SL	Ravnati z vsebino in jo hraniti v ustreznem inertnem plinu/…. Zaščititi pred vlago.
	FI	Käsittele ja varastoi sisältö inertissä kaasussa /…. Suojaa kosteudelta.
	SV	Hantera och förvara innehållet under inert gas/…. Skyddas från fukt.**]**

[[F156]**]**

TABLE 1.3

Precautionary statements — Response

P301	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ПОГЛЪЩАНЕ:
	ES	EN CASO DE INGESTIÓN:
	CS	PŘI POŽITÍ:
	DA	I TILFÆLDE AF INDTAGELSE:
	DE	BEI VERSCHLUCKEN:
	ET	ALLANEELAMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΣΗΣ:
	EN	IF SWALLOWED:
	FR	EN CAS D'INGESTION:
	GA	MÁ SHLOGTAR:
[[F154]	HR	AKO SE PROGUTA:**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI INGESTIONE:
	LV	NORĪŠANAS GADĪJUMĀ:
	LT	PRARIJUS:
	HU	LENYELÉS ESETÉN:
	MT	JEKK JINBELA':
	NL	NA INSLIKKEN:
	PL	W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIĘCIA:
	PT	EM CASO DE INGESTÃO:

	RO	ÎN CAZ DE ÎNGHIȚIRE:
	SK	PO POŽITÍ:
	SL	PRI ZAUŽITJU:
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA ON NIELTY:
	SV	VID FÖRTÄRING:

P302	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С КОЖАТА:
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL:
	CS	PŘI STYKU S KŮŽÍ:
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED HUDEN:
	DE	BEI BERÜHRUNG MIT DER HAUT:
	ET	NAHALE SATTUMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΕΡΜΑ:
	EN	IF ON SKIN:
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU:
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS AN gCRAICEANN:
[[F154]	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM:**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE:
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU:
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS:
	HU	HA BŐRRE KERÜL:
	MT	F'KAŻ TA' KUNTATT MAL-ĠILDA:
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE HUID:
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ:

	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A PELE:
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU PIELEA:
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S POKOŽKOU:
	SL	PRI STIKU S KOŽO:
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU IHOLLE:
	SV	VID HUDKONTAKT:

P303	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С КОЖАТА (или косата):
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL (o el pelo):
	CS	PŘI STYKU S KŮŽÍ (nebo s vlasy):
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED HUDEN (eller håret):
	DE	BEI BERÜHRUNG MIT DER HAUT (oder dem Haar):
	ET	NAHALE (või juustele) SATTUMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΕΡΜΑ (ή με τα μαλλιά):
	EN	IF ON SKIN (or hair):
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU (ou les cheveux):
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS AN gCRAICEANN (nó le gruaig):
[F154	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM (ili kosom):]
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE (o con i capelli):
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU (vai matiem):

	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS (arba plaukų):
	HU	HA BŐRRE (vagy hajra) KERÜL:
	MT	F'KAŻ TA' KUNTATT MAL-ĠILDA (jew ix-xagħar):
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE HUID (of het haar):
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ (lub z włosami):
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A PELE (ou o cabelo):
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU PIELEA (sau părul):
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S POKOŽKOU (alebo vlasmi):
	SL	PRI STIKU S KOŽO (ali lasmi):
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU IHOLLE (tai hiuksiin):
	SV	VID HUDKONTAKT (även håret):

P304	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ВДИШВАНЕ:
	ES	EN CASO DE INHALACIÓN:
	CS	PŘI VDECHNUTÍ:
	DA	VED INDÅNDING:
	DE	BEI EINATMEN:
	ET	SISSEHINGAMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΙΣΠΝΟΗΣ:
	EN	IF INHALED:
	FR	EN CAS D’INHALATION:
	GA	MÁ IONANÁLAÍTEAR:

[F154	HR	AKO SE UDIŠE:]
	IT	IN CASO DI INALAZIONE:
	LV	IEELPOJOT:
	LT	ĮKVĖPUS:
	HU	BELÉLEGZÉS ESETÉN:
	MT	JEKK JINĠIBED MAN-NIFS:
	NL	NA INADEMING:
	PL	W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO DRÓG ODDECHOWYCH:
	PT	EM CASO DE INALAÇÃO:
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE INHALARE:
	SK	PO VDÝCHNUTÍ:
	SL	PRI VDIHAVANJU:
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA ON HENGITETTY:
	SV	VID INANDNING:

P305	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С ОЧИТЕ:
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS:
	CS	PŘI ZASAŽENÍ OČÍ:
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED ØJNENE:
	DE	BEI KONTAKT MIT DEN AUGEN:
	ET	SILMA SATTUMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΜΑΤΙΑ:
	EN	IF IN EYES:
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LES YEUX:
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS NA SÚILE:
[F154	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S OČIMA:]

	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI OCCHI:
	LV	IEKĻŪSTOT ACĪS:
	LT	PATEKUS Į AKIS:
	HU	SZEMBE KERÜLÉS ESETÉN:
	MT	JEKK JIDĦOL FL-GĦAJNEJN:
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE OGEN:
	PL	W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO OCZU:
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM OS OLHOS:
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU OCHII:
	SK	PO ZASIAHNUTÍ OČÍ:
	SL	PRI STIKU Z OČMI:
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU SILMIIN:
	SV	VID KONTAKT MED ÖGONEN:

P306	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ПОПАДАНЕ ВЪРХУ ОБЛЕКЛОТО:
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA ROPA:
	CS	PŘI STYKU S ODĚVEM:
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED TØJET:
	DE	**[**[x1]BEI KONTAKT MIT DER KLEIDUNG:**]**
	ET	RÕIVASTELE SATTUMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΡΟΥΧΑ:
	EN	IF ON CLOTHING:
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LES VÊTEMENTS:

	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LE hÉADAÍ:
[[F154]	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S ODJEĆOM:**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI INDUMENTI:
	LV	SASKARĒ AR APĢĒRBU:
	LT	PATEKUS ANT DRABUŽIŲ:
	HU	HA RUHÁRA KERÜL:
	MT	F'KAŻ TA' KUNTATT MA' L-ILBIES:
	NL	NA MORSEN OP KLEDING:
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU Z ODZIEŻĄ:
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A ROUPA:
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU ÎMBRĂCĂMINTEA:
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S ODEVOM:
	SL	PRI STIKU Z OBLAČILI:
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU VAATTEISIIN:
	SV	VID KONTAKT MED KLÄDERNA:

[[F36]**]**

P308	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ явна или предполагаема експозиция:
	ES	EN CASO DE exposición manifiesta o presunta:
	CS	PŘI expozici nebo podezření na ni:
	DA	VED eksponering eller mistanke om eksponering:

	DE	BEI Exposition oder falls betroffen
	ET	Kokkupuute või kokkupuutekahtluse korral:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ έκθεσης ή πιθανής έκθεσης:
	EN	IF exposed or concerned:
	FR	EN CAS d'exposition prouvée ou suspectée:
	GA	I gCÁS nochta nó má mheastar a bheith nochtaithe:
[[F154]	HR	U SLUČAJU izloženosti ili sumnje na izloženost:**]**
	IT	IN CASO di esposizione o di possibile esposizione:
	LV	Ja saskaras vai saistīts ar:
	LT	Esant sąlyčiui arba jeigu numanomas sąlytis:
	HU	Expozíció vagy annak gyanúja esetén:
	MT	JEKK espost jew konċernat:
	NL	NA (mogelijke) blootstelling:
	PL	W PRZYPADKU narażenia lub styczności:
	PT	EM CASO DE exposição ou suspeita de exposição:
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE expunere sau de posibilă expunere:
	SK	Po expozícii alebo podozrení z nej:
	SL	PRI izpostavljenosti ali sumu izpostavljenosti:
	FI	Altistumisen tapahduttua tai jos epäillään altistumista:
	SV	Vid exponering eller misstanke om exponering:

[[F36]**]**

[[F35]**P310**	**Language**	

	BG	Незабавно се обадете в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	Llamar inmediatamente a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA/médico/…
	CS	Okamžitě volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO/lékaře/…
	DA	Ring omgående til en GIFTINFORMATION/læge/ …
	DE	Sofort GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/…/anrufen.
	ET	Võtta viivitamata ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSE/ arstiga…
	EL	Καλέστε αμέσως το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …
	EN	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
	FR	Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/…
	GA	Cuir glao láithreach ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhoctúir/ …
[F155	HR	Odmah nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/ liječnika/…**]**
	IT	Contattare immediatamente un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/ un medico…
	LV	Nekavējoties sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…
	LT	Nedelsiant skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR

		INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ/ kreiptis į gydytoją/….
	HU	Azonnal forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	Sejjaħ minnufih ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/ tabib/…
	NL	Onmiddellijk een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/arts/… raadplegen.
	PL	Natychmiast skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem/…
	PT	Contacte imediatamente um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/…
	RO	Sunaţi imediat la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/ …
	SK	Okamžite volajte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/…
	SL	Takoj pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/zdravnika/ …
	FI	Ota välittömästi yhteys MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…
	SV	Kontakta genast GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare…

P311	**Language**	
	BG	Обадете се в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	Llamar a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA/médico/…

	CS	Volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO/lékaře/….
	DA	Ring til en GIFTINFORMATION/læge/ …
	DE	GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/…/anrufen.
	ET	Võtta ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSE/ arstiga…
	EL	Καλέστε το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …
	EN	Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…
	FR	Appeler un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/ …
	GA	Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhoctúir/…
[F155	HR	Nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/ liječnika/…**]**
	IT	Contattare un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/…
	LV	Sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…
	LT	Skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ/ kreiptis į gydytoją/….
	HU	Forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	Sejjaħ ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/tabib/…
	NL	Een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/ arts/… raadplegen.

	PL	Skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/ lekarzem/…
	PT	Contacte um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/…
	RO	Sunaţi la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic…
	SK	Volajte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/…
	SL	Pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/zdravnika/ …
	FI	Ota yhteys MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…
	SV	Kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare/…

[F47P312	**Language**	
	BG	При неразположение се обадете в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	Llamar a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA / médico/ … si la persona se encuentra mal.
	CS	Necítíte-li se dobře, volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO / lékaře /… .
	DA	Kontakt GIFTLINJEN/læge/ … i tilfælde af ubehag.
	DE	Bei Unwohlsein GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/… anrufen.
	ET	Halva enesetunde korral võtta ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSEGA/ arstiga/….

	EL	Καλέστε το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …, αν αισθανθείτε αδιαθεσία.
	EN	Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/… if you feel unwell.
	FR	Appeler un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/ … en cas de malaise.
	GA	Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/dochtúir/… má bhraitheann tú tinn.
	HR	U slučaju zdravstvenih tegoba nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA / liječnika / …
	IT	In caso di malessere, contattare un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/ … .
	LV	Sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…, ja jums ir slikta pašsajūta.
	LT	Pasijutus blogai, skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ / kreiptis į gydytoją / …
	HU	Rosszullét esetén forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	Ikkuntattja ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT / tabib / … jekk tħossok ma tiflaħx.
	NL	Bij onwel voelen een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/arts/… raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku złego samopoczucia skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/ lekarzem/….
	PT	Caso sinta indisposição, contacte um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO

		ANTIVENENOS/médico/ … .
	RO	Sunaţi la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/ … dacă nu vă simţiţi bine.
	SK	Pri zdravotných problémoch volajte NÁRODNÉ TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/… .
	SL	Ob slabem počutju pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/ zdravnika/ … .
	FI	Ota yhteys MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…, jos ilmenee pahoinvointia.
	SV	Vid obehag, kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare… .**]]**

P313	**Language**	
	BG	Потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	Consultar a un médico.
	CS	Vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ ošetření.
	DA	Søg lægehjælp.
	DE	Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Pöörduda arsti poole.
	EL	Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε γιατρό.
	EN	Get medical advice/attention.
	FR	Consulter un médecin.
	GA	Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta.
[[F154]	HR	Zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.**]**
	IT	Consultare un medico.
	LV	Lūdziet palīdzību mediķiem.

	LT	Kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Ikkonsulta tabib.
	NL	Een arts raadplegen.
	PL	Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Consulte um médico.
	RO	Consultați medicul.
	SK	Vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/ starostlivosť.
	SL	Poiščite zdravniško pomoč/ oskrbo.
	FI	Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Sök läkarhjälp.

P314	**Language**	
	BG	При неразположение потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	Consultar a un médico en caso de malestar.
	CS	Necítíte-li se dobře, vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ ošetření.
	DA	Søg lægehjælp ved ubehag.
	DE	Bei Unwohlsein ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Halva enesetunde korral pöörduda arsti poole.
	EL	Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε γιατρό εάν αισθανθείτε αδιαθεσία.
	EN	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
	FR	Consulter un médecin en cas de malaise.
	GA	Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta má bhraitheann tú tinn.

[F154	HR	U slučaju zdravstvenih tegoba zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.**]**
	IT	In caso di malessere, consultare un medico.
	LV	Lūdziet palīdzību mediķiem, ja jums ir slikta pašsajūta.
	LT	Pasijutus blogai, kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Rosszullét esetén orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Ikkonsulta tabib jekk tħossok ma tiflaħx.
	NL	Bij onwel voelen een arts raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku złego samopoczucia zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Em caso de indisposição, consulte um médico.
	RO	Consultați medicul, dacă nu vă simțiți bine.
	SK	Ak pociťujete zdravotné problémy, vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	Ob slabem počutju poiščite zdravniško pomoč/oskrbo.
	FI	Hakeudu lääkäriin, jos ilmenee pahoinvointia.
	SV	Sök läkarhjälp vid obehag.

P315	**Language**	
	BG	Незабавно потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	Consultar a un médico inmediatamente.
	CS	Okamžitě vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ošetření.
	DA	Søg omgående lægehjælp.

	DE	Sofort ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Pöörduda viivitamata arsti poole.
	EL	Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε αμέσως γιατρό.
	EN	Get immediate medical advice/attention.
	FR	Consulter immédiatement un médecin.
	GA	Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta láithreach.
[F154	HR	Hitno zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.**]**
	IT	Consultare immediatamente un medico.
	LV	Nekavējoties lūdziet palīdzību mediķiem.
	LT	Nedelsiant kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Azonnal orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Ikkonsulta tabib minnufih.
	NL	Onmiddellijk een arts raadplegen.
	PL	Natychmiast zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Consulte imediatamente um médico.
	RO	Consultați imediat medicul.
	SK	Okamžite vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	Takoj poiščite zdravniško pomoč/oskrbo.
	FI	Hakeudu välittömästi lääkäriin.
	SV	Sök omedelbart läkarhjälp.

P320	**Language**	

	BG	Спешна нужда от специализирано лечение (вж… на този етикет).
	ES	Se necesita urgentemente un tratamiento específico (ver … en esta etiqueta).
	CS	Je nutné odborné ošetření (viz … na tomto štítku).
	DA	Særlig behandling straks påkrævet (se … på denne etiket).
	DE	Besondere Behandlung dringend erforderlich (siehe … auf diesem Kennzeichnungsetikett).
	ET	Nõuab viivitamatut eriravi (vt … käesoleval etiketil).
	EL	Χρειάζεται επειγόντως ειδική αγωγή (βλέπε … στην ετικέτα).
	EN	Specific treatment is urgent (see … on this label).
	FR	Un traitement spécifique est urgent (voir … sur cette étiquette).
	GA	Tá sé práinneach go bhfaightear cóir leighis ar leith (féach … ar an lipéad seo).
[F154	HR	Hitno je potrebna posebna liječnička obrada (vidi … na ovoj naljepnici).**]**
	IT	Trattamento specifico urgente (vedere… su questa etichetta).
	LV	Steidzami nepieciešama īpaša medicīniskā palīdzība (skat. … uz šīs etiķetes).
	LT	Būtinas skubus specialus gydymas (žr. … šioje etiketėje).
	HU	Sürgős szakellátás szükséges (lásd … a címkén).

	MT	Trattament speċifiku hu urġenti (ara … fuq din it-tikketta).
	NL	Specifieke behandeling dringend vereist (zie … op dit etiket).
	PL	Pilnie zastosować określone leczenie (patrz … na etykiecie).
	PT	É urgente um tratamento específico (ver … no presente rótulo).
	RO	Un tratament specific este urgent (a se vedea … de pe această etichetă).
	SK	Odborné ošetrenie je naliehavé (pozri … na etikete).
	SL	Posebno zdravljenje je nujno (glejte … na tej etiketi).
	FI	Erityishoitoa tarvitaan välittömästi (katso … pakkauksen merkinnöissä).
	SV	Särskild behandling krävs omedelbart (se … på etiketten).

P321	**Language**	
	BG	Специализирано лечение (вж… на този етикет).
	ES	Se necesita un tratamiento específico (ver … en esta etiqueta).
	CS	Odborné ošetření (viz … na tomto štítku).
	DA	Særlig behandling (se … på denne etiket).
	DE	Besondere Behandlung (siehe … auf diesem Kennzeichnungsetikett).
	ET	Nõuab eriravi (vt … käesoleval etiketil).
	EL	Χρειάζεται ειδική αγωγή (βλέπε … στην ετικέτα).

	EN	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
	FR	Traitement spécifique (voir … sur cette étiquette).
	GA	Cóir liachta ar leith (féach … ar an lipéad seo).
[[F154]	HR	Potrebna je posebna liječnička obrada (vidi … na ovoj naljepnici).**]**
	IT	Trattamento specifico (vedere …su questa etichetta).
	LV	Īpaša medicīniskā palīdzība (skat. … uz šīs etiķetes).
	LT	Specialus gydymas (žr. … šioje etiketėje).
	HU	Szakellátás (lásd … a címkén).
	MT	Trattament speċifiku (ara … fuq din it-tikketta).
	NL	Specifieke behandeling vereist (zie … op dit etiket).
	PL	Zastosować określone leczenie (patrz … na etykiecie).
	PT	Tratamento específico (ver … no presente rótulo).
	RO	Tratament specific (a se vedea … de pe această etichetă).
	SK	Odborné ošetrenie (pozri … na etikete).
	SL	Posebno zdravljenje (glejte … na tej etiketi).
	FI	Erityishoitoa tarvitaan (katso … pakkauksen merkinnöissä).
	SV	Särskild behandling (se … på etiketten).

[[F36]**]**

P330	**Language**	

	BG	Изплакнете устата.
	ES	Enjuagarse la boca.
	CS	Vypláchněte ústa.
	DA	Skyl munden.
	DE	Mund ausspülen.
	ET	Loputada suud.
	EL	Ξεπλύνετε το στόμα.
	EN	Rinse mouth.
	FR	Rincer la bouche.
	GA	Sruthlaítear an béal.
[F154	HR	Isprati usta.]
	IT	Sciacquare la bocca.
	LV	Izskalot muti.
	LT	Išskalauti burną.
	HU	A szájat ki kell öblíteni.
	MT	Laħlaħ ħalqek.
	NL	De mond spoelen.
	PL	Wypłukać usta.
	PT	Enxaguar a boca.
	RO	Clătiți gura.
	SK	Vypláchnite ústa.
	SL	Izprati usta.
	FI	Huuhdo suu.
	SV	Skölj munnen.

P331	**Language**	
	BG	НЕ предизвиквайте повръщане.
	ES	NO provocar el vómito.
	CS	NEVYVOLÁVEJTE zvracení.
	DA	Fremkald IKKE opkastning.
	DE	KEIN Erbrechen herbeiführen.
	ET	MITTE kutsuda esile oksendamist.

	EL	ΜΗΝ προκαλέσετε εμετό.
	EN	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	FR	NE PAS faire vomir.
	GA	NÁ spreagtar urlacan.
[F154	HR	NE izazivati povraćanje.**]**
	IT	NON provocare il vomito.
	LV	NEIZRAISĪT vemšanu.
	LT	NESKATINTI vėmimo.
	HU	TILOS hánytatni.
	MT	TIPPROVOKAX ir-remettar.
	NL	GEEN braken opwekken.
	PL	NIE wywoływać wymiotów.
	PT	NÃO provocar o vómito.
	RO	NU provocați voma.
	SK	Nevyvolávajte zvracanie.
	SL	NE izzvati bruhanja.
	FI	EI saa oksennuttaa.
	SV	Framkalla INTE kräkning.

P332	**Language**	
	BG	При поява на кожно дразнене:
	ES	En caso de irritación cutánea:
	CS	Při podráždění kůže:
	DA	Ved hudirritation:
	DE	Bei Hautreizung:
	ET	Nahaärrituse korral:
	EL	Εάν παρατηρηθεί ερεθισμός του δέρματος:
	EN	If skin irritation occurs:
	FR	En cas d’irritation cutanée:
	GA	I gcás greannú craicinn:
[F154	HR	U slučaju nadražaja kože:**]**
	IT	In caso di irritazione della pelle:
	LV	Ja rodas ādas iekaisums:

	LT	Jeigu sudirginama oda:
	HU	Bőrirritáció esetén:
	MT	Jekk ikun hemm irritazzjoni tal-ġilda:
	NL	Bij huidirritatie:
	PL	W przypadku wystąpienia podrażnienia skóry:
	PT	Em caso de irritação cutânea:
	RO	În caz de iritare a pielii:
	SK	Ak sa prejaví podráždenie pokožky:
	SL	Če nastopi draženje kože:
	FI	Jos ilmenee ihoärsytystä:
	SV	Vid hudirritation:

P333	**Language**	
	BG	При поява на кожно дразнене или обрив на кожата:
	ES	En caso de irritación o erupción cutánea:
	CS	Při podráždění kůže nebo vyrážce:
	DA	Ved hudirritation eller udslet:
	DE	Bei Hautreizung oder -ausschlag:
	ET	**[**[X1]Nahaärrituse või lööbe korral:**]**
	EL	Εάν παρατηρηθεί ερεθισμός του δέρματος ή εμφανιστεί εξάνθημα:
	EN	If skin irritation or rash occurs:
	FR	En cas d'irritation ou d'éruption cutanée:
	GA	I gcás greannú nó gríscraicinn:
[[F154]	HR	U slučaju nadražaja ili osipa na koži:**]**

	IT	In caso di irritazione o eruzione della pelle:
	LV	Ja rodas ādas iekaisums vai izsitumi:
	LT	Jeigu sudirginama oda arba ją išberia.
	HU	Bőrirritáció vagy kiütések megjelenése esetén:
	MT	Jekk ikun hemm irritazzjoni jew raxx tal-ġilda:
	NL	Bij huidirritatie of uitslag:
	PL	W przypadku wystąpienia podrażnienia skóry lub wysypki:
	PT	Em caso de irritação ou erupção cutânea:
	RO	În caz de iritare a pielii sau de erupție cutanată:
	SK	Ak sa prejaví podráždenie pokožky alebo sa vytvoria vyrážky:
	SL	Če nastopi draženje kože ali se pojavi izpuščaj:
	FI	Jos ilmenee ihoärsytystä tai ihottumaa:
	SV	Vid hudirritation eller utslag:

[F47P334	**Language**	
	BG	Потопете в хладка вода [или сложете мокри компреси].
	ES	Sumergir en agua fría [o envolver en vendas húmedas].
	CS	Ponořte do studené vody [nebo zabalte do vlhkého obvazu].
	DA	Hold under koldt vand [eller anvend våde omslag].
	DE	In kaltes Wasser tauchen [oder nassen Verband anlegen].

	ET	Hoida jahedas vees [või panna peale niiske kompress].
	EL	Βυθίστε σε δροσερό νερό [ή τυλίξτε με βρεγμένους επιδέσμους].
	EN	Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages].
	FR	Rincer à l'eau fraîche [ou poser une compresse humide].
	GA	Tum in uisce fionnuar [nó cuir bréid fliuch air].
	HR	Uroniti u hladnu vodu [ili omotati vlažnim zavojem].
	IT	Immergere in acqua fredda [o avvolgere con un bendaggio umido].
	LV	Iegremdēt vēsā ūdenī [vai ietīt mitros apsējos].
	LT	Įmerkti į vėsų vandenį [arba apvynioti šlapiais tvarsčiais].
	HU	Hideg vízzel [vagy nedves kötéssel] kell hűteni.
	MT	Daħħal fl-ilma kiesaħ [jew kebbeb f'faxex imxarrbin].
	NL	In koud water onderdompelen [of nat verband aanbrengen].
	PL	Zanurzyć w zimnej wodzie [lub owinąć mokrym bandażem].
	PT	Mergulhar em água fria [ou aplicar compressas húmidas].
	RO	Introduceți în apă rece [sau acoperiți cu o compresă umedă].
	SK	Ponorte do studenej vody [alebo obviažte mokrými obväzmi].
	SL	Potopiti v hladno vodo [ali zaviti v mokre povoje].

	FI	Upota kylmään veteen [tai kääri märkiin siteisiin].
	SV	Skölj under kallt vatten [eller använd våta omslag].**]**

P335	**Language**	
	BG	Отстранете от кожата посипаните частици.
	ES	Sacudir las partículas que se hayan depositado en la piel.
	CS	Volné částice odstraňte z kůže.
	DA	Børst løse partikler bort fra huden.
	DE	Lose Partikel von der Haut abbürsten.
	ET	Pühkida lahtised osakesed nahalt maha.
	EL	Αφαιρέστε προσεκτικά τα σωματίδια που έχουν μείνει στο δέρμα.
	EN	Brush off loose particles from skin.
	FR	Enlever avec précaution les particules déposées sur la peau.
	GA	Glan cáithníní scaoilte den chraiceann.
[[F154]	HR	Izmesti zaostale čestice s kože.**]**
	IT	Rimuovere le particelle depositate sulla pelle.
	LV	Noberzt no ādas nepiestiprinātās daļiņas.
	LT	Neprilipusias daleles nuvalyti nuo odos.
	HU	A bőrre lazán tapadó szemcséket óvatosan le kell kefélni.
	MT	Farfar il-frak mhux imwaħħla minn fuq il-ġilda.

	NL	Losse deeltjes van de huid afvegen.
	PL	Nie związaną pozostałość strzepnąć ze skóry.
	PT	Sacudir da pele as partículas soltas.
	RO	Îndepărtați particulele depuse pe piele.
	SK	Z pokožky oprášte sypké čiastočky.
	SL	S krtačo odstraniti razsute delce s kože.
	FI	Poista irtohiukkaset iholta.
	SV	Borsta bort lösa partiklar från huden.

P336	**Language**	
	BG	Размразете замръзналите части в хладка вода. Не разтривайте засегнатото място.
	ES	Descongelar las partes heladas con agua tibia. No frotar la zona afectada.
	CS	Omrzlá místa ošetřete vlažnou vodou. Postižené místo netřete.
	DA	Forsigtig opvarmning af frostskadede legemsdele i lunkent vand. Gnid ikke det angrebne område.
	DE	Vereiste Bereiche mit lauwarmem Wasser auftauen. Betroffenen Bereich nicht reiben.
	ET	Sulatada külmunud piirkonnad leige veega. Kannatada saanud piirkonda mitte hõõruda.
	EL	Ξεπαγώστε τα παγωμένα μέρη με χλιαρό νερό. Μην τρίβετε την περιοχή που πάγωσε.

	EN	Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do no rub affected area.
	FR	Dégeler les parties gelées avec de l'eau tiède. Ne pas frotter les zones touchées.
	GA	Leáigh codanna sioctha le huisce alabhog. Ná cuimil an réimse lena mbaineann.
⌊[F154]	HR	Zamrznute dijelove odmrznuti mlakom vodom. Ne trljati oštećeno mjesto.⌋
	IT	Sgelare le parti congelate usando acqua tiepida. Non sfregare la parte interessata.
	LV	Atkausēt sasalušās daļas ar remdenu ūdeni. Skarto zonu neberzt.
	LT	Prišalusias daleles atitirpinti drungnu vandeniu. Netrinti paveiktos zonos.
	HU	A fagyott részeket langyos vízzel fel kell melegíteni. Tilos az érintett terület dörzsölése.
	MT	Ħoll il-partijiet kiesħa bl-ilma fietel. Togħrokx il-parti affettwata.
	NL	Bevroren lichaamsdelen met lauw water ontdooien. Niet wrijven op de betrokken plaatsen.
	PL	Rozmrozić oszronione obszary letnią wodą. Nie trzeć oszronionego obszaru.
	PT	Derreter as zonas congeladas com água morna. Não friccionar a zona afectada.
	RO	Dezgheţaţi părţile degerate cu apă călduţă. Nu frecaţi zona afectată.
	SK	Zmrznuté časti ošetrite vlažnou vodou. Postihnuté miesto netrite.

	SL	Zamrznjene dele odtaliti z mlačno vodo. Ne drgniti prizadetega mesta.
	FI	Sulata jäätyneet alueet haalealla vedellä. Vahingoittunutta aluetta ei saa hangata.
	SV	Värm det köldskadade området med ljummet vatten. Gnid inte det skadade området.

P337	**Language**	
	BG	При продължително дразнене на очите:
	ES	Si persiste la irritación ocular:
	CS	Přetrvává-li podráždění očí:
	DA	Ved vedvarende øjenirritation:
	DE	Bei anhaltender Augenreizung:
	ET	Kui silmade ärritus ei möödu:
	EL	Εάν δεν υποχωρεί ο οφθαλμικός ερεθισμός:
	EN	If eye irritation persists:
	FR	Si l’irritation oculaire persiste:
	GA	Má mhaireann an greannú súile:
[[F154]	HR	Ako nadražaj oka ne prestaje:**]**
	IT	Se l’irritazione degli occhi persiste:
	LV	Ja acu iekaisums nepāriet:
	LT	Jei akių dirginimas nepraeina:
	HU	Ha a szemirritáció nem múlik el:
	MT	Jekk l-irritazzjoni ta' l-għajnejn tibqa’:
	NL	Bij aanhoudende oogirritatie:

	PL	W przypadku utrzymywania się działania drażniącego na oczy:
	PT	Caso a irritação ocular persista:
	RO	Dacă iritarea ochilor persistă:
	SK	Ak podráždenie očí pretrváva:
	SL	Če draženje oči ne preneha:
	FI	Jos silmä-ärsytys jatkuu:
	SV	Vid bestående ögonirritation:

P338	**Language**	
	BG	Свалете контактните лещи, ако има такива и доколкото това е възможно. Продължете с изплакването.
	ES	Quitar las lentes de contacto, si lleva y resulta fácil. Seguir aclarando.
	CS	Vyjměte kontaktní čočky, jsou-li nasazeny a pokud je lze vyjmout snadno. Pokračujte ve vyplachování.
	DA	Fjern eventuelle kontaktlinser, hvis dette kan gøres let. Fortsæt skylning.
	DE	Eventuell Vorhandene Kontaktlinsen nach Möglichkeit entfernen. Weiter ausspülen.
	ET	Eemaldada kontaktläätsed, kui neid kasutatakse ja kui neid on kerge eemaldada. Loputada veel kord.
	EL	Εάν υπάρχουν φακοί επαφής, αφαιρέστε τους, εφόσον είναι εύκολο. Συνεχίστε να ξεπλένετε.
	EN	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

	FR	Enlever les lentilles de contact si la victime en porte et si elles peuvent être facilement enlevées. Continuer à rincer.
	GA	Tóg amach na tadhall-lionsaí, más ann dóibh agus más furasta é sin a dhéanamh. Lean den sruthlú.
[F154	HR	Ukloniti kontaktne leće ukoliko ih nosite i ako se one lako uklanjaju. Nastaviti ispiranje.]
	IT	Togliere le eventuali lenti a contatto se è agevole farlo. Continuare a sciacquare.
	LV	Izņemiet kontaktlēcas, ja tās ir ievietotas un to ir viegli izdarīt. Turpiniet skalot.
	LT	Išimti kontaktinius lęšius, jeigu jie yra ir jeigu lengvai galima tai padaryti. Toliau plauti akis.
	HU	Adott esetben kontaktlencsék eltávolítása, ha könnyen megoldható. Az öblítés folytatása.
	MT	Neħħi l-lentijiet tal-kuntatt, jekk ikun hemm u jkunu faċli biex tneħħihom. Kompli laħlaħ.
	NL	Contactlenzen verwijderen, indien mogelijk. Blijven spoelen.
	PL	Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.
	PT	Se usar lentes de contacto, retire-as, se tal lhe for possível. Continue a enxaguar.
	RO	Scoateți lentilele de contact, dacă este cazul și dacă acest lucru se poate face cu ușurință. Continuați să clătiți.

	SK	Ak používate kontaktné šošovky a ak je to možné, odstráňte ich. Pokračujte vo vyplachovaní.
	SL	Odstranite kontaktne leče, če jih imate in če to lahko storite brez težav. Nadaljujte z izpiranjem.
	FI	Poista piilolinssit, jos sen voi tehdä helposti. Jatka huuhtomista.
	SV	Ta ur eventuella kontaktlinser om det går lätt. Fortsätt att skölja.

[F35P340	**Language**	
	BG	Изведете лицето на чист въздух и го поставете в позиция, улесняваща дишането.
	ES	Transportar a la persona al aire libre y mantenerla en una posición que le facilite la respiración.
	CS	Přeneste osobu na čerstvý vzduch a ponechte ji v poloze usnadňující dýchání.
	DA	Flyt personen til et sted med frisk luft og sørg for, at vejrtrækningen lettes.
	DE	Die Person an die frische Luft bringen und für ungehinderte Atmung sorgen.
	ET	Toimetada isik värske õhu kätte ja hoida asendis, mis võimaldab kergesti hingata.
	EL	Μεταφέρετε τον παθόντα στον καθαρό αέρα και αφήστε τον να ξεκουραστεί σε στάση που διευκολύνει την αναπνοή.
	EN	Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	FR	Transporter la personne à l’extérieur et la maintenir

		dans une position où elle peut confortablement respirer.
	GA	Tabhair an duine amach faoin aer úr agus coinnigh é i riocht ina bhféadfadh sé anáil a tharraingt go réidh.
[F155	HR	Premjestiti osobu na svježi zrak i postaviti ju u položaj koji olakšava disanje.]
	IT	Trasportare l'infortunato all'aria aperta e mantenerlo a riposo in posizione che favorisca la respirazione.
	LV	Nogādāt cietušo svaigā gaisā un nodrošināt netraucētu elpošanu.
	LT	Išnešti nukentėjusįjį į gryną orą; jam būtina patogi padėtis, leidžianti laisvai kvėpuoti.
	HU	Az érintett személyt friss levegőre kell vinni, és olyan nyugalmi testhelyzetbe kell helyezni, hogy könnyen tudjon lélegezni.
	MT	Qiegħed lill-persuna għall-arja friska f'pożizzjoni komda biex tieħu n-nifs.
	NL	De persoon in de frisse lucht brengen en ervoor zorgen dat deze gemakkelijk kan ademen.
	PL	Wyprowadzić lub wynieść poszkodowanego na świeże powietrze i zapewnić mu warunki do swobodnego oddychania.
	PT	Retirar a pessoa para uma zona ao ar livre e mantê-la numa posição que não dificulte a respiração.
	RO	Transportați persoana la aer liber și mențineți-o într-o poziție confortabilă pentru respirație.

	SK	Presuňte osobu na čerstvý vzduch a umožnite jej pohodlne dýchať.
	SL	Prenesti osebo na svež zrak in jo pustiti v udobnem položaju, ki olajša dihanje.
	FI	Siirrä henkilö raittiiseen ilmaan ja varmista vaivaton hengitys.
	SV	Flytta personen till frisk luft och se till att andningen underlättas.**]**

[[F36]**]**

P342	**Language**	
	BG	При симптоми на затруднено дишане:
	ES	En caso de síntomas respiratorios:
	CS	Při dýchacích potížích:
	DA	Ved luftvejssymptomer:
	DE	Bei Symptomen der Atemwege:
	ET	Hingamisteede probleemide ilmnemise korral:
	EL	Εάν παρουσιάζονται αναπνευστικά συμπτώματα:
	EN	If experiencing respiratory symptoms:
	FR	En cas de symptômes respiratoires:
	GA	I gcás siomptóm riospráide:
[[F154]	HR	Pri otežanom disanju:**]**
	IT	In caso di sintomi respiratori:
	LV	Ja rodas elpošanas traucējumu simptomi:
	LT	**[**[X1]Jeigu pasireiškia kvėpavimo sutrikimo simptomai:**]**
	HU	Légzési problémák esetén:

	MT	Jekk tkun qed tbati minn sintomi respiratorji:
	NL	Bij ademhalingssymptomen:
	PL	W przypadku wystąpienia objawów ze strony układu oddechowego:
	PT	Em caso de sintomas respiratórios:
	RO	În caz de simptome respiratorii:
	SK	Pri sťaženom dýchaní:
	SL	Pri respiratornih simptomih:
	FI	Jos ilmenee hengitysoireita:
	SV	Vid besvär i luftvägarna:

[F36]

P351	**Language**	
	BG	Промивайте внимателно с вода в продължение на няколко минути.
	ES	Aclarar cuidadosamente con agua durante varios minutos.
	CS	Několik minut opatrně oplachujte vodou.
	DA	Skyl forsigtigt med vand i flere minutter.
	DE	Einige Minuten lang behutsam mit Wasser ausspülen.
	ET	Loputada mitme minuti jooksul ettevaatlikult veega.
	EL	Ξεπλύνετε προσεκτικά με νερό για αρκετά λεπτά.
	EN	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
	FR	Rincer avec précaution à l’eau pendant plusieurs minutes.
	GA	Sruthlaítear go faichilleach le huisce ar feadh roinnt nóiméad.

[[F154]	HR	Oprezno ispirati vodom nekoliko minuta.**]**
	IT	Sciacquare accuratamente per parecchi minuti.
	LV	Uzmanīgi skalot ar ūdeni vairākas minūtes.
	LT	Atsargiai plauti vandeniu kelias minutes.
	HU	Óvatos öblítés vízzel több percen keresztül.
	MT	Laħlaħ b'attenzjoni bl-ilma għal diversi minuti.
	NL	Voorzichtig afspoelen met water gedurende een aantal minuten.
	PL	Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut.
	PT	Enxaguar cuidadosamente com água durante vários minutos.
	RO	Clătiți cu atenție cu apă, timp de mai multe minute.
	SK	Opatrne niekoľko minút oplachujte vodou.
	SL	Previdno izpirati z vodo nekaj minut.
	FI	Huuhdo huolellisesti vedellä usean minuutin ajan.
	SV	Skölj försiktigt med vatten i flera minuter.

[[F35]**P352**	**Language**	
	BG	Измийте обилно с вода/…
	ES	Lavar con abundante agua/…
	CS	Omyjte velkým množstvím vody/…
	DA	Vask med rigeligt vand/…
	DE	Mit viel Wasser/…/waschen.
	ET	Pesta rohke veega/…
	EL	Πλύντε με άφθονο νερό/…
	EN	Wash with plenty of water/…

	FR	Laver abondamment à l'eau/…
	GA	Nigh le neart uisce/…
[F155	HR	Oprati velikom količinom vode/…**]**
	IT	Lavare abbondantemente con acqua/…
	LV	Nomazgāt ar lielu ūdens/.. daudzumu.
	LT	Plauti dideliu vandens kiekiu/…
	HU	Lemosás bő vízzel/….
	MT	Baħbaħ b'ħafna ilma/…
	NL	Met veel water/… wassen.
	PL	Umyć dużą ilością wody/…
	PT	Lavar abundantemente com água/…
	RO	Spălați cu multă apă/…
	SK	Umyte veľkým množstvom vody/…
	SL	Umiti z veliko vode/…
	FI	Pese runsaalla vedellä/…
	SV	Tvätta med mycket vatten/…**]**

[F47**P353**	**Language**	
	BG	Облейте кожата с вода [или вземете душ].
	ES	Enjuagar la piel con agua [o ducharse].
	CS	Opláchněte kůži vodou [nebo osprchujte].
	DA	Skyl [eller brus] huden med vand.
	DE	Haut mit Wasser abwaschen [oder duschen].
	ET	Loputada nahka veega [või loputada duši all].
	EL	Ξεπλύνετε την επιδερμίδα με νερό [ή στο ντους].

	EN	Rinse skin with water [or shower].
	FR	Rincer la peau à l'eau [ou se doucher].
	GA	Sruthlaítear an craiceann le huisce [nó glac cithfholcadh].
	HR	Isprati kožu vodom [ili tuširanjem].
	IT	Sciacquare la pelle [o fare una doccia].
	LV	Noskalot ādu ar ūdeni [vai iet dušā].
	LT	Odą nuplauti vandeniu [arba čiurkšle].
	HU	A bőrt le kell öblíteni vízzel [vagy zuhanyozás].
	MT	Laħlaħ il-ġilda bl-ilma [jew bix-xawer].
	NL	Huid met water afspoelen [of afdouchen].
	PL	Spłukać skórę pod strumieniem wody [lub prysznicem].
	PT	Enxaguar a pele com água [ou tomar um duche].
	RO	Clătiți pielea cu apă [sau faceți duș].
	SK	Pokožku ihneď opláchnite vodou [alebo sprchou].
	SL	Kožo izprati z vodo [ali prho].
	FI	Huuhdo iho vedellä [tai suihkuta].
	SV	Skölj huden med vatten [eller duscha].**]**

P360	**Language**	
	BG	Незабавно облейте замърсеното облекло и кожата обилно с вода, преди да свалите дрехите.
	ES	Aclarar inmediatamente con agua abundante las prendas y

		la piel contaminadas antes de quitarse la ropa.
	CS	Kontaminovaný oděv a kůži okamžitě omyjte velkým množstvím vody a potom oděv odložte.
	DA	Skyl omgående tilsmudset tøj og hud med rigeligt vand, før tøjet fjernes.
	DE	Kontaminierte Kleidung und Haut sofort mit viel Wasser abwaschen und danach Kleidung ausziehen.
	ET	Saastunud rõivad ja nahk loputada viivitamata rohke veega ning alles seejärel rõivad eemaldada.
	EL	Ξεπλύνετε αμέσως τα μολυσμένα ρούχα και την επιδερμίδα με άφθονο νερό πριν αφαιρέσετε τα ρούχα.
	EN	Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
	FR	Rincer immédiatement et abondamment avec de l'eau les vêtements contaminés et la peau avant de les enlever.
	GA	Sruthlaítear éadaí éillithe agus an craiceann láithreach le neart uisce sula mbaineann an duine na héadaí de.
[F154	HR	Odmah isprati zagađenu odjeću i kožu velikom količinom vode prije uklanjanja odjeće.**]**
	IT	Sciacquare immediatamente e abbondantemente gli indumenti contaminati e la pelle prima di togliersi gli indumenti.
	LV	Nekavējoties noskalot piesārņoto apģērbu un skarto ādu ar lielu daudzumu ūdens pirms apģērba novilkšanas.

	LT	Prieš nuvelkant užterštus drabužius, nedelsiant juos ir odą nuplauti dideliu kiekiu vandens.
	HU	A ruhák levetése előtt a szennyezett ruházatot és a bőrt bő vízzel azonnal le kell öblíteni.
	MT	Laħlaħ mall-ewwel l-ilbies ikkontaminat u l-ġilda b'ħafna ilma qabel ma tneħħi l-ilbies.
	NL	Verontreinigde kleding en huid onmiddellijk met veel water afspoelen en pas daarna kleding uittrekken.
	PL	Natychmiast spłukać zanieczyszczoną odzież i skórę dużą ilością wody przed zdjęciem odzieży.
	PT	Enxaguar imediatamente com muita água a roupa e a pele contaminadas antes de se despir.
	RO	Clătiți imediat îmbrăcămintea contaminată și pielea cu multă apă, înainte de scoaterea îmbrăcămintei.
	SK	Kontaminovaný odev a pokožku ihneď opláchnite veľkým množstvom vody a potom odev odstráňte.
	SL	Takoj izprati kontaminirana oblačila in kožo z veliko vode pred odstranitvijo oblačil.
	FI	Huuhdo saastunut vaatetus ja iho välittömästi runsaalla vedellä ennen vaatetuksen riisumista.
	SV	Skölj genast nedstänkta kläder och hud med mycket vatten innan du tar av dig kläderna.

[F35P361	**Language**	

	BG	Незабавно свалете цялото замърсено облекло.
	ES	Quitar inmediatamente todas las prendas contaminadas.
	CS	Veškeré kontaminované části oděvu okamžitě svlékněte.
	DA	Alt tilsmudset tøj tages straks af.
	DE	Alle kontaminierten Kleidungsstücke sofort ausziehen.
	ET	Võtta viivitamata seljast kõik saastunud rõivad.
	EL	Βγάλτε αμέσως όλα τα μολυσμένα ρούχα.
	EN	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
	FR	Enlever immédiatement tous les vêtements contaminés.
	GA	Bain díot láithreach na héadaí éillithe go léir.
[F155	HR	Odmah skinuti svu zagađenu odjeću.]
	IT	Togliere immediatamente tutti gli indumenti contaminati.
	LV	Novilkt nekavējoties visu piesārņoto apģērbu.
	LT	Nedelsiant nuvilkti visus užterštus drabužius.
	HU	Az összes szennyezett ruhadarabot azonnal le kell vetni.
	MT	Neħħi minnufih il-ħwejjeg kontaminati kollha.
	NL	Verontreinigde kleding onmiddellijk uittrekken.
	PL	Natychmiast zdjąć całą zanieczyszczoną odzież.
	PT	Retirar imediatamente toda a roupa contaminada.

	RO	Scoateți imediat toată îmbrăcămintea contaminată.
	SK	Všetky kontaminované časti odevu okamžite vyzlečte.
	SL	Takoj sleči vsa kontaminirana oblačila.
	FI	Riisu saastunut vaatetus välittömästi.
	SV	Ta omedelbart av alla nedstänkta kläder.**]**

[F35P362	**Language**	
	BG	Свалете замърсеното облекло.
	ES	Quitar las prendas contaminadas.
	CS	Kontaminovaný oděv svlékněte.
	DA	Alt tilsmudset tøj tages af.
	DE	Kontaminierte Kleidung ausziehen.
	ET	Võtta saastunud rõivad seljast.
	EL	Βγάλτε τα μολυσμένα ρούχα.
	EN	Take off contaminated clothing.
	FR	Enlever les vêtements contaminés.
	GA	Bain díot aon éadaí éillithe.
[F155	HR	Skinuti zagađenu odjeću.**]**
	IT	Togliere gli indumenti contaminati.
	LV	Novilkt piesārņoto apģērbu.
	LT	Nuvilkti užterštus drabužius.
	HU	A szennyezett ruhadarabot le kell vetni.
	MT	Neħħi l-ħwejjeġ kontaminati.
	NL	Verontreinigde kleding uittrekken.

	PL	Zdjąć zanieczyszczoną odzież.
	PT	Retirar a roupa contaminada.
	RO	Scoateți îmbrăcămintea contaminată.
	SK	Kontaminovaný odev vyzlečte.
	SL	Sleči kontaminirana oblačila.
	FI	Riisu saastunut vaatetus.
	SV	Ta av nedstänkta kläder.**]**

P363	**Language**	
	BG	Изперете замърсеното облекло преди повторна употреба.
	ES	Lavar las prendas contaminadas antes de volver a usarlas.
	CS	Kontaminovaný oděv před opětovným použitím vyperte.
	DA	Tilsmudset tøj skal vaskes, før det kan anvendes igen.
	DE	Kontaminierte Kleidung vor erneutem Tragen waschen.
	ET	Saastunud rõivad enne järgmist kasutamist pesta.
	EL	Πλύνετε τα μολυσμένα ενδύματα πριν τα ξαναχρησιμοποιήσετε.
	EN	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	FR	Laver les vêtements contaminés avant réutilisation.
	GA	Nigh éadaí éillithe sula ndéanfar iad a athúsáid.
[F154	HR	Oprati zagađenu odjeću prije ponovne uporabe.**]**
	IT	Lavare gli indumenti contaminati prima di indossarli nuovamente.

	LV	Pirms atkārtotas lietošanas piesārņoto apģērbu izmazgāt.
	LT	Užterštus drabužius išskalbti prieš vėl juos apsivelkant.
	HU	A szennyezett ruhát újbóli használat előtt ki kell mosni.
	MT	Aħsel il-ħwejjeġ kontaminati qabel terġa' tużahom.
	NL	Verontreinigde kleding wassen alvorens deze opnieuw te gebruiken.
	PL	Wyprać zanieczyszczoną odzież przed ponownym użyciem.
	PT	Lavar a roupa contaminada antes de a voltar a usar.
	RO	Spălați îmbracămintea contaminată, înainte de reutilizare.
	SK	Kontaminovaný odev pred ďalším použitím vyperte.
	SL	Kontaminirana oblačila oprati pred ponovno uporabo.
	FI	Pese saastunut vaatetus ennen uudelleenkäyttöä.
	SV	Nedstänkta kläder ska tvättas innan de används igen.

[F147P364	**Language**	
	BG	И го изперете преди повторна употреба.
	ES	Y lavarlas antes de volver a usarlas.
	CS	A před opětovným použitím vyperte.
	DA	Og vaskes inden genanvendelse.
	DE	Und vor erneutem Tragen waschen.
	ET	Ja pesta enne korduskasutust.
	EL	Και πλύντε τα πριν τα ξαναχρησιμοποιήσετε.

	EN	And wash it before reuse.
	FR	Et les laver avant réutilisation.
	GA	Agus nigh iad sula ndéanfar iad a athúsáid.
[F155	HR	I oprati je prije ponovne uporabe.**]**
	IT	E lavarli prima di indossarli nuovamente.
	LV	Un pirms atkārtotas lietošanas izmazgāt.
	LT	Taip pat išskalbti prieš vėl apsivelkant.
	HU	És újbóli használat előtt ki kell mosni.
	MT	U aħslu qabel terġa' tużah.
	NL	En wassen alvorens deze opnieuw te gebruiken.
	PL	I wyprać przed ponownym użyciem.
	PT	E lavar antes de voltar a usar.
	RO	Și spălați înainte de reutilizare.
	SK	A pred ďalším použitím vyperte.
	SL	In jih oprati pred ponovno uporabo.
	FI	Ja pese ennen uudelleenkäyttöä.
	SV	Och tvätta dem innan de används igen.**]**

P370	**Language**	
	BG	При пожар:
	ES	En caso de incendio:
	CS	V případě požáru:
	DA	Ved brand:
	DE	Bei Brand:
	ET	Tulekahju korral:
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς:

	EN	In case of fire:
	FR	En cas d’incendie:
	GA	I gcás dóiteáin:
[F154	HR	U slučaju požara:**]**
	IT	In caso di incendio:
	LV	Ugunsgrēka gadījumā:
	LT	Gaisro atveju:
	HU	Tűz esetén:
	MT	F’każ ta' nar:
	NL	In geval van brand:
	PL	W przypadku pożaru:
	PT	Em caso de incêndio:
	RO	În caz de incendiu:
	SK	V prípade požiaru:
	SL	Ob požaru:
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa:
	SV	Vid brand:

P371	**Language**	
	BG	При голям пожар и значителни количества:
	ES	En caso de incendio importante y en grandes cantidades:
	CS	V případě velkého požáru a velkého množství:
	DA	Ved større brand og store mængder:
	DE	Bei Großbrand und großen Mengen:
	ET	Suure tulekahju korral ning kui on tegemist suurte kogustega:
	EL	Σε περίπτωση σοβαρής πυρκαγιάς και εάν πρόκειται για μεγάλες ποσότητες:
	EN	In case of major fire and large quantities:

	FR	En cas d'incendie important et s'il s'agit de grandes quantités:
	GA	I gcás mórdhóiteáin agus má tá cainníochtaí móra i gceist:
[F154	HR	U slučaju velikog požara i velikih količina:**]**
	IT	In caso di incendio grave e di quantità rilevanti:
	LV	Ugunsgrēka un lielu apjomu gadījumā:
	LT	Didelio gaisro ir didelių kiekių atveju:
	HU	Nagyobb tűz és nagy mennyiség esetén:
	MT	F'każ ta' nar kbir u kwantitajiet kbar:
	NL	In geval van grote brand en grote hoeveelheden:
	PL	W przypadku poważnego pożaru i dużych ilości:
	PT	Em caso de incêndio importante e de grandes quantidades:
	RO	În caz de incendiu de proporții și de cantități mari de produs:
	SK	V prípade veľkého požiaru a veľkého množstva:
	SL	Ob velikem požaru in velikih količinah:
	FI	Jos tulipalo ja ainemäärät ovat suuret:
	SV	Vid större brand och stora mängder:

[F47**P372**	**Language**	
	BG	Опасност от експлозия.
	ES	Riesgo de explosión.
	CS	Nebezpečí výbuchu.
	DA	Eksplosionsfare.

	DE	Explosionsgefahr.
	ET	Plahvatusoht.
	EL	Κίνδυνος έκρηξης.
	EN	Explosion risk.
	FR	Risque d'explosion.
	GA	Baol pléasctha.
	HR	Opasnost od eksplozije.
	IT	Rischio di esplosione.
	LV	Eksplozijas risks.
	LT	Sprogimo pavojus.
	HU	Robbanásveszély.
	MT	Riskju ta' splużjoni.
	NL	Ontploffingsgevaar.
	PL	Zagrożenie wybuchem.
	PT	Risco de explosão.
	RO	Risc de explozie.
	SK	Riziko výbuchu.
	SL	Nevarnost eksplozije.
	FI	Räjähdysvaara.
	SV	Explosionsrisk.**]**

P373	**Language**	
	BG	НЕ се опитвайте да гасите пожара, ако огънят наближи експлозиви.
	ES	NO luchar contra el incendio cuando el fuego llega a los explosivos.
	CS	Požár NEHASTE, dostane-li se k výbušninám.
	DA	BEKÆMP IKKE branden, hvis denne når eksplosiverne.
	DE	KEINE Brandbekämpfung, wenn das Feuer explosive Stoffe/Gemische/Erzeugnisse erreicht.
	ET	Kui tuli jõuab lõhkeaineteni, MITTE teha kustutustöid.

	EL	ΜΗΝ προσπαθείτε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά, όταν η φωτιά πλησιάζει σε εκρηκτικά.
	EN	DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.
	FR	NE PAS combattre l'incendie lorsque le feu atteint les explosifs.
	GA	NÁ DÉAN an dóiteán a chomhrac má shroicheann sé pléascáin.
[F154	HR	NE gasiti vatru kada plamen može zahvatiti eksplozive.]
	IT	NON utilizzare mezzi estinguenti se l'incendio raggiunge materiali esplosivi.
	LV	NECENSTIES dzēst ugunsgrēku, ja uguns piekļūst sprādzienbīstamām vielām.
	LT	NEGESINTI gaisro, jeigu ugnis pasiekia sprogmenis.
	HU	TILOS a tűz oltása, ha az robbanóanyagra átterjedt.
	MT	TIPPRUVAX TITFI n-nar meta n-nar jilħaq l-isplussivi.
	NL	NIET blussen wanneer het vuur de ontplofbare stoffen bereikt.
	PL	NIE gasić pożaru, jeżeli ogień dosięgnie materiały wybuchowe
	PT	Se o fogo atingir os explosivos, NÃO tentar combatê-lo.
	RO	NU încercați să stingeți incendiul atunci când focul a ajuns la explozivi.
	SK	Požiar NEHASTE, ak sa oheň priblížil k výbušninám.
	SL	NE gasiti, ko ogenj doseže eksploziv.

	FI	Tulta EI SAA yrittää sammuttaa sen saavutettua räjähteet.
	SV	Försök INTE bekämpa branden när den når explosiva varor.

[F156]

P375	**Language**	
	BG	Гасете пожара от разстояние поради опасност от експлозия.
	ES	Luchar contra el incendio a distancia, dado el riesgo de explosión.
	CS	Kvůli nebezpečí výbuchu haste z dostatečné vzdálenosti.
	DA	Bekæmp branden på afstand på grund af eksplosionsfare.
	DE	Wegen Explosionsgefahr Brand aus der Entfernung bekämpfen.
	ET	Plahvatusohu tõttu teha kustutustöid eemalt.
	EL	Προσπαθήστε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά από απόσταση, επειδή υπάρχει κίνδυνος έκρηξης.
	EN	Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
	FR	Combattre l’incendie à distance à cause du risque d’explosion.
	GA	Téigh i gcianghleic leis an dóiteán mar gheall ar an mbaol pléasctha.
[F154	HR	Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije.**]**
	IT	Rischio di esplosione. Utilizzare i mezzi estinguenti a grande distanza.

	LV	Dzēst ugunsgrēku no attāluma eksplozijas riska dēļ.
	LT	Gaisrą gesinti iš toli dėl sprogimo pavojaus.
	HU	A tűz oltását robbanásveszély miatt távolból kell végezni.
	MT	Itfi n-nar mill-bogħod minħabba r-riskju ta' splużjoni.
	NL	Op afstand blussen omwille van ontploffingsgevaar.
	PL	Z powodu ryzyka wybuchu gasić pożar z odległości.
	PT	Combater o incêndio à distância, devido ao risco de explosão.
	RO	Stingeți incendiul de la distanță din cauza pericolului de explozie.
	SK	Z dôvodu nebezpečenstva výbuchu požiar haste z diaľky.
	SL	Gasiti z večje razdalje zaradi nevarnosti eksplozije.
	FI	Sammuta palo etäältä räjähdysvaaran takia.
	SV	Bekämpa branden på avstånd på grund av explosionsrisken.

P376	**Language**	
	BG	Спрете теча, ако е безопасно.
	ES	Detener la fuga, si no hay peligro en hacerlo.
	CS	Zastavte únik, můžete-li tak učinit bez rizika.
	DA	Stands lækagen, hvis dette er sikkert.
	DE	Undichtigkeit beseitigen, wenn gefahrlos möglich.
	ET	Leke peatada, kui seda on võimalik teha ohutult.

	EL	Σταματήστε τη διαρροή, εφόσον δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος.
	EN	Stop leak if safe to do so.
	FR	Obturer la fuite si cela peut se faire sans danger.
	GA	Cuir stop leis an sceitheadh má tá sé sábháilte é sin a dhéanamh.
[F154	HR	Ako je sigurno, zaustaviti istjecanje.**]**
	IT	Bloccare la perdita se non c'è pericolo.
	LV	Apstādināt noplūdi, ja to var izdarīt drošā veidā.
	LT	Sustabdyti nuotėkį, jeigu galima saugiai tai padaryti.
	HU	Meg kell szüntetni a szivárgást, ha ez biztonságosan megtehető.
	MT	Waqqaf it-tnixxija jekk ma jkunx hemm periklu.
	NL	Het lek dichten als dat veilig gedaan kan worden.
	PL	Jeżeli jest to bezpieczne zahamować wyciek.
	PT	Deter a fuga se tal puder ser feito em segurança.
	RO	Opriți scurgerea, dacă acest lucru se poate face în siguranță.
	SK	Zastavte únik, ak je to bezpečné.
	SL	Zaustaviti puščanje, če je varno.
	FI	Sulje vuoto, jos sen voi tehdä turvallisesti.
	SV	Stoppa läckan om det kan göras på ett säkert sätt.

P377	**Language**	
	BG	Пожар от изтекъл газ:

		Не гасете освен при възможност за безопасно отстраняване на теча.
	ES	Fuga de gas en llamas: No apagar, salvo si la fuga puede detenerse sin peligro.
	CS	Požár unikajícího plynu: Nehaste, nelze-li únik bezpečně zastavit.
	DA	Brand fra udsivende gas: Sluk ikke, medmindre det er sikkert at stoppe lækagen.
	DE	Brand von ausströmendem Gas: Nicht löschen, bis Undichtigkeit gefahrlos beseitigt werden kann.
	ET	Lekkiva gaasi põlemise korral mitte kustutada, välja arvatud juhul, kui leket on võimalik ohutult peatada.
	EL	Διαρροή φλεγόμενου αερίου: Μην την σβήσετε, εκτός εάν μπορείτε να σταματήσετε τη διαρροή χωρίς κίνδυνο.
	EN	Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
	FR	Fuite de gaz enflammé: Ne pas éteindre si la fuite ne peut pas être arrêtée sans danger.
	GA	Tine gháis ag sceitheadh: Ná múch, mura i ndán agus gur féidir stop a chur leis an sceitheadh go sábháilte.
[[F154]	HR	Požar zbog istjecanja plina: ne gasiti ako nije moguće sa sigurnošću zaustaviti istjecanje.**]**
	IT	In caso d'incendio dovuto a perdita di gas, non estinguere a meno che non sia possibile bloccare la perdita senza pericolo.
	LV	Degšanas gāzes noplūde:

		Nedzēst, ja vien noplūdi var apstādināt drošā veidā.
	LT	Dujų nuotėkio sukeltas gaisras: Negesinti, nebent nuotėkį būtų galima saugiai sustabdyti.
	HU	Égő szivárgó gáz: Csak akkor szabad a tüzet oltani, ha a szivárgás biztonságosan megszüntethető.
	MT	Tnixxija ta' gass tan-nar: Tippruvax titfiha, sakemm it-tnixxija ma tkunx tista' titwaqqaf bla periklu.
	NL	Brand door lekkend gas: niet blussen, tenzij het lek veilig gedicht kan worden.
	PL	W przypadku płonięcia wyciekającego gazu: Nie gasić, jeżeli nie można bezpiecznie zahamować wycieku.
	PT	Incêndio por fuga de gás: não apagar, a menos que se possa deter a fuga em segurança.
	RO	Incendiu cauzat de o scurgere de gaz: nu încercați să stingeți, decât dacă scurgerea poate fi oprită în siguranță.
	SK	Požiar unikajúceho plynu: Nehaste, pokiaľ únik nemožno bezpečne zastaviť.
	SL	Požar zaradi uhajanja plina: Ne gasiti, če puščanja ni mogoče varno zaustaviti.
	FI	Vuotavasta kaasusta johtuva palo: Ei saa sammuttaa, jollei vuotoa voida pysäyttää turvallisesti.
	SV	Läckande gas som brinner: Försök inte släcka branden om inte läckan kan stoppas på ett säkert sätt.

[F35P378	**Language**	
	BG	Използвайте…, за да загасите.
	ES	Utilizar… para la extinción.
	CS	K uhašení použijte…
	DA	Anvend…til brandslukning.
	DE	… zum Löschen verwenden.
	ET	Kustutamiseks kasutada…
	EL	Χρησιμοποιείστε… για να κατασβήσετε.
	EN	Use… to extinguish.
	FR	Utiliser… pour l'extinction.
	GA	Úsáid … le haghaidh múchta.
[F155	HR	Za gašenje rabiti …**]**
	IT	Utilizzare….per estinguere.
	LV	Dzēšanai izmantojiet ….
	LT	Gesinimui naudoti …
	HU	Oltásra …használandó.
	MT	Uża… biex titfi.
	NL	Blussen met …
	PL	Użyć… do gaszenia.
	PT	Para extinguir utilizar….
	RO	A se utiliza… pentru a stinge.
	SK	Na hasenie použite…
	SL	Za gašenje se uporabi…
	FI	Käytä palon sammuttamiseen…
	SV	Släck med…**]**

P380	**Language**	
	BG	Евакуирайте зоната.
	ES	Evacuar la zona.
	CS	Vykliďte _roctor.
	DA	Evakuer området.
	DE	Umgebung räumen.
	ET	Ala evakueerida.

	EL	Εκκενώστε την περιοχή.
	EN	Evacuate area.
	FR	Évacuer la zone.
	GA	Aslonnaigh gach duine as an limistéar.
[F154	HR	Evakuirati područje.**]**
	IT	Evacuare la zona.
	LV	Evakuēt zonu.
	LT	Evakuoti zoną.
	HU	A területet ki kell üríteni.
	MT	Evakwa ż-żona.
	NL	Evacueren.
	PL	Ewakuować teren.
	PT	Evacuar a zona.
	RO	Evacuați zona.
	SK	Priestory evakuujte.
	SL	Izprazniti območje.
	FI	Evakuoi alue.
	SV	Utrym området.

[F47**P381**	**Language**	
	BG	В случай на изтичане премахнете всички източници на запалване.
	ES	En caso de fuga, eliminar todas las fuentes de ignición.
	CS	V případě úniku odstraňte všechny zdroje zapálení.
	DA	I tilfælde af lækage fjernes alle antændelseskilder.
	DE	Bei Undichtigkeit alle Zündquellen entfernen.
	ET	Lekke korral eemaldada kõik süüteallikad.
	EL	Σε περίπτωση διαρροής, εξαλείψτε όλες τις πηγές ανάφλεξης.

	EN	In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
	FR	En cas de fuite, éliminer toutes les sources d'ignition.
	GA	I gcás sceite, díothaigh gach foinse adhainte.
	HR	U slučaju istjecanja ukloniti sve izvore paljenja.
	IT	In caso di perdita, eliminare ogni fonte di accensione.
	LV	Noplūdes gadījumā novērst visus uzliesmošanas avotus.
	LT	Nuotėkio atveju, pašalinti visus uždegimo šaltinius.
	HU	Szivárgás esetén meg kell szüntetni az összes gyújtóforrást.
	MT	F'każ ta' tnixxija, elimina s-sorsi kollha li jqabbdu.
	NL	In geval van lekkage alle ontstekingsbronnen wegnemen.
	PL	W przypadku wycieku wyeliminować wszystkie źródła zapłonu.
	PT	Em caso de fuga, eliminar todas as fontes de ignição.
	RO	În caz de scurgeri, eliminați toate sursele de aprindere.
	SK	V prípade úniku odstráňte všetky zdroje zapálenia.
	SL	V primeru uhajanja odstraniti vse vire vžiga.
	FI	Vuototapauksessa poista kaikki sytytyslähteet.
	SV	Vid läckage, avlägsna alla antändningskällor.]

P390	**Language**	
	BG	Попийте разлятото, за да се предотвратят материални вреди.

	ES	Absorber el vertido para que no dañe otros materiales.
	CS	Uniklý produkt absorbujte, aby se zabránilo materiálním škodám.
	DA	Absorber udslip for at undgå materielskade.
	DE	Verschüttete Mengen aufnehmen, um Materialschäden zu vermeiden.
	ET	Mahavoolanud toode absorbeerida, et see ei kahjustaks teisi materjale.
	EL	Σκουπίστε τη χυμένη ποσότητα για να προλάβετε υλικές ζημιές.
	EN	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
	FR	Absorber toute substance répandue pour éviter qu'elle attaque les matériaux environnants.
	GA	Ionsúigh doirteadh chun damáiste d'ábhar a chosc.
[F154	HR	Apsorbirati proliveno kako bi se spriječila materijalna šteta.]
	IT	Assorbire la fuoriuscita per evitare danni materiali.
	LV	Uzsūkt izšļakstījumus, lai novērstu materiālus zaudējumus.
	LT	Absorbuoti išsiliejusią medžiagą, siekiant išvengti materialinės žalos.
	HU	A kiömlött anyagot fel kell itatni a körülvevő anyagok károsodásának megelőzése érdekében.
	MT	Assorbi t-tixrid biex tipprevjeni ħsara fil-materjal.

	NL	Gelekte/gemorste stof opnemen om materiële schade te vermijden.
	PL	Usunąć wyciek, aby zapobiec szkodom materialnym.
	PT	Absorver o produto derramado a fim de evitar danos materiais.
	RO	Absorbiți scurgerile de produs, pentru a nu afecta materialele din apropiere.
	SK	Absorbujte uniknutý produkt, aby sa zabránilo materiálnym škodám.
	SL	Odpraviti razlitje, da se prepreči materialna škoda.
	FI	Imeytä valumat vahinkojen estämiseksi.
	SV	Sug upp spill för att undvika materiella skador.

P391	**Language**	
	BG	Съберете разлятото.
	ES	Recoger el vertido.
	CS	Uniklý produkt seberte.
	DA	Udslip opsamles.
	DE	Verschüttete Mengen aufnehmen.
	ET	Mahavoolanud toode kokku koguda.
	EL	Μαζέψτε τη χυμένη ποσότητα.
	EN	Collect spillage.
	FR	Recueillir le produit répandu.
	GA	Bailigh doirteadh.
[[F154]	HR	Sakupiti proliveno/rasuto.**]**
	IT	Raccogliere il materiale fuoriuscito.
	LV	Savākt izšļakstīto šķidrumu.
	LT	Surinkti ištekėjusią medžiagą.

	HU	A kiömlött anyagot össze kell gyűjteni.
	MT	Iġbor it-tixrid.
	NL	Gelekte/gemorste stof opruimen.
	PL	Zebrać wyciek.
	PT	Recolher o produto derramado.
	RO	Colectați scurgerile de produs.
	SK	Zozbierajte uniknutý produkt.
	SL	Prestreči razlito tekočino.
	FI	Valumat on kerättävä.
	SV	Samla upp spill.

[F35P301 + P310	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ПОГЛЪЩАНЕ: Незабавно се обадете в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	EN CASO DE INGESTIÓN: Llamar inmediatamente a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA/médico/…
	CS	PŘI POŽITÍ: Okamžitě volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO/lékaře/….
	DA	I TILFÆLDE AF INDTAGELSE: Ring omgående til en GIFTINFORMATION/læge/ …
	DE	BEI VERSCHLUCKEN: Sofort GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/…/anrufen.
	ET	ALLANEELAMISE KORRAL: võtta viivitamata ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSE/ arstiga…

	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΣΗΣ: καλέστε αμέσως το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …
	EN	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
	FR	EN CAS D'INGESTION: Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/…
	GA	MÁ SHLOGTAR: Cuir glao láithreach ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhoctúir/…
[[F155]	HR	AKO SE PROGUTA: odmah nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/ liječnika/…**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI INGESTIONE: contattare immediatamente un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/ un medico/…
	LV	NORĪŠANAS GADĪJUMĀ: Nekavējoties sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…
	LT	PRARIJUS: nedelsiant skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ/ kreiptis į gydytoją/…
	HU	LENYELÉS ESETÉN: Azonnal forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	JEKK JINBELA': Sejjaħ minnufih ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/tabib/…
	NL	NA INSLIKKEN: onmiddellijk een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/arts/… raadplegen.

	PL	W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIĘCIA: Natychmiast skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/ lekarzem/…
	PT	EM CASO DE INGESTÃO: contacte imediatamente um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/…
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE ÎNGHIȚIRE: sunați imediat la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/ …
	SK	PO POŽITÍ: Okamžite volajte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/…
	SL	PRI ZAUŽITJU: Takoj pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/zdravnika/ …
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA ON NIELTY: Ota välittömästi yhteys MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…
	SV	VID FÖRTÄRING: Kontakta genast GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare/…

[F47P301 + P312	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ПОГЛЪЩАНЕ: при неразположение се обадете в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	EN CASO DE INGESTIÓN: Llamar a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA / médico / … si la persona se encuentra mal.
	CS	PŘI POŽITÍ: Necítíte-li se dobře, volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ

		INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO / lékaře / … .
	DA	I TILFÆLDE AF INDTAGELSE: Kontakt GIFTLINJEN/læge/… i tilfælde af ubehag.
	DE	BEI VERSCHLUCKEN: Bei Unwohlsein GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/… anrufen.
	ET	ALLANEELAMISE KORRAL: halva enesetunde korral võtta ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSEGA/ arstiga/…/.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΣΗΣ: Καλέστε το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …, αν αισθανθείτε αδιαθεσία.
	EN	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/… if you feel unwell.
	FR	EN CAS D'INGESTION: Appeler un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/ …/ en cas de malaise.
	GA	MÁ SHLOGTAR: Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/dochtúir/ … má bhraitheann tú tinn.
	HR	AKO SE PROGUTA: u slučaju zdravstvenih tegoba nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA / liječnika / …
	IT	IN CASO DI INGESTIONE: in presenza di malessere, contattare un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/ … .
	LV	NORĪŠANAS GADĪJUMĀ: Sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…, ja jums ir slikta pašsajūta.

	LT	PRARIJUS: pasijutus blogai, skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ / kreiptis į gydytoją / …
	HU	LENYELÉS ESETÉN: Rosszullét esetén forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	JEKK JINBELA': Ikkuntattja ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT / tabib / … jekk tħossok ma tiflaħx.
	NL	NA INSLIKKEN: bij onwel voelen een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/arts/… raadplegen.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIĘCIA: W przypadku złego samopoczucia skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/ lekarzem/….
	PT	EM CASO DE INGESTÃO: Caso sinta indisposição, contacte um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/ … .
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE ÎNGHIȚIRE: Sunați la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/ … dacă nu vă simțiți bine.
	SK	PO POŽITÍ: Pri zdravotných problémoch volajte NÁRODNÉ TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/… .
	SL	PRI ZAUŽITJU: Ob slabem počutju pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/ zdravnika/… .
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA ON NIELTY: Ota yhteys

		MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…, jos ilmenee pahoinvointia.
	SV	VID FÖRTÄRING: Vid obehag, kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare… .**]]**

[F156]

[F47P302 + P334	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С КОЖАТА: потопете в хладка вода или сложете мокри компреси.
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL: Sumergir en agua fría o envolver en vendas húmedas.
	CS	PŘI STYKU S KŮŽÍ: Ponořte do studené vody nebo zabalte do vlhkého obvazu.
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED HUDEN: Hold under koldt vand eller anvend våde omslag.
	DE	BEI BERÜHRUNG MIT DER HAUT: In kaltes Wasser tauchen oder nassen Verband anlegen.
	ET	NAHALE SATTUMISE KORRAL: hoida jahedas vees või panna peale niiske kompress.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΕΡΜΑ: Βυθίστε σε δροσερό νερό ή τυλίξτε με βρεγμένους επιδέσμους.
	EN	IF ON SKIN: Immerse in cool water or wrap in wet bandages.
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU: Rincer à l'eau fraîche ou poser une compresse humide.

	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS AN gCRAICEANN: Tum in uisce fionnuar nó cuir bréid fliuch air.
	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM: uroniti u hladnu vodu ili omotati vlažnim zavojem.
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE: immergere in acqua fredda o avvolgere con un bendaggio umido.
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU: Iegremdēt vēsā ūdenī vai ietīt mitros apsējos.
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS: įmerkti į vėsų vandenį arba apvynioti šlapiais tvarsčiais.
	HU	HA BŐRRE KERÜL: Hideg vízzel vagy nedves kötéssel kell hűteni.
	MT	JEKK FUQ IL-ĠILDA: Daħħal fl-ilma frisk jew kebbeb f'faxex imxarrbin.
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE HUID: in koud water onderdompelen of nat verband aanbrengen.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ: Zanurzyć w zimnej wodzie lub owinąć mokrym bandażem.
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A PELE: Mergulhar em água fria ou aplicar compressas húmidas.
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU PIELEA: Introduceți în apă rece sau acoperiți cu o compresă umedă.
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S POKOŽKOU: Ponorte do studenej vody alebo obviažte mokrými obväzmi.

	SL	PRI STIKU S KOŽO: Potopiti v hladno vodo ali zaviti v mokre povoje.
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU IHOLLE: Upota kylmään veteen tai kääri märkiin siteisiin.
	SV	VID HUDKONTAKT: Skölj under kallt vatten eller använd våta omslag.**]**

[[F36]**]**

[[F35]**P302 + P352**	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С КОЖАТА: Измийте обилно с вода/…
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL: Lavar con abundante agua/…
	CS	PŘI STYKU S KŮŽÍ: Omyjte velkým množstvím vody/…
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED HUDEN: Vask med rigeligt vand/…
	DE	BEI BERÜHRUNG MIT DER HAUT: Mit viel Wasser/…/waschen.
	ET	NAHALE SATTUMISE KORRAL: pesta rohke veega/…
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΕΡΜΑ: Πλύντε με άφθονο νερό/…
	EN	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/…
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU: Laver abondamment à l’eau/…
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS AN gCRAICEANN: Nigh le neart gallúnaí agus uisce é.

[[F155]	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM: oprati velikom količinom vode/…**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE: lavare abbondantemente con acqua/ …
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU: nomazgāt ar lielu ūdens/.. daudzumu.
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS: plauti dideliu vandens kiekiu/ …
	HU	HA BŐRRE KERÜL: Lemosás bő vízzel/….
	MT	JEKK JIĠI FUQ IL-ĠILDA: Baħbaħ b’ħafna ilma/…
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE HUID: met veel water/… wassen.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ: Umyć dużą ilością wody/…
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A PELE: lavar abundantemente com água/…
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU PIELEA: spălați cu multă apă/…
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S POKOŽKOU: Umyte veľkým množstvom vody/…
	SL	PRI STIKU S KOŽO: Umiti z veliko vode/…
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU IHOLLE: Pese runsaalla vedellä/…
	SV	VID HUDKONTAKT: Tvätta med mycket vatten/…**]**

[[F156]**]**

[[F35]**P304 + P340**	**Language**	

	BG	ПРИ ВДИШВАНЕ: Изведете лицето на чист въздух и го поставете в позиция, улесняваща дишането.
	ES	EN CASO DE INHALACIÓN: Transportar a la persona al aire libre y mantenerla en una posición que le facilite la respiración.
	CS	PŘI VDECHNUTÍ: Přeneste osobu na čerstvý vzduch a ponechte ji v poloze usnadňující dýchání.
	DA	VED INDÅNDING: Flyt personen til et sted med frisk luft og sørg for, at vejrtrækningen lettes.
	DE	BEI EINATMEN: Die Person an die frische Luft bringen und für ungehinderte Atmung sorgen.
	ET	SISSEHINGAMISE KORRAL: toimetada isik värske õhu kätte ja hoida asendis, mis võimaldab kergesti hingata.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΙΣΠΝΟΗΣ: Μεταφέρατε τον παθόντα στον καθαρό αέρα και αφήστε τον να ξεκουραστεί σε στάση που διευκολύνει την αναπνοή.
	EN	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	FR	EN CAS D'INHALATION: transporter la personne à l'extérieur et la maintenir dans une position où elle peut confortablement respirer.
	GA	MÁ IONANÁILTEAR: Tabhair an duine amach faoin aer úr agus coinnigh é compordach.
[F155	HR	AKO SE UDIŠE: premjestiti osobu na svježi zrak i

		postaviti ju u položaj koji olakšava disanje.**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI INALAZIONE: trasportare l'infortunato all'aria aperta e mantenerlo a riposo in posizione che favorisca la respirazione.
	LV	IEELPOŠANAS GADĪJUMĀ: nogādāt cietušo svaigā gaisā un nodrošināt netraucētu elpošanu.
	LT	ĮKVĖPUS: išnešti nukentėjusįjį į gryną orą; jam būtina patogi padėtis, leidžianti laisvai kvėpuoti.
	HU	BELÉLEGZÉS ESETÉN: Az érintett személyt friss levegőre kell vinni, és olyan nyugalmi testhelyzetbe kell helyezni, hogy könnyen tudjon lélegezni.
	MT	JEKK JINĠIBED MAN-NIFS: Qiegħed lill-persuna għall-arja friska f'pożizzjoni komda biex tieħu n-nifs.
	NL	NA INADEMING: de persoon in de frisse lucht brengen en ervoor zorgen dat deze gemakkelijk kan ademen.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO DRÓG ODDECHOWYCH: wyprowadzić lub wynieść poszkodowanego na świeże powietrze i zapewnić mu warunki do swobodnego oddychania.
	PT	EM CASO DE INALAÇÃO: retirar a pessoa para uma zona ao ar livre e mantê-la numa posição que não dificulte a respiração.
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE INHALARE: transportați persoana la aer liber și mențineți-o într-o poziție confortabilă pentru respirație.

	SK	PO VDÝCHNUTÍ: Presuňte osobu na čerstvý vzduch a umožnite jej pohodlne dýchať.
	SL	PRI VDIHAVANJU: Prenesti osebo na svež zrak in jo pustiti v udobnem položaju, ki olajša dihanje.
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA ON HENGITETTY: Siirrä henkilö raittiiseen ilmaan ja varmista vaivaton hengitys.
	SV	VID INANDNING: Flytta personen till frisk luft och se till att andningen underlättas.**]**

[F36]

[F156]

P306 + P360	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ПОПАДАНЕ ВЪРХУ ОБЛЕКЛОТО: незабавно облейте замърсеното облекло и кожата обилно с вода, преди да свалите дрехите.
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA ROPA: Aclarar inmediatamente con agua abundante las prendas y la piel contaminadas antes de quitarse la ropa.
	CS	PŘI STYKU S ODĚVEM: Kontaminovaný oděv a kůži oklamžitě omyjte velkým množstvím vody a potom oděv odložte.
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED TØJET: Skyl omgående tilsmudset tøj og hud med rigeligt vand, før tøjet fjernes.
	DE	BEI KONTAKT MIT DER KLEIDUNG: Kontaminierte Kleidung und Haut sofort mit

		viel Wasser abwaschen und danach Kleidung ausziehen.
	ET	RÕIVASTELE SATTUMISE KORRAL: saastunud rõivad ja nahk loputada viivitamata rohke veega ning alles seejärel rõivad eemaldada.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΡΟΥΧΑ: Ξεπλύντε αμέσως τα μολυσμένα ρούχα και την επιδερμίδα με άφθονο νερό πριν αφαιρέσετε τα ρούχα.
	EN	IF ON CLOTHING: rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LES VÊTEMENTS: rincer immédiatement et abondamment avec de l'eau les vêtements contaminés et la peau avant de les enlever.
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LE hÉADAÍ: sruthlaítear éadaí éillithe agus an craiceann láithreach le neart uisce sula ndéantar na héadaí a bhaint den duine.
[F154	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S ODJEĆOM: odmah isprati zagađenu odjeću i kožu velikom količinom vode prije uklanjanja odjeće.**]**
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI INDUMENTI: sciacquare immediatamente e abbondantemente gli indumenti contaminati e la pelle prima di togliersi gli indumenti.
	LV	SASKARĒ AR APĢĒRBU: nekavējoties izskalot piesārņoto apģērbu un ādu ar lielu daudzumu ūdeni, pirms apģērba novilkšanas.

	LT	PATEKUS ANT DRABUŽIŲ: Prieš nuvelkant užterštus drabužius, nedelsiant juos ir odą nuplauti dideliu kiekiu vandens.
	HU	HA RUHÁRA KERÜL: A ruhák levetése előtt a szennyezett ruházatot és a bőrt bő vízzel azonnal le kell öblíteni.
	MT	JEKK FUQ L-ILBIES: laħlaħ mall-ewwel l-ilbies ikkontaminat u l-ġilda b'ħafna ilma qabel ma tneħħi l-ilbies.
	NL	NA MORSEN OP KLEDING: verontreinigde kleding en huid onmiddellijk met veel water afspoelen en pas daarna kleding uittrekken.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU Z ODZIEŻĄ: natychmiast spłukać zanieczyszczoną odzież i skórę dużą ilością wody przed zdjęciem odzieży.
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A ROUPA: enxaguar imediatamente com muita água a roupa e a pele contaminadas antes de se despir.
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU ÎMBRĂCĂMINTEA: clătiți imediat îmbrăcămintea contaminată și pielea cu multă apă, înainte de scoaterea îmbrăcămintei.
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S ODEVOM: kontaminovaný odev a pokožku opláchnite veľkým množstvom vody a potom odev odstráňte.
	SL	PRI STIKU Z OBLAČILI: takoj izprati kontaminirana

		oblačila in kožo z veliko vode pred odstranitvijo oblačil.
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU VAATTEISIIN: Huuhdo saastunut vaatetus ja iho välittömästi runsaalla vedellä ennen vaatetuksen riisumista.
	SV	VID KONTAKT MED KLÄDERNA: Skölj omedelbart nedstänkta kläder och hud med mycket vatten innan du tar av dig kläderna.

[F35P308 + P311	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ явна или предполагаема експозиция: Обадете се в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	EN CASO DE exposición manifiesta o presunta: Llamar a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA/médico/…
	CS	PŘI expozici nebo podezření na ni: Volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO/lékaře/….
	DA	VED eksponering eller mistanke om eksponering: Ring til en GIFTINFORMATION/læge/ …
	DE	BEI Exposition oder falls betroffen: GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/…/anrufen.
	ET	Kokkupuute korral: võtta ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSE/ arstiga…
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ έκθεσης ή πιθανής έκθεσης: Καλέστε το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …

	EN	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/…
	FR	EN CAS d'exposition prouvée ou suspectée: Appeler un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/ …
	GA	I gCÁS nochta nó má mheastar a bheith nochtaithe: Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhoctúir/…
[F155	HR	U SLUČAJU izloženosti ili sumnje na izloženost: nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/liječnika/…**]**
	IT	In caso di esposizione o di possibile esposizione: contattare un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/…
	LV	JA saskaras vai saistīts ar: sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…
	LT	Esant poveikiui arba jeigu numanomas poveikis: skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ/ kreiptis į gydytoją/…
	HU	Expozíció vagy annak gyanúja esetén: Forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	JEKK espost jew konċernat: Sejjaħ ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/tabib/…
	NL	NA (mogelijke) blootstelling: Een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/ arts/… raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku narażenia lub styczności: Skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/ lekarzem/…

	PT	EM CASO DE exposição ou suspeita de exposição: contacte um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/…
	RO	ÎN CAZ de expunere sau de posibilă expunere: sunați la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/ …
	SK	PO expozícii alebo podozrení z nej: Volajte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/…
	SL	Pri izpostavljenosti ali sumu izpostavljenosti: Pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/zdravnika/ …
	FI	Altistumisen tapahduttua tai jos epäillään altistumista: Ota yhteys MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…
	SV	Vid exponering eller misstanke om exponering: Kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare/…**]**

P308 + P313	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ явна или предполагаема експозиция: Потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	EN CASO DE exposición manifiesta o presunta: Consultar a un médico.
	CS	PŘI expozici nebo podezření na ni: Vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ošetření.
	DA	VED eksponering eller mistanke om eksponering: Søg lægehjælp.

	DE	BEI Exposition oder falls betroffen: Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Kokkupuute või kokkupuutekahtluse korral: pöörduda arsti poole.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ έκθεσης ή πιθανότητας έκθεσης: Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε γιατρό.
	EN	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	FR	EN CAS d'exposition prouvée ou suspectée: consulter un médecin.
	GA	I gCÀS nochta nó má mheastar a bheith nochtaithe: Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta.
[F154	HR	U SLUČAJU izloženosti ili sumnje na izloženost: zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.]
	IT	IN CASO di esposizione o di possibile esposizione, consultare un medico.
	LV	Ja nokļūst saskarē vai saistīts ar to: lūdziet mediķu palīdzību.
	LT	Esant sąlyčiui arba jeigu numanomas sąlytis: kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Expozíció vagy annak gyanúja esetén: orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Jekk espost jew konċernat: Ikkonsulta tabib.
	NL	NA (mogelijke) blootstelling: een arts raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku narażenia lub styczności: Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.

	PT	EM CASO DE exposição ou suspeita de exposição: consulte um médico.
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE expunere sau de posibilă expunere: consultați medicul.
	SK	Po expozícii alebo podozrení z nej: Vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	PRI izpostavljenosti ali sumu izpostavljenosti: poiščite zdravniško pomoč/oskrbo.
	FI	Altistumisen tapahduttua tai jos epäillään altistumista: Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Vid exponering eller misstanke om exponering Sök läkarhjälp.

[F36]

P332 + P313	**Language**	
	BG	При поява на кожно дразнене: Потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	En caso de irritación cutánea: Consultar a un médico.
	CS	Při podráždění kůže: Vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ ošetření.
	DA	Ved hudirritation: Søg lægehjælp.
	DE	Bei Hautreizung: Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Nahaärrituse korral: pöörduda arsti poole.
	EL	Εάν παρατηρηθεί ερεθισμός του δέρματος: Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε γιατρό.
	EN	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

	FR	En cas d'irritation cutanée: consulter un médecin.
	GA	I gcás greannú craicinn: Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta.
[F154	HR	U slučaju nadražaja kože: zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.**]**
	IT	In caso di irritazione della pelle: consultare un medico.
	LV	Ja rodas ādas iekaisums: lūdziet mediķu palīdzību.
	LT	Jeigu sudirginama oda: kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Bőrirritáció esetén: orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Jekk ikun hemm irritazzjoni tal-ġilda: Ikkonsulta tabib.
	NL	Bij huidirritatie: een arts raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku wystąpienia podrażnienia skóry: Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Em caso de irritação cutânea: consulte um médico.
	RO	În caz de iritare a pielii: consultați medicul.
	SK	Ak sa objaví podráždenie pokožky, vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	Če nastopi draženje kože: poiščite zdravniško pomoč/ oskrbo.
	FI	Jos ilmenee ihoärsytystä: Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Vid hudirritation: Sök läkarhjälp.

P333 + P313	**Language**	
	BG	При поява на кожно дразнене или обрив

		на кожата: Потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	En caso de irritación o erupción cutánea: Consultar a un médico.
	CS	Při podráždění kůže nebo vyrážce: Vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ošetření.
	DA	Ved hudirritation eller udslet: Søg lægehjælp.
	DE	Bei Hautreizung oder -ausschlag: Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Nahaärrituse või _obe korral: pöörduda arsti poole.
	EL	Εάν παρατηρηθεί ερεθισμός του δέρματος ή εμφανιστεί εξάνθημα: Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε γιατρό.
	EN	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
	FR	En cas d'irritation ou d'éruption cutanée: consulter un médecin.
	GA	Má tharlaíonn greannú nó gríos craicinn: Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta.
[F154	HR	U slučaju nadražaja ili osipa na koži: zatražiti savjet/ pomoć liječnika.**]**
	IT	In caso di irritazione o eruzione della pelle: consultare un medico.
	LV	Ja rodas ādas iekaisums vai izsitumi: lūdziet mediķu palīdzību.
	LT	Jeigu sudirginama oda arba ją išberia: kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Bőrirritáció vagy kiütések megjelenése esetén: orvosi ellátást kell kérni.

	MT	Jekk ikun hemm irritazzjoni jew raxx tal-ġilda: Ikkonsulta tabib.
	NL	Bij huidirritatie of uitslag: een arts raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku wystąpienia podrażnienia skóry lub wysypki: Zasięgnąć porady/ zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Em caso de irritação ou erupção cutânea: consulte um médico.
	RO	În caz de iritare a pielii sau de erupție cutanată: consultați medicul.
	SK	Ak sa prejaví podráždenie pokožky alebo sa vytvoria vyrážky: vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	Če nastopi draženje kože ali se pojavi izpuščaj: poiščite zdravniško pomoč/oskrbo.
	FI	Jos ilmenee ihoärsytystä tai ihottumaa: Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Vid hudirritation eller utslag: Sök läkarhjälp.

[F151P336 + P315	**Language**	
	BG	Размразете замръзналите части в хладка вода. Не разтривайте засегнатото място. Незабавно потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	Descongelar las partes congeladas con agua tibia. No frotar la parte afectada. Buscar asistencia médica inmediata.
	CS	Omrzlá místa ošetřete vlažnou vodou. Postižené místo netřete. Okamžitě vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ ošetření.

	DA	Opvarm forsigtigt af frostskadede legemsdele i lunkent vand. Gnid ikke det angrebne område. Søg omgående lægehjælp.
	DE	Vereiste Bereiche mit lauwarmem Wasser auftauen. Betroffenen Bereich nicht reiben. Sofort ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Sulatada külmunud piirkonnad leige veega. Kannatada saanud piirkonda mitte hõõruda. Pöörduda viivitamata arsti poole.
	EL	Ξεπαγώστε τα παγωμένα μέρη με χλιαρό νερό. Μην τρίβετε την περιοχή που πάγωσε. Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε αμέσως γιατρό.
	EN	Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
	FR	Dégeler les parties gelées avec de l'eau tiède. Ne pas frotter les zones touchées. Consulter immédiatement un médecin.
	GA	Leáigh codanna sioctha le huisce alabhog. Ná cuimil an réimse lena mbaineann. Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta láithreach.
	HR	Zamrznute dijelove odmrznuti mlakom vodom. Ne trljati oštećeno mjesto. Hitno zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.
	IT	Sgelare le parti congelate usando acqua tiepida. Non sfregare la parte interessata. Consultare immediatamente un medico.
	LV	Atkausēt sasalušās daļas ar remdenu ūdeni. Skarto zonu

		neberzt. Nekavējoties lūgt palīdzību mediķiem.
	LT	Prišalusias daleles atitirpinti drungnu vandeniu. Netrinti paveiktos zonos. Nedelsiant kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	A fagyott részeket langyos vízzel fel kell melegíteni. Tilos az érintett terület dörzsölése. Azonnal orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Ħoll il-partijiet kiesħa bl-ilma fietel. Togħrokx il-parti affettwata. Ikkonsulta tabib minnufih.
	NL	Bevroren lichaamsdelen met lauw water ontdooien. Niet wrijven. Onmiddellijk een arts raadplegen.
	PL	Rozmrozić oszronione obszary letnią wodą. Nie trzeć oszronionego obszaru. Natychmiast zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Derreter as zonas congeladas com água morna. Não friccionar a zona afetada. Consulte imediatamente um médico.
	RO	Dezgheţaţi părţile degerate cu apă călduţă. Nu frecaţi zona afectată. Consultaţi imediat medicul.
	SK	Zmrznuté časti ošetrite vlažnou vodou. Postihnuté miesto netrite. Okamžite vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/ starostlivosť.
	SL	Zamrznjene dele odtaliti z mlačno vodo. Ne drgniti prizadetega mesta. Takoj poiščite zdravniško pomoč/ oskrbo.
	FI	Sulata jäätyneet alueet haalealla vedellä. Vahingoittunutta aluetta

		ei saa hangata. Hakeudu välittömästi lääkäriin.
	SV	Värm det köldskadade området med ljummet vatten. Gnid inte det skadade området. Sök omedelbart läkarhjälp.**]**

[F156]

P337 + P313	**Language**	
	BG	При продължително дразнене на очите: Потърсете медицински съвет/помощ.
	ES	Si persiste la irritación ocular: Consultar a un médico.
	CS	Přetrvává-li podráždění očí: Vyhledejte lékařskou pomoc/ ošetření.
	DA	Ved vedvarende øjenirritation: Søg lægehjælp.
	DE	Bei anhaltender Augenreizung: Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
	ET	Kui silmade ärritus ei möödu: pöörduda arsti poole.
	EL	Εάν δεν υποχωρεί ο οφθαλμικός ερεθισμός: Συμβουλευθείτε/ Επισκεφθείτε γιατρό.
	EN	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	FR	Si l’irritation oculaire persiste: consulter un médecin.
	GA	Má mhaireann an greannú súile: Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta.
[F154	HR	Ako nadražaj oka ne prestaje: zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.**]**

	IT	Se l'irritazione degli occhi persiste, consultare un medico.
	LV	Ja acu iekaisums nepāriet: lūdziet mediķu palīdzību.
	LT	Jei akių dirginimas nepraeina: kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Ha a szemirritáció nem múlik el: orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Jekk l-irritazzjoni ta' l-għajnejn tippersisti: Ikkonsulta tabib.
	NL	Bij aanhoudende oogirritatie: een arts raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku utrzymywania się działania drażniącego na oczy: Zasięgnąć porady/ zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.
	PT	Caso a irritação ocular persista: consulte um médico.
	RO	Dacă iritarea ochilor persistă: consultați medicul.
	SK	Ak podráždenie očí pretrváva: vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	Če draženje oči ne preneha: poiščite zdravniško pomoč/ oskrbo.
	FI	Jos silmä-ärsytys jatkuu: Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Vid bestående ögonirritation: Sök läkarhjälp.

[F35P342 + P311	**Language**	
	BG	При симптоми на затруднено дишане: Обадете се в ЦЕНТЪР ПО ТОКСИКОЛОГИЯ/на лекар/…
	ES	En caso de síntomas respiratorios: Llamar a un CENTRO DE TOXICOLOGÍA/médico/…

	CS	Při dýchacích potížích: Volejte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÍ STŘEDISKO/lékaře/…
	DA	Ved luftvejssymptomer: Ring til en GIFTINFORMATION/ læge/…
	DE	Bei Symptomen der Atemwege: GIFTINFORMATIONSZENTRUM/ Arzt/…/anrufen.
	ET	Hingamisteede probleemide ilmnemise korral: võtta ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSE/ arstiga…
	EL	Εάν παρουσιάζονται αναπνευστικά συμπτώματα: Καλέστε το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/ …
	EN	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
	FR	En cas de symptômes respiratoires: Appeler un CENTRE ANTIPOISON/un médecin/…
	GA	I gCÁS siomtóm riospráide: Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhoctúir/…
[F155	HR	Pri otežanom disanju: nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/liječnika/…**]**
	IT	In caso di sintomi respiratori: contattare un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/…
	LV	Ja rodas elpas trūkuma simptomi: sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ ārstu/…
	LT	Jeigu pasireiškia respiraciniai simptomai: skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR

		INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ/ kreiptis į gydytoją/…
	HU	Légzési problémák esetén: Forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/ ….
	MT	Jekk ikollok sintomi respiratorji: Sejjaħ ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/ tabib/…
	NL	Bij ademhalingssymptomen: Een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/ arts/… raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku wystąpienia objawów ze strony układu oddechowego: Skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem/…
	PT	Em caso de sintomas respiratórios: contacte um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/…
	RO	În caz de simptome respiratorii: sunați la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/ …
	SK	Pri sťaženom dýchaní: Volajte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/…
	SL	Pri respiratornih simptomih: Pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/zdravnika/ …
	FI	Jos ilmenee hengitysoireita: Ota yhteys MYRKYTYSTIETOKESKUKSEEN/ lääkäriin/…
	SV	Vid besvär i luftvägarna: Kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/ läkare/…]

[F147P361 + P364	**Language**	

	BG	Незабавно свалете цялото замърсено облекло и го изперете преди повторна употреба.
	ES	Quitar inmediatamente todas las prendas contaminadas y lavarlas antes de volver a usarlas.
	CS	Veškeré kontaminované části oděvu okamžitě svlékněte a před opětovným použitím vyperte.
	DA	Alt tilsmudset tøj tages straks af og vaskes inden genanvendelse.
	DE	Alle kontaminierten Kleidungsstücke sofort ausziehen und vor erneutem Tragen waschen.
	ET	Võtta viivitamata seljast kõik saastunud rõivad ja pesta enne korduskasutust.
	EL	Βγάλτε αμέσως όλα τα μολυσμένα ρούχα και πλύντε τα πριν τα ξαναχρησιμοποιήσετε.
	EN	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	FR	Enlever immédiatement tous les vêtements contaminés et les laver avant réutilisation.
	GA	Bain díot láithreach na héadaí éillithe go léir agus nigh iad roimh iad a athúsáid.
⌊[F155]	HR	Odmah skinuti svu zagađenu odjeću i oprati je prije ponovne uporabe.⌋
	IT	Togliere immediatamente tutti gli indumenti contaminati e lavarli prima di indossarli nuovamente.
	LV	Nekavējoties novilkt visu piesārņoto apģērbu un pirms atkārtotas lietošanas izmazgāt.

	LT	Nedelsiant nusivilkti visus užterštus drabužius ir išskalbti prieš vėl apsivelkant.
	HU	Az összes szennyezett ruhadarabot azonnal le kell vetni és újbóli használat előtt ki kell mosni.
	MT	Neħħi minnufih il-ħwejjeġ kontaminati kollha u aħsilhom qabel terġa' tilbishom.
	NL	Verontreinigde kleding onmiddellijk uittrekken en wassen alvorens deze opnieuw te gebruiken.
	PL	Natychmiast zdjąć całą zanieczyszczoną odzież i wyprać przed ponownym użyciem.
	PT	Retirar imediatamente a roupa contaminada e lavá-la antes de a voltar a usar.
	RO	Scoateți imediat toată îmbrăcămintea contaminată și spalați-o înainte de reutilizare.
	SK	Všetky kontaminované časti odevu okamžite vyzlečte a pred ďalším použitím vyperte.
	SL	Takoj sleči vsa kontaminirana oblačila in jih oprati pred ponovno uporabo.
	FI	Riisu saastunut vaatetus välittömästi ja pese ennen uudelleenkäyttöä.
	SV	Ta omedelbart av alla nedstänkta kläder och tvätta dem innan de används igen.

P362 + P364	**Language**	
	BG	Свалете замърсеното облекло и го изперете преди повторна употреба.

	ES	Quitar las prendas contaminadas y lavarlas antes de volver a usarlas.
	CS	Kontaminovaný oděv svlékněte a před opětovným použitím vyperte.
	DA	Alt tilsmudset tøj tages af og vaskes inden genanvendelse.
	DE	Kontaminierte Kleidung ausziehen und vor erneutem Tragen waschen.
	ET	Võtta seljast saastunud rõivad ja pesta enne korduskasutust.
	EL	Βγάλτε τα μολυσμένα ρούχα και πλύντε τα πριν τα ξαναχρησιμοποιήσετε.
	EN	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	FR	Enlever les vêtements contaminés et les laver avant réutilisation.
	GA	Bain díot aon éadaí éillithe agus nigh iad roimh iad a athúsáid.
[F155	HR	Skinuti zagađenu odjeću i oprati je prije ponovne uporabe.]
	IT	Togliere tutti gli indumenti contaminati e lavarli prima di indossarli nuovamente.
	LV	Novilkt piesārņoto apģērbu un pirms atkārtotas lietošanas izmazgāt.
	LT	Nusivilkti užterštus drabužius ir išskalbti prieš vėl apsivelkant.
	HU	A szennyezett ruhadarabot le kell vetni és újbóli használat előtt ki kell mosni.
	MT	Neħħi l-ħwejjeġ kontaminati kollha u aħsilhom qabel terġa' tilbishom.

	NL	Verontreinigde kleding uittrekken en wassen alvorens deze opnieuw te gebruiken.
	PL	Zanieczyszczoną odzież zdjąć i wyprać przed ponownym użyciem.
	PT	Retirar a roupa contaminada e lavá-la antes de a voltar a usar.
	RO	Scoateți îmbrăcămintea contaminată și spalați-o înainte de reutilizare.
	SK	Kontaminovaný odev vyzlečte a pred ďalším použitím vyperte.
	SL	Sleči kontaminirana oblačila in jih oprati pred ponovno uporabo.
	FI	Riisu saastunut vaatetus ja pese ennen uudelleenkäyttöä.
	SV	Ta av nedstänkta kläder och tvätta dem innan de används igen.]

P370 + P376	**Language**	
	BG	При пожар: Спрете теча, ако е безопасно.
	ES	En caso de incendio: Detener la fuga, si no hay peligro en hacerlo.
	CS	V případě požáru: Zastavte únik, můžete-li tak učinit bez rizika.
	DA	Ved brand: Stands lækagen, hvis dette er sikkert.
	DE	Bei Brand: Undichtigkeit beseitigen, wenn gefahrlos möglich.
	ET	Tulekahju korral: leke peatada, kui seda on võimalik teha ohutult.
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς: Σταματήστε τη διαρροή, εφόσον δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος.

	EN	In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.
	FR	En cas d'incendie: obturer la fuite si cela peut se faire sans danger.
	GA	I gcás dóiteáin: Cuir stop leis an sceitheadh má tá sé sábháilte é sin a dhéanamh.
[F154	HR	U slučaju požara: ako je sigurno, zaustaviti istjecanje.**]**
	IT	In caso di incendio: bloccare la perdita se non c'è pericolo.
	LV	Ugunsgrēka gadījumā: apturiet noplūdi, ja to darīt ir droši.
	LT	Gaisro atveju: sustabdyti nuotėkį, jeigu galima saugiai tai padaryti.
	HU	Tűz esetén: Meg kell szüntetni a szivárgást, ha ez biztonságosan megtehető.
	MT	F'każ ta' nar: Waqqaf it-tnixxija sakemm ma jkunx ta' periklu.
	NL	In geval van brand: het lek dichten als dat veilig gedaan kan worden.
	PL	W przypadku pożaru: Jeżeli jest to bezpieczne zahamować wyciek.
	PT	Em caso de incêndio: deter a fuga se tal puder ser feito em segurança.
	RO	În caz de incendiu: opriți scurgerea, dacă acest lucru se poate face în siguranță.
	SK	V prípade požiaru: ak je to bezpečné, zastavte únik.
	SL	Ob požaru: zaustaviti puščanje, če je varno.
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa: Sulje vuoto, jos sen voi tehdä turvallisesti.

	SV	Vid brand: Stoppa läckan om det kan göras på ett säkert sätt.

[F35P370 + P378	**Language**	
	BG	При пожар: Използвайте…, за да загасите.
	ES	En caso de incendio: Utilizar… para la extinción.
	CS	V případě požáru: K uhašení použijte…
	DA	Ved brand: Anvend… til brandslukning.
	DE	Bei Brand: … zum Löschen verwenden.
	ET	Tulekahju korral: kasutada kustutamiseks…
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς: Χρησιμοποιήστε… για να κατασβήσετε.
	EN	In case of fire: Use… to extinguish.
	FR	En cas d'incendie: Utiliser… pour l'extinction.
	GA	I gcás dóiteáin: Úsáid … le haghaidh múchta.
[F155	HR	U slučaju požara: za gašenje rabiti …**]**
	IT	In caso d'incendio: utilizzare…per estinguere.
	LV	Ugunsgrēka gadījumā: dzēšanai izmantojiet …
	LT	Gaisro atveju: gesinimui naudoti …
	HU	Tűz esetén: oltásra … használandó.
	MT	F'każ ta' nar: Uża… biex titfi.
	NL	In geval van brand: blussen met …
	PL	W przypadku pożaru: Użyć… do gaszenia.

	PT	Em caso de incêndio: para extinguir utilizar….
	RO	În caz de incendiu: a se utiliza… pentru a stinge.
	SK	V prípade požiaru: Na hasenie použite…
	SL	Ob požaru: Za gašenje se uporabi …
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa: Käytä palon sammuttamiseen…
	SV	Vid brand: Släck med…**]**

[F151P301 + P330 + P331	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ ПОГЛЪЩАНЕ: изплакнете устата. НЕ предизвиквайте повръщане.
	ES	EN CASO DE INGESTIÓN: Enjuagar la boca. NO provocar el vómito.
	CS	PŘI POŽITÍ: Vypláchněte ústa. NEVYVOLÁVEJTE zvracení.
	DA	I TILFÆLDE AF INDTAGELSE: Skyl munden. Fremkald IKKE opkastning.
	DE	BEI VERSCHLUCKEN: Mund ausspülen. KEIN Erbrechen herbeiführen.
	ET	ALLANEELAMISE KORRAL: loputada suud. MITTE kutsuda esile oksendamist.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΣΗΣ: Ξεπλύνετε το στόμα. ΜΗΝ προκαλέσετε εμετό.
	EN	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	FR	EN CAS D'INGESTION: Rincer la bouche. NE PAS faire vomir.

	GA	MÁ SHLOGTAR: Sruthlaítear an béal. NÁ spreagtar urlacan.
	HR	AKO SE PROGUTA: isprati usta. NE izazivati povraćanje.
	IT	IN CASO DI INGESTIONE: sciacquare la bocca. NON provocare il vomito.
	LV	NORĪŠANAS GADĪJUMĀ: Izskalot muti. NEIZRAISĪT vemšanu.
	LT	PRARIJUS: išskalauti burną. NESKATINTI vėmimo.
	HU	LENYELÉS ESETÉN: A szájat ki kell öblíteni. TILOS hánytatni.
	MT	JEKK JINBELA': Laħlaħ il-ħalq. TIPPROVOKAX ir-remettar.
	NL	NA INSLIKKEN: de mond spoelen. GEEN braken opwekken.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIĘCIA: wypłukać usta. NIE wywoływać wymiotów.
	PT	EM CASO DE INGESTÃO: Enxaguar a boca. NÃO provocar o vómito.
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE ÎNGHIȚIRE: Clătiți gura. NU provocați voma.
	SK	PO POŽITÍ: vypláchnite ústa. NEVYVOLÁVAJTE zvracanie.
	SL	PRI ZAUŽITJU: Izprati usta. Ne izzivati bruhanja.
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA ON NIELTY: Huuhdo suu. EI saa oksennuttaa.
	SV	VID FÖRTÄRING: Skölj munnen. Framkalla INTE kräkning.

P302 + P335 + P334	**Language**	

	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С КОЖАТА: отстранете от кожата посипаните частици. Потопете в хладка вода [или сложете мокри компреси].
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL: Cepillar las partículas sueltas depositadas en la piel; sumergir en agua fría [o envolver en vendas húmedas].
	CS	PŘI STYKU S KŮŽÍ: Volné částečky odstraňte z kůže. Ponořte do studené vody [nebo zabalte do vlhkého obvazu].
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED HUDEN: Børst løse partikler bort fra huden. Hold under koldt vand [eller anvend våde omslag].
	DE	BEI BERÜHRUNG MIT DER HAUT: Lose Partikel von der Haut abbürsten. In kaltes Wasser tauchen [oder nassen Verband anlegen].
	ET	NAHALE SATTUMISE KORRAL: pühkida lahtised osakesed nahalt maha. Hoida jahedas vees [või panna peale niiske kompress].
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΕΡΜΑ: Αφαιρέστε προσεκτικά τα σωματίδια που έχουν μείνει στο δέρμα με μια βούρτσα. Βυθίστε σε δροσερό νερό [ή τυλίξτε με βρεγμένους επιδέσμους].
	EN	IF ON SKIN: Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages].
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU: Enlever avec précaution les particules déposées sur la peau. Rincer

		à l'eau fraîche [ou poser une compresse humide].
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS AN gCRAICEANN: Glan cáithníní scaoilte den chraiceann. Tum in uisce fionnuar [nó cuir bréid fliuch air].
	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM: izmesti zaostale čestice s kože. Uroniti u hladnu vodu [ili omotati vlažnim zavojem].
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE: rimuovere le particelle depositate sulla pelle. Immergere in acqua fredda [o avvolgere con un bendaggio umido].
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU: Noslaucīt brīvās daļiņas no ādas. Iegremdēt vēsā ūdenī [vai ietīt mitros apsējos].
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS: neprilipusias daleles nuvalyti nuo odos. Įmerkti į vėsų vandenį [arba apvynioti šlapiais tvarsčiais].
	HU	HA BŐRRE KERÜL: A bőrre lazán tapadó szemcséket óvatosan le kell kefélni. Hideg vízzel [vagy nedves kötéssel] kell hűteni.
	MT	JEKK FUQ IL-ĠILDA: Farfar il-frak mhux imwaħħal minn mal-ġilda. Daħħal fl-ilma frisk [jew kebbeb f'faxex imxarrbin].
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE HUID: losse deeltjes van de huid afvegen. In koud water onderdompelen [of nat verband aanbrengen].
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ: Niezwiązaną pozostałość strzepnąć ze skóry. Zanurzyć

		w zimnej wodzie [lub owinąć mokrym bandażem].
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A PELE: Sacudir da pele as partículas soltas. Mergulhar em água fria [ou aplicar compressas húmidas].
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU PIELEA: Îndepărtați particulele depuse pe piele. Introduceți în apă rece [sau acoperiți cu o compresă umedă].
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S POKOŽKOU: Z pokožky oprášte sypké čiastočky. Ponorte do studenej vody [alebo obviažte mokrými obväzmi].
	SL	PRI STIKU S KOŽO: S krtačo odstraniti razsute delce s kože. Potopiti v hladno vodo [ali zaviti v mokre povoje].
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU IHOLLE: Poista irtohiukkaset iholta. Upota kylmään veteen [tai kääri märkiin siteisiin].
	SV	VID HUDKONTAKT: Borsta bort lösa partiklar från huden. Skölj under kallt vatten [eller använd våta omslag].

P303 + P361 + P353	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С КОЖАТА (или косата): незабавно свалете цялото замърсено облекло. Облейте кожата с вода [или вземете душ].
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL (o el pelo): Quitar inmediatamente toda la ropa contaminada.

		Enjuagar la piel con agua [o ducharse].
	CS	PŘI STYKU S KŮŽÍ (nebo s vlasy): Veškeré kontaminované části oděvu okamžitě svlékněte. Opláchněte kůži vodou [nebo osprchujte].
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED HUDEN (eller håret): Tilsmudset tøj tages straks af/fjernes. Skyl [eller brus] huden med vand.
	DE	BEI BERÜHRUNG MIT DER HAUT (oder dem Haar): Alle kontaminierten Kleidungsstücke sofort ausziehen. Haut mit Wasser abwaschen [oder duschen].
	ET	NAHALE (või juustele) SATTUMISE KORRAL: kõik saastunud rõivad viivitamata seljast võtta. Loputada nahka veega [või loputada duši all].
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΔΕΡΜΑ (ή με τα μαλλιά): Βγάλτε αμέσως όλα τα μολυσμένα ρούχα. Ξεπλύνετε την επιδερμίδα με νερό [ή στο ντους].
	EN	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU (ou les cheveux): Enlever immédiatement tous les vêtements contaminés. Rincer la peau à l'eau [ou se doucher].
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS AN gCRAICEANN (nó le gruaig): Bain díot láithreach na héadaí éillithe go léir. Sruthlaítear an craiceann le huisce [nó glac cithfholcadh].

	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM (ili kosom): odmah skinuti svu zagađenu odjeću. Isprati kožu vodom [ili tuširanjem].
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE (o con i capelli): togliersi di dosso immediatamente tutti gli indumenti contaminati. Sciacquare la pelle [o fare una doccia].
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU (vai matiem): Nekavējoties novilkt visu piesārņoto apģērbu. Noskalot ādu ar ūdeni [vai iet dušā].
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS (arba plaukų): nedelsiant nuvilkti visus užterštus drabužius. Odą nuplauti vandeniu [arba čiurkšle].
	HU	HA BŐRRE (vagy hajra) KERÜL: Az összes szennyezett ruhadarabot azonnal le kell vetni. A bőrt le kell öblíteni vízzel [vagy zuhanyozás].
	MT	JEKK FUQ IL-ĠILDA (jew ix-xagħar): Inża' minnufih l-ilbies kontaminat. Laħlaħ il-ġilda bl-ilma [jew bix-xawer].
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE HUID (of het haar): verontreinigde kleding onmiddellijk uittrekken. Huid met water afspoelen [of afdouchen].
	PL	W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ (lub z włosami): Natychmiast zdjąć całą zanieczyszczoną odzież. Spłukać skórę pod strumieniem wody [lub prysznicem].
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM A

		PELE (ou o cabelo): Retirar imediatamente toda a roupa contaminada. Enxaguar a pele com água [ou tomar um duche].
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU PIELEA (sau cu părul): Scoateți imediat toată îmbrăcămintea contaminată. Clătiți pielea cu apă [sau faceți duș].
	SK	PRI KONTAKTE S POKOŽKOU (alebo vlasmi): Vyzlečte všetky kontaminované časti odevu. Pokožku ihneď opláchnite vodou [alebo sprchou].
	SL	PRI STIKU S KOŽO (ali lasmi): Takoj sleči vsa kontaminirana oblačila. Kožo izprati z vodo [ali prho].
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU IHOLLE (tai hiuksiin): Riisu saastunut vaatetus välittömästi. Huuhdo iho vedellä [tai suihkuta].
	SV	VID HUDKONTAKT (även håret): Ta omedelbart av alla nedstänkta kläder. Skölj huden med vatten [eller duscha].

P305 + P351 + P338	**Language**	
	BG	ПРИ КОНТАКТ С ОЧИТЕ: промивайте внимателно с вода в продължение на няколко минути. Свалете контактните лещи, ако има такива и доколкото това е възможно. Продължете с изплакването.
	ES	EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS: Enjuagar con agua cuidadosamente durante varios minutos. Quitar las lentes de contacto cuando estén presentes y pueda hacerse con facilidad. Proseguir con el lavado.

	CS	PŘI ZASAŽENÍ OČÍ: Několik minut opatrně vyplachujte vodou. Vyjměte kontaktní čočky, jsou-li nasazeny a pokud je lze vyjmout snadno. Pokračujte ve vyplachování.
	DA	VED KONTAKT MED ØJNENE: Skyl forsigtigt med vand i flere minutter. Fjern eventuelle kontaktlinser, hvis dette kan gøres let. Fortsæt skylning.
	DE	BEI KONTAKT MIT DEN AUGEN: Einige Minuten lang behutsam mit Wasser spülen. Eventuell vorhandene Kontaktlinsen nach Möglichkeit entfernen. Weiter spülen.
	ET	SILMA SATTUMISE KORRAL: loputada mitme minuti jooksul ettevaatlikult veega. Eemaldada kontaktläätsed, kui neid kasutatakse ja kui neid on kerge eemaldada. Loputada veel kord.
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΜΑΤΙΑ: Ξεπλύνετε προσεκτικά με νερό για αρκετά λεπτά. Αν υπάρχουν φακοί επαφής, αφαιρέστε τους, αν είναι εύκολο. Συνεχίστε να ξεπλένετε.
	EN	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LES YEUX: Rincer avec précaution à l'eau pendant plusieurs minutes. Enlever les lentilles de contact si la victime en porte et si elles peuvent être facilement enlevées. Continuer à rincer.

	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LEIS NA SÚILE: Sruthlaítear go cúramach le huisce ar feadh roinnt nóiméad. Tóg amach na tadhall-lionsaí, más ann dóibh agus más furasta é sin a dhéanamh. Lean den sruthlú.
	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S OČIMA: oprezno ispirati vodom nekoliko minuta. Ukloniti kontaktne leće ako ih nosite i ako se one lako uklanjaju. Nastaviti ispirati.
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI OCCHI: sciacquare accuratamente per parecchi minuti. Togliere le eventuali lenti a contatto se è agevole farlo. Continuare a sciacquare.
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ACĪM: Uzmanīgi izskalot ar ūdeni vairākas minūtes. Izņemt kontaktlēcas, ja tās ir ievietotas un ja to var vienkārši izdarīt. Turpināt skalot.
	LT	PATEKUS Į AKIS: atsargiai plauti vandeniu kelias minutes. Išimti kontaktinius lęšius, jeigu jie yra ir jeigu lengvai galima tai padaryti. Toliau plauti akis.
	HU	SZEMBE KERÜLÉS ESETÉN: Több percig tartó óvatos öblítés vízzel. Adott esetben a kontaktlencsék eltávolítása, ha könnyen megoldható. Az öblítés folytatása.
	MT	JEKK JIDĦOL FL-GĦAJNEJN: Laħlaħ b'attenzjoni bl-ilma għal diversi minuti. Neħħi l-lentijiet tal-kuntatt, jekk ikun hemm u jkunu faċli biex tneħħihom. Kompli laħlaħ.
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE OGEN: voorzichtig afspoelen

		met water gedurende een aantal minuten; contactlenzen verwijderen, indien mogelijk; blijven spoelen.
	PL	W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO OCZU: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.
	PT	SE ENTRAR EM CONTACTO COM OS OLHOS: Enxaguar cuidadosamente com água durante vários minutos. Se usar lentes de contacto, retire-as, se tal lhe for possível. Continue a enxaguar.
	RO	ÎN CAZ DE CONTACT CU OCHII: Clătiți cu atenție cu apă timp de mai multe minute. Scoateți lentilele de contact, dacă este cazul și dacă acest lucru se poate face cu ușurință. Continuați să clătiți.
	SK	PO ZASIAHNUTÍ OČÍ: Niekoľko minút ich opatrne vyplachujte vodou. Ak používate kontaktné šošovky a je to možné, odstráňte ich. Pokračujte vo vyplachovaní.
	SL	PRI STIKU Z OČMI: Previdno izpirati z vodo nekaj minut. Odstranite kontaktne leče, če jih imate in če to lahko storite brez težav. Nadaljujte z izpiranjem.
	FI	JOS KEMIKAALIA JOUTUU SILMIIN: Huuhdo huolellisesti vedellä usean minuutin ajan. Poista mahdolliset piilolinssit, jos sen voi tehdä helposti. Jatka huuhtomista.
	SV	VID KONTAKT MED ÖGONEN: Skölj försiktigt med vatten i flera minuter. Ta

		ur eventuella kontaktlinser om det går lätt. Fortsätt att skölja.**]**

[F156]

P370 + P380 + P375	**Language**	
	BG	При пожар: Евакуирайте зоната. Гасете пожара от разстояние поради опасност от експлозия.
	ES	En caso de incendio: Evacuar la zona. Luchar contra el incendio a distancia, dado el riesgo de explosión.
	CS	V případě požáru: Vykliďte prostor. Kvůli nebezpečí výbuchu haste z dostatečné vzdálenosti.
	DA	Ved brand: Evakuer området. Bekæmp branden på afstand på grund af eksplosionsfare.
	DE	Bei Brand: Umgebung räumen. Wegen Explosionsgefahr Brand aus der Entfernung bekämpfen.
	ET	Tulekahju korral: ala evakueerida. Plahvatusohu tõttu teha kustutustöid eemalt.
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς: Εκκενώστε την περιοχή. Προσπαθήστε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά από απόσταση, επειδή υπάρχει κίνδυνος έκρηξης.
	EN	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
	FR	En cas d’incendie: évacuer la zone. Combattre l’incendie à distance à cause du risque d’explosion.
	GA	I gcás dóiteáin: Aslonnaigh gach duine as an limistéar. Téigh i gcianghleic leis an

		dóiteán mar gheall ar an mbaol pléasctha.
[[F154]	HR	U slučaju požara: evakuirati područje. Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije.**]**
	IT	In caso di incendio: evacuare la zona. Rischio di esplosione. Utilizzare i mezzi estinguenti a grande distanza.
	LV	Ugunsgrēka gadījumā: evakuēt zonu. Dzēst uguni no attāluma eksplozijas riska dēļ.
	LT	Gaisro atveju: evakuoti zoną. Gaisrą gesinti iš toli dėl sprogimo pavojaus.
	HU	Tűz esetén: Ki kell üríteni a területet. A tűz oltását robbanásveszély miatt távolból kell végezni.
	MT	F'każ ta' nar: Evakwa ż-żona. Itfi n-nar mill-bogħod minħabba r-riskju ta' splużjoni.
	NL	In geval van brand: evacueren. Op afstand blussen omwille van ontploffingsgevaar.
	PL	W przypadku pożaru: Ewakuować teren. Z powodu ryzyka wybuchu gasić pożar z odległości.
	PT	Em caso de incêndio: evacuar a zona. Combater o incêndio à distância, devido ao risco de explosão.
	RO	În caz de incendiu: evacuați zona. Stingeți incendiul de la distanță din cauza pericolului de explozie.
	SK	V prípade požiaru: priestory evakuujte. Z dôvodu nebezpečenstva výbuchu požiar haste z diaľky.

	SL	Ob požaru: izprazniti območje. Gasiti z večje razdalje zaradi nevarnosti eksplozije.
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa: Evakuoi alue. Sammuta palo etäältä räjähdysvaaran takia.
	SV	Vid brand: Utrym området. Bekämpa branden på avstånd på grund av explosionsrisken.

P371 + P380 + P375	**Language**	
	BG	При голям пожар и значителни количества: Евакуирайте зоната. Гасете пожара от разстояние поради опасност от експлозия.
	ES	En caso de incendio importante y en grandes cantidades: Evacuar la zona. Luchar contra el incendio a distancia, dado el riesgo de explosión.
	CS	V případě velkého požáru a velkého množství: Vykliďte prostor. Kvůli nebezpečí výbuchu haste z dostatečné vzdálenosti.
	DA	Ved større brand og store mængder: Evakuer området. Bekæmp branden på afstand på grund af eksplosionsfare.
	DE	Bei Großbrand und großen Mengen: Umgebung räumen. Wegen Explosionsgefahr Brand aus der Entfernung bekämpfen.
	ET	Suure tulekahju korral ning kui on tegemist suurte kogustega: ala evakueerida. Plahvatusohu tõttu teha kustutustöid eemalt.
	EL	Σε περίπτωση σοβαρής πυρκαγιάς και εάν πρόκειται για μεγάλες ποσότητες: Εκκενώστε την περιοχή. Προσπαθήστε να σβήσετε

		την πυρκαγιά από απόσταση, επειδή υπάρχει κίνδυνος έκρηξης.
	EN	In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
	FR	En cas d'incendie important et s'il s'agit de grandes quantités: évacuer la zone. Combattre l'incendie à distance à cause du risque d'explosion.
	GA	I gcás mórdhóiteáin agus mórchainníochtaí: Aslonnaigh gach duine as an limistéar. Téigh i gcianghleic leis an dóiteán mar gheall ar an mbaol pléasctha.
[[F154]	HR	U slučaju velikog požara i velikih količina: evakuirati područje. Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije.**]**
	IT	In caso di incendio grave e di grandi quantità: evacuare la zona. Rischio di esplosione. Utilizzare i mezzi estinguenti a grande distanza.
	LV	Ugunsgrēka vai liela apjoma gadījumā: evakuēt zonu. Dzēst uguni no attāluma eksplozijas riska dēļ.
	LT	Didelio gaisro ir didelių kiekių atveju: evakuoti zoną. Gaisrą gesinti iš toli dėl sprogimo pavojaus.
	HU	Nagyobb tűz és nagy mennyiség esetén: Ki kell üríteni a területet. A tűz oltását robbanásveszély miatt távolból kell végezni.
	MT	F'każ ta' nar kbir u kwantitajiet kbar: Evakwa ż-żona. Itfi n-nar mill-bogħod minħabba r-riskju ta' splużjoni.

	NL	In geval van grote brand en grote hoeveelheden: evacueren. Op afstand blussen omwille van ontploffingsgevaar.
	PL	W przypadku poważnego pożaru i dużych ilości: Ewakuować teren. Z powodu ryzyka wybuchu gasić pożar z odległości.
	PT	Em caso de incêndio importante e de grandes quantidades: evacuar a zona. Combater o incêndio à distância, devido ao risco de explosão.
	RO	În caz de incendiu de proporții și de cantități mari de produs: evacuați zona. Stingeți incendiul de la distanță din cauza pericolului de explozie.
	SK	V prípade veľkého požiaru a značného množstva: priestory evakuujte. Z dôvodu nebezpečenstva výbuchu požiar haste z diaľky.
	SL	Ob velikem požaru in velikih količinah: izprazniti območje. Gasiti z večje razdalje zaradi nevarnosti eksplozije.
	FI	Jos tulipalo ja ainemäärät ovat suuret: Evakuoi alue. Sammuta palo etäältä räjähdysvaaran takia.
	SV	Vid större brand och stora mängder: Utrym området. Bekämpa branden på avstånd på grund av explosionsrisken.

[F151P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	**Language**	
	BG	При пожар: опасност от експлозия. Евакуирайте зоната. НЕ се опитвайте да гасите пожара, ако огънят наближи експлозиви.

	ES	En caso de incendio: Riesgo de explosión. Evacuar la zona. NO combatir el incendio cuando este afecte a la carga.
	CS	V případě požáru: Nebezpečí výbuchu. Vykliďte prostor. Požár NEHASTE, dostane-li se k výbušninám.
	DA	Ved brand: Eksplosionsfare. Evakuer området. BEKÆMP IKKE branden, hvis denne når eksplosiverne.
	DE	Bei Brand: Explosionsgefahr. Umgebung räumen. KEINE Brandbekämpfung, wenn das Feuer explosive Stoffe/ Gemische/Erzeugnisse erreicht.
	ET	Tulekahju korral: plahvatusoht. Ala evakueerida. Kui tuli jõuab lõhkeaineteni, MITTE teha kustutustöid.
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς: Κίνδυνος έκρηξης. Εκκενώστε την περιοχή. ΜΗΝ προσπαθείτε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά, όταν η φωτιά πλησιάζει σε εκρηκτικά.
	EN	In case of fire: Explosion risk. Evacuate area. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.
	FR	En cas d'incendie: Risque d'explosion. Évacuer la zone. NE PAS combattre l'incendie lorsque le feu atteint les explosifs.
	GA	I gcás dóiteáin: Baol pléasctha. Aslonnaigh gach duine as an limistéar. NÁ DÉAN an dóiteán a chomhrac má shroicheann sé pléascáin.
	HR	U slučaju požara: opasnost od eksplozije. Evakuirati

		područje. NE gasiti vatru kada plamen zahvati eksplozive.
	IT	Rischio di esplosione in caso di incendio. Evacuare la zona. NON utilizzare mezzi estinguenti se l'incendio raggiunge materiali esplosivi.
	LV	Ugunsgrēka gadījumā: Eksplozijas risks. Evakuēt zonu. NECENSTIES dzēst ugunsgrēku, ja uguns piekļūst sprādzienbīstamām vielām.
	LT	Gaisro atveju: sprogimo pavojus. Evakuoti zoną. NEGESINTI gaisro, jeigu ugnis pasiekia sprogmenis.
	HU	Tűz esetén: Robbanásveszély. A területet ki kell üríteni. TILOS a tűz oltása, ha az robbanóanyagra átterjedt.
	MT	F'każ ta' nar: Riskju ta' splużjoni. Evakwa ż-żona. TIPPRUVAX TITFI n-nar meta n-nar jilħaq l-isplussivi.
	NL	In geval van brand: ontploffingsgevaar. Evacueren. NIET blussen wanneer het vuur de ontplofbare stoffen bereikt.
	PL	W przypadku pożaru: Zagrożenie wybuchem. Ewakuować teren. NIE gasić pożaru, jeżeli ogień dosięgnie materiały wybuchowe.
	PT	Em caso de incêndio: Risco de explosão. Evacuar a zona. Se o fogo atingir os explosivos, NÃO tentar combatê-lo.
	RO	În caz de incendiu: Risc de explozie. Evacuați zona. NU încercați să stingeți incendiul atunci când focul a ajuns la explozivi.
	SK	V prípade požiaru: Riziko výbuchu. Priestory evakuujte.

		Požiar NEHASTE, ak sa oheň priblížil k výbušninám.
	SL	Ob požaru: Nevarnost eksplozije. Izprazniti območje. NE gasiti, ko ogenj doseže eksploziv.
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa: Räjähdysvaara. Evakuoi alue. Tulta EI SAA yrittää sammuttaa sen saavutettua räjähteet.
	SV	Vid brand: Explosionsrisk. Utrym området. Försök INTE bekämpa branden när den når explosiva varor.

P370 + P380 + P375[+ P378]	**Language**	
	BG	При пожар: евакуирайте зоната. Гасете пожара от разстояние поради опасност от експлозия. [Използвайте…, за да загасите].
	ES	En caso de incendio: Evacuar la zona. Combatir el incendio a distancia, debido al riesgo de explosión. [Utilizar … en la extinción].
	CS	V případě požáru: Vykliďte prostor. Kvůli nebezpečí výbuchu haste z dostatečné vzdálenosti. [K uhašení použijte …].
	DA	Ved brand: Evakuer området. Bekæmp branden på afstand på grund af eksplosionsfare. [Anvend … til brandslukning].
	DE	Bei Brand: Umgebung räumen. Wegen Explosionsgefahr Brand aus der Entfernung bekämpfen. [… zum Löschen verwenden.]
	ET	Tulekahju korral: ala evakueerida. Plahvatusohu tõttu teha kustutustöid

		eemalt. [Kustutamiseks kasutada ….].
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς: Εκκενώστε την περιοχή. Προσπαθήστε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά από απόσταση, επειδή υπάρχει κίνδυνος έκρηξης [Χρησιμοποιήστε … για την κατάσβεση].
	EN	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. [Use … to extinguish].
	FR	En cas d'incendie: Évacuer la zone. Combattre l'incendie à distance à cause du risque d'explosion. [Utiliser … pour l'extinction].
	GA	I gcás dóiteáin: Aslonnaigh gach duine as an limistéar. Téigh i gcianghleic leis an dóiteán mar gheall ar an mbaol pléasctha. [Úsáid … le haghaidh múchta].
	HR	U slučaju požara: evakuirati područje. Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije. [Za gašenje rabiti…].
	IT	In caso di incendio: evacuare la zona. Rischio di esplosione. Utilizzare i mezzi estinguenti a grande distanza. [Estinguere con…].
	LV	Ugunsgrēka gadījumā: Evakuēt zonu. Dzēst uguni no attāluma eksplozijas riska dēļ. [Dzēšanai lietot …].
	LT	Gaisro atveju: evakuoti zoną. Gaisrą gesinti iš toli dėl sprogimo pavojaus. [Gesinimui naudoti …].
	HU	Tűz esetén: A területet ki kell üríteni. A tűz oltását robbanásveszély miatt távolból kell végezni. [Az oltáshoz … használandó].

	MT	F'każ ta' nar: Evakwa ż-żona. Itfi n-nar mill-bogħod minħabba r-riskju ta' splużjoni. [Uża … biex titfi].
	NL	In geval van brand: evacueren. Op afstand blussen in verband met ontploffingsgevaar. [Blussen met …].
	PL	W przypadku pożaru: Ewakuować teren. Z powodu ryzyka wybuchu gasić pożar z odległości. [Użyć … do gaszenia].
	PT	Em caso de incêndio: Evacuar a zona. Combater o incêndio à distância, devido ao risco de explosão. [Para extinguir utilizar…].
	RO	În caz de incendiu: Evacuați zona. Stingeți incendiul de la distanță din cauza pericolului de explozie. [Utilizați … pentru stingere].
	SK	V prípade požiaru: Priestory evakuujte. Z dôvodu nebezpečenstva výbuchu požiar haste z diaľky. [Na hasenie použite…].
	SL	Ob požaru: Izprazniti območje. Gasiti z večje razdalje zaradi nevarnosti eksplozije. [Za gašenje uporabiti …].
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa: Evakuoi alue. Sammuta palo etäältä räjähdysvaaran takia. [Käytä palon sammuttamiseen …].
	SV	Vid brand: Utrym området. Bekämpa branden på avstånd på grund av explosionsrisken. [Släck med …].**]**

TABLE 1.4

Precautionary statements — Storage

[F47P401	**Language**	

	BG	Да се съхранява съгласно…
	ES	Almacenar conforme a … .
	CS	Skladujte v souladu s … .
	DA	Opbevares i overensstemmelse med … .
	DE	Aufbewahren gemäß … .
	ET	Hoida kooskõlas … .
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σύμφωνα με… .
	EN	Store in accordance with… .
	FR	Stocker conformément à… .
	GA	Stóráil i gcomhréir le… .
	HR	Skladištiti u skladu s…
	IT	Conservare secondo… .
	LV	Glabāt saskaņā ar … .
	LT	Laikyti, vadovaujantis…
	HU	A … -nak/-nek megfelelően tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen skont… .
	NL	Overeenkomstig … bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać zgodnie z … .
	PT	Armazenar em conformidade com… .
	RO	A se depozita în conformitate cu… .
	SK	Skladujte v súlade s… .
	SL	Hraniti v skladu s/z… .
	FI	Varastoi … mukaisesti.
	SV	Förvaras enligt … .]

P402	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява на сухо място.
	ES	Almacenar en un lugar seco.
	CS	Skladujte na suchém místě.
	DA	Opbevares et tørt sted.

	DE	An einem trockenen Ort aufbewahren.
	ET	Hoida kuivas.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε στεγνό μέρος.
	EN	Store in a dry place.
	FR	Stocker dans un endroit sec.
	GA	Stóráil in áit thirim.
[F154	HR	Skladištiti na suhom mjestu.**]**
	IT	Conservare in luogo asciutto.
	LV	Glabāt sausā vietā.
	LT	Laikyti sausoje vietoje.
	HU	Száraz helyen tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post niexef.
	NL	Op een droge plaats bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w suchym miejscu.
	PT	Armazenar em local seco.
	RO	A se depozita într-un loc uscat.
	SK	Uchovávajte na suchom mieste.
	SL	Hraniti na suhem.
	FI	Varastoi kuivassa paikassa.
	SV	Förvaras torrt.

P403	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява на добре проветриво място.
	ES	Almacenar en un lugar bien ventilado.
	CS	Skladujte na dobře větraném místě.
	DA	Opbevares på et godt ventileret sted.
	DE	An einem gut belüfteten Ort aufbewahren.

	ET	Hoida hästi ventileeritavas kohas.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε καλά αεριζόμενο χώρο.
	EN	Store in a well-ventilated place.
	FR	Stocker dans un endroit bien ventilé.
	GA	Stóráil in áit dhea-aeráilte.
⌊[F154]	HR	Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu.⌋
	IT	Conservare in luogo ben ventilato.
	LV	Glabāt labi vēdināmā vietā.
	LT	Laikyti gerai vėdinamoje vietoje.
	HU	Jól szellőző helyen tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post b'ventilazzjoni tajba.
	NL	Op een goed geventileerde plaats bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w dobrze wentylowanym miejscu.
	PT	Armazenar em local bem ventilado.
	RO	A se depozita într-un spațiu bine ventilat.
	SK	Uchovávajte na dobre vetranom mieste.
	SL	Hraniti na dobro prezračevanem mestu.
	FI	Varastoi paikassa, jossa on hyvä ilmanvaihto.
	SV	Förvaras på väl ventilerad plats.

P404	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява в затворен съд.
	ES	Almacenar en un recipiente cerrado.

	CS	Skladujte v uzavřeném obalu.
	DA	Opbevares i en lukket beholder.
	DE	In einem geschlossenen Behälter aufbewahren.
	ET	Hoida suletud mahutis.
	EL	Φυλάσσεται σε κλειστό περιέκτη.
	EN	Store in a closed container.
	FR	Stocker dans un récipient fermé.
	GA	Stóráil i gcoimeádán iata.
[F154	HR	Skladištiti u zatvorenom spremniku.**]**
	IT	Conservare in un recipiente chiuso.
	LV	Glabāt slēgtā tvertnē.
	LT	Laikyti uždaroje talpykloje.
	HU	Zárt edényben tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'kontenitur magħluq.
	NL	In gesloten verpakking bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w zamkniętym pojemniku.
	PT	Armazenar em recipiente fechado.
	RO	A se depozita într-un recipient închis.
	SK	Uchovávajte v uzavretej nádobe.
	SL	Hraniti v zaprti posodi.
	FI	Varastoi suljettuna.
	SV	Förvaras i sluten behållare.

P405	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява под ключ.
	ES	Guardar bajo llave.
	CS	Skladujte uzamčené.
	DA	Opbevares under lås.

	DE	Unter Verschluss aufbewahren.
	ET	Hoida lukustatult.
	EL	Φυλάσσεται κλειδωμένο.
	EN	Store locked up.
	FR	Garder sous clef.
	GA	Stóráil faoi ghlas.
[F154	HR	Skladištiti pod ključem.**]**
	IT	Conservare sotto chiave.
	LV	Glabāt slēgtā veidā.
	LT	Laikyti užrakintą.
	HU	Elzárva tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post imsakkar.
	NL	Achter slot bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać pod zamknięciem.
	PT	Armazenar em local fechado à chave.
	RO	A se depozita sub cheie.
	SK	Uchovávajte uzamknuté.
	SL	Hraniti zaklenjeno.
	FI	Varastoi lukitussa tilassa.
	SV	Förvaras inlåst.

[F47**P406**	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява в устойчив на разяждане съд/… съд с устойчива вътрешна облицовка.
	ES	Almacenar en un recipiente resistente a la corrosión / … en un recipiente con revestimiento interior resistente.
	CS	Skladujte v obalu odolném proti korozi/… s odolnou vnitřní vrstvou.
	DA	Opbevares i ætsningsbestandig/

		… beholder med modstandsdygtig foring.
	DE	In korrosionsbeständigem/ … Behälter mit korrosionsbeständiger Innenauskleidung aufbewahren.
	ET	Hoida sööbekindlas/… sööbekindla sisevooderdisega mahutis.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε ανθεκτικό στη διάβρωση/… περιέκτη με ανθεκτική εσωτερική επένδυση.
	EN	Store in a corrosion-resistant/ … container with a resistant inner liner.
	FR	Stocker dans un récipient résistant à la corrosion/… avec doublure intérieure.
	GA	Stóráil i gcoimeádán/ … frithchreimneach le líneáil fhrithchreimneach laistigh.
	HR	Skladištiti u spremniku otpornom na nagrizanje/ … s otpornom unutarnjom oblogom.
	IT	Conservare in recipiente resistente alla corrosione/ … provvisto di rivestimento interno resistente.
	LV	Glabāt korozijizturīgā/ … tvertnē ar iekšējo pretkorozijas izolāciju.
	LT	Laikyti korozijai atsparioje talpykloje/…, turinčioje atsparią vidinę dangą.
	HU	Saválló/saválló bélésű … edényben tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post reżistenti għall-korrużjoni /… kontenitur li huwa infurrat minn ġewwa b'materjal reżistenti.
	NL	In corrosiebestendige/ … houder met

		corrosiebestendige binnenbekleding bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w pojemniku odpornym na korozję / … o odpornej powłoce wewnętrznej.
	PT	Armazenar num recipiente resistente à corrosão/… com um revestimento interior resistente.
	RO	A se depozita într-un recipient rezistent la coroziune/recipient din… cu dublură interioară rezistentă la coroziune.
	SK	Uchovávajte v nádobe odolnej proti korózii/… nádobe s odolnou vnútornou vrstvou.
	SL	Hraniti v posodi, odporni proti koroziji/…, z odporno notranjo oblogo.
	FI	Varastoi syöpymättömässä/ … säiliössä, jossa on kestävä sisävuoraus.
	SV	Förvaras i korrosionsbeständig/… behållare med beständigt innerhölje.**]**

[F47P407	**Language**	
	BG	Да се остави въздушно пространство между купчините или палетите.
	ES	Dejar un espacio de aire entre las pilas o bandejas.
	CS	Mezi stohy nebo paletami ponechte vzduchovou mezeru.
	DA	Opbevares med luftmellemrum mellem stakkene/pallerne.
	DE	Luftspalt zwischen Stapeln oder Paletten lassen.

	ET	Jätta virnade või kaubaaluste vahele õhuvahe.
	EL	Να υπάρχει κενό αέρος μεταξύ των σωρών ή παλετών.
	EN	Maintain air gap between stacks or pallets.
	FR	Maintenir un intervalle d'air entre les piles ou les palettes.
	GA	Coimeád bearna aeir idir cruacha nó idir pailléid.
	HR	Osigurati razmak između polica ili paleta.
	IT	Mantenere uno spazio libero tra gli scaffali o i pallet.
	LV	Saglabāt gaisa spraugu starp krāvumiem vai paletēm.
	LT	Palikti oro tarpą tarp eilių arba palečių.
	HU	A rakatok vagy raklapok között térközt kell hagyni.
	MT	Ħalli l-arja tgħaddi bejn l-imniezel jew il-palits.
	NL	Ruimte laten tussen stapels of pallets.
	PL	Zachować szczelinę powietrzną pomiędzy stosami lub paletami.
	PT	Respeitar as distâncias mínimas entre pilhas ou paletes.
	RO	Păstrați un spațiu gol între stive sau paleți.
	SK	Medzi regálmi alebo paletami ponechajte vzduchovú medzeru.
	SL	Ohraniti zračno režo med skladi ali paletami.
	FI	Jätä pinojen tai kuormalavojen väliin ilmarako.
	SV	Se till att det finns luft mellan staplar eller pallar.]

P410	**Language**	
	BG	Да се пази от пряка слънчева светлина.
	ES	Proteger de la luz del sol.
	CS	Chraňte před slunečním zářením.
	DA	Beskyttes mod sollys.
	DE	Vor Sonnenbestrahlung schützen.
	ET	Hoida päikesevalguse eest.
	EL	Να προστατεύεται από τις ηλιακές ακτίνες.
	EN	Protect from sunlight.
	FR	Protéger du rayonnement solaire.
	GA	Cosain ó sholas na gréine.
[[F154]	HR	Zaštititi od sunčevog svjetla.**]**
	IT	Proteggere dai raggi solari.
	LV	Aizsargāt no saules gaismas.
	LT	Saugoti nuo saulės šviesos.
	HU	Napfénytől védendő.
	MT	Ipproteġi mid-dawl tax-xemx.
	NL	Tegen zonlicht beschermen.
	PL	Chronić przed światłem słonecznym.
	PT	Manter ao abrigo da luz solar.
	RO	A se proteja de lumina solară.
	SK	Chráňte pred slnečným žiarením.
	SL	Zaščititi pred sončno svetlobo.
	FI	Suojaa auringonvalolta.
	SV	Skyddas från solljus.

P411	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява при температури, не по-високи от … °C/…°F.

	ES	Almacenar a temperaturas no superiores a … °C/…°F.
	CS	Skladujte při teplotě nepřesahující … °C/…°F.
	DA	Opbevares ved en temperatur, som ikke overstiger … °C/ …°F.
	DE	**[**[X1]Bei Temperaturen nicht über … °C/… °F aufbewahren.**]**
	ET	Hoida temperatuuril mitte üle … °C/… °F.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε θερμοκρασίες που δεν υπερβαίνουν τους … °C/ …°F.
	EN	Store at temperatures not exceeding … °C/…°F.
	FR	Stocker à une température ne dépassant pas … °C/… °F.
	GA	Stóráil ag teocht nach airde ná … °C/…°F.
[[F154]	HR	Skladištiti na temperaturi koja ne prelazi …°C/…°F.**]**
	IT	Conservare a temperature non superiori a … °C/…°F.
	LV	Uzglabāt temperatūrā, kas nepārsniedz … °C/…°F.
	LT	Laikyti ne aukštesnėje kaip … °C/…°F temperatūroje.
	HU	A tárolási hőmérséklet legfeljebb … °C/…°F lehet.
	MT	Aħżen f'temperaturi li ma jeċċedux … °C/…°F.
	NL	Bij maximaal … °C/…°F bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w temperaturze

		nieprzekraczającej … °C/ …°F.
	PT	Armazenar a uma temperatura não superior a … °C/…°F.
	RO	A se depozita la temperaturi care să nu depășească … °C/ …°F.
	SK	Uchovávajte pri teplotách do … °C/…°F
	SL	Hraniti pri temperaturi do … °C/… °F.
	FI	Varastoi alle … °C/…°F lämpötilassa.
	SV	Förvaras vid högst … °C/ …°F.

P412	**Language**	
	BG	Да не се излага на температури, по-високи от 50 °C/122°F.
	ES	No exponer a temperaturas superiores a 50 °C/122°F.
	CS	Nevystavujte teplotě přesahující 50 °C/122 °F.
	DA	Må ikke udsættes for en temperatur, som overstiger 50 °C/122°F.
	DE	**[**[X1]Nicht Temperaturen über 50 °C/122 °F aussetzen.**]**
	ET	Mitte hoida temperatuuril üle 50 °C/122 °F.
	EL	Να μην εκτίθεται σε θερμοκρασίες που υπερβαίνουν τους 50 °C/122°F.
	EN	Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122°F.

	FR	Ne pas exposer à une température supérieure à 50 °C/122 °F.
	GA	Ná nocht do theocht níos airde ná 50 °C/122°F.
[F154	HR	Ne izlagati temperaturi višoj od 50 °C/122 °F.**]**
	IT	Non esporre a temperature superiori a 50 °C/122°F.
	LV	Nepakļaut temperatūrai, kas pārsniedz 50 °C/122°F.
	LT	Nelaikyti aukštesnėje kaip 50 °C/122°F temperatūroje.
	HU	Nem érheti 50 °C/122°F hőmérsékletet meghaladó hő.
	MT	Tesponix għal temperaturi li jeċċedu l-50 °C/122°F.
	NL	Niet blootstellen aan temperaturen boven 50 °C/122°F.
	PL	Nie wystawiać na działanie temperatury przekraczającej 50 °C/122 °F.
	PT	Não expor a temperaturas superiores a 50 °C/122°F.
	RO	Nu expuneți la temperaturi care depășesc 50 °C/122 °F.
	SK	Nevystavujte teplotám nad 50 °C/122 °F.
	SL	Ne izpostavljati temperaturam nad 50 °C/122 °F.
	FI	Ei saa altistaa yli 50 °C/122 °F lämpötiloille.
	SV	Får inte utsättas för temperaturer över 50 °C/122 °F.

P413	**Language**	

	BG	При насипни количества, по-големи от … kg/… фунта, да се съхранява при температури, не по-високи от … °C/…°F.
	ES	Almacenar las cantidades a granel superiores a … kg/ … lbs a temperaturas no superiores a … °C/…°F.
	CS	Množství větší než … kg/ … liber skladujte při teplotě nepřesahující … °C/…°F.
	DA	Bulkmængder på over … kg/…lbs opbevares ved en temperatur, som ikke overstiger … °C/…°F.
	DE	**[**[X1]Schüttgut in Mengen von mehr als … kg/… lbs bei Temperaturen nicht über … °C/… °F aufbewahren.**]**
	ET	Kogust, mis on suurem kui … kg/… naela, hoida temperatuuril mitte üle … °C/ … °F.
	EL	Οι σωροί χύδην με βάρος άνω των … kg/ … lbs αποθηκεύονται σε θερμοκρασίες που δεν υπερβαίνουν τους … °C/ …°F.
	EN	Store bulk masses greater than … kg/… lbs at temperatures not exceeding … °C/…°F.
	FR	Stocker les quantités en vrac de plus de … kg/… lb à une température ne dépassant pas … °C/… °F.
	GA	Stóráil bulcmhaiseanna os cionn … kg/… lb ag teocht nach airde ná … °C/…°F.
[[F154]	HR	Skladištiti količine veće od … kg/ … lbs na temperaturi koja ne prelazi … °C/… °F.**]**

	IT	Conservare le rinfuse di peso superiore a …kg/…lb a temperature non superiori a … ^{o}C/^{o}F.
	LV	Lielus apjomus, kas pārsniedz … kg/… lbs, uzglabāt temperatūrā, kas nepārsniedz … ^{o}C/…^{o}F.
	LT	Didesnius kaip … kg/… lbs medžiagos kiekius laikyti ne aukštesnėje kaip … ^{o}C/…^{o}F temperatūroje.
	HU	A … kg/… lb tömeget meghaladó ömlesztett anyag tárolási hőmérséklete legfeljebb … ^{o}C/…^{o}F lehet.
	MT	Aħżen il-kwantitajiet f'massa ta' akbar minn … kg/… lbs f'temperaturi ta' mhux aktar minn … ^{o}C/…^{o}F.
	NL	Bulkmateriaal, indien meer dan … kg/… lbs, bij temperaturen van maximaal … ^{o}C bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać luzem masy przekraczające … kg/… funtów w temperaturze nieprzekraczającej … ^{o}C/ …^{o}F.
	PT	Armazenar quantidades a granel superiores a … kg/… lbs a uma temperatura não superior a … ^{o}C/…^{o}F.
	RO	Depozitați cantitățile în vrac mai mari de … kg/… lbs la temperaturi care să nu depășească … ^{o}C/…^{o}F.
	SK	Veľké množstvo s hmotnosťou nad … kg/… lbs uchovávajte pri teplote do … ^{o}C/…^{o}F.
	SL	Razsute količine, večje od … kg/… lbs, hraniti pri temperaturi do … ^{o}C/… ^{o}F.

	FI	Säilytä yli … kg/…lbs painoinen irtotavara enintään … °C/…°F lämpötilassa.
	SV	Bulkprodukter som väger mer än … kg/… lbs förvaras vid högst … °C/…°F.

[F47P420	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява отделно.
	ES	Almacenar separadamente.
	CS	Skladujte odděleně.
	DA	Opbevares separat.
	DE	Getrennt aufbewahren.
	ET	Hoida eraldi.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται χωριστά.
	EN	Store separately.
	FR	Stocker séparément.
	GA	Stóráil as féin.
	HR	Skladištiti odvojeno.
	IT	Conservare separatamente.
	LV	Glabāt atsevišķi.
	LT	Laikyti atskirai.
	HU	Elkülönítve tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen separatament.
	NL	Gescheiden bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać oddzielnie.
	PT	Armazenar separadamente.
	RO	A se depozita separat.
	SK	Skladujte jednotlivo.
	SL	Hraniti ločeno.
	FI	Varastoi erillään.
	SV	Förvaras separat.**]**

[F156]

P402 + P404	**Language**	

	BG	Да се съхранява на сухо място. Да се съхранява в затворен съд.
	ES	Almacenar en un lugar seco. Almacenar en un recipiente cerrado.
	CS	Skladujte na suchém místě. Skladujte v uzavřeném obalu.
	DA	Opbevares et tørt sted. Opbevares i en lukket beholder.
	DE	**[**[X1]An einem trockenen Ort aufbewahren. In einem geschlossenen Behälter aufbewahren.**]**
	ET	Hoida kuivas. Hoida suletud mahutis.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε στεγνό μέρος. Φυλάσσεται σε κλειστό περιέκτη.
	EN	Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
	FR	Stocker dans un endroit sec. Stocker dans un récipient fermé.
	GA	Stóráil in áit thirim. Stóráil i gcoimeádán iata.
[[F154]	HR	Skladištiti na suhom mjestu. Skladištiti u zatvorenom spremniku.**]**
	IT	Conservare in luogo asciutto e in recipiente chiuso.
	LV	Glabāt sausā vietā. Glabāt aizvērtā tvertnē.
	LT	Laikyti sausoje vietoje. Laikyti uždaroje talpykloje.
	HU	Száraz helyen tárolandó. Zárt edényben tárolandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post niexef. Aħżen f'kontenitur magħluq.
	NL	Op een droge plaats bewaren. In gesloten verpakking bewaren.

	PL	Przechowywać w suchym miejscu. Przechowywać w zamkniętym pojemniku.
	PT	Armazenar em local seco. Armazenar em recipiente fechado.
	RO	A se depozita într-un loc uscat, într-un recipient închis.
	SK	Uchovávajte na suchom mieste. Uchovávajte v uzavretej nádobe.
	SL	Hraniti na suhem. Hraniti v zaprti posodi.
	FI	Varastoi kuivassa paikassa. Varastoi suljettuna.
	SV	Förvaras torrt. Förvaras i sluten behållare.

P403 + P233	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява на добре проветриво място. Съдът да се съхранява плътно затворен.
	ES	Almacenar en un lugar bien ventilado. Mantener el recipiente cerrado herméticamente.
	CS	Skladujte na dobře větraném místě. Uchovávejte obal těsně uzavřený.
	DA	Opbevares på et godt ventileret sted. Hold beholderen tæt lukket.
	DE	**[**[X1]An einem gut belüfteten Ort aufbewahren. Behälter dicht verschlossen halten.**]**
	ET	Hoida hästi ventileeritavas kohas. Hoida mahuti tihedalt suletuna.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε καλά αεριζόμενο χώρο. Ο περιέκτης διατηρείται ερμητικά κλειστός.

	EN	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	FR	Stocker dans un endroit bien ventilé. Maintenir le récipient fermé de manière étanche.
	GA	Stóráil in áit dhea-aeráilte. Coimeád an coimeádán dúnta go docht.
[F154	HR	Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu. Čuvati u dobro zatvorenom spremniku.**]**
	IT	Tenere il recipiente ben chiuso e in luogo ben ventilato.
	LV	Glabāt labi vēdināmās telpās. Tvertni turēt cieši noslēgtu.
	LT	Laikyti gerai vėdinamoje vietoje. Talpyklą laikyti sandariai uždarytą.
	HU	Jól szellőző helyen tárolandó. Az edény szorosan lezárva tartandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post b'ventilazzjoni tajba. Żomm il-kontenitur magħluq sew.
	NL	Op een goed geventileerde plaats bewaren. In goed gesloten verpakking bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w dobrze wentylowanym miejscu. Przechowywać pojemnik szczelnie zamknięty.
	PT	Armazenar em local bem ventilado. Manter o recipiente bem fechado.
	RO	A se depozita într-un spațiu bine ventilat. Păstrați recipientul închis etanș.
	SK	Uchovávajte na dobre vetranom mieste. Nádobu uchovávajte tesne uzavretú.

	SL	Hraniti na dobro prezračevanem mestu. Hraniti v tesno zaprti posodi.
	FI	Varastoi paikassa, jossa on hyvä ilmanvaihto. Säilytä tiiviisti suljettuna.
	SV	Förvaras på väl ventilerad plats. Förpackningen ska förvaras väl tillsluten.

P403 + P235	**Language**	
	BG	Да се съхранява на добре проветриво място. Да се съхранява на хладно.
	ES	Almacenar en un lugar bien ventilado. Mantener en lugar fresco.
	CS	Skladujte na dobře větraném místě. Uchovávejte v chladu.
	DA	Opbevares på et godt ventileret sted. Opbevares køligt.
	DE	**[**[X1]An einem gut belüfteten Ort aufbewahren. Kühl halten.**]**
	ET	Hoida hästi ventileeritavas kohas. Hoida jahedas.
	EL	Αποθηκεύεται σε καλά αεριζόμενο χώρο. Διατηρείται δροσερό.
	EN	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	FR	Stocker dans un endroit bien ventilé. Tenir au frais.
	GA	Stóráil in áit dhea-aeráilte. Coimeád fionnuar.
[[F154]	HR	Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu. Održavati hladnim.**]**
	IT	Conservare in luogo fresco e ben ventilato.
	LV	Glabāt labi vēdināmās telpās. Turēt vēsumā.

	LT	Laikyti gerai vėdinamoje vietoje. Laikyti vėsioje vietoje.
	HU	Jól szellőző helyen tárolandó. Hűvös helyen tartandó.
	MT	Aħżen f'post b'ventilazzjoni tajba. Żomm frisk.
	NL	Op een goed geventileerde plaats bewaren. Koel bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać w dobrze wentylowanym miejscu. Przechowywać w chłodnym miejscu.
	PT	Armazenar em local bem ventilado. Conservar em ambiente fresco.
	RO	A se depozita într-un spațiu bine ventilat. A se păstra la rece.
	SK	Uchovávajte na dobre vetranom mieste. Uchovávajte v chlade.
	SL	Hraniti na dobro prezračevanem mestu. Hraniti na hladnem.
	FI	Varastoi paikassa, jossa on hyvä ilmanvaihto. Säilytä viileässä.
	SV	Förvaras på väl ventilerad plats. Förvaras svalt.

P410 + P403	**Language**	
	BG	Да се пази от пряка слънчева светлина. Да се съхранява на добре проветриво място.
	ES	Proteger de la luz del sol. Almacenar en un lugar bien ventilado.
	CS	Chraňte před slunečním zářením. Skladujte na dobře větraném místě.

	DA	Beskyttes mod sollys. Opbevares på et godt ventileret sted.
	DE	**[**[X1]Vor Sonnenbestrahlung schützen. An einem gut belüfteten Ort aufbewahren.**]**
	ET	Hoida päikesevalguse eest. Hoida hästi ventileeritavas kohas.
	EL	Να προστατεύεται από τις ηλιακές ακτίνες. Αποθηκεύεται σε καλά αεριζόμενο χώρο.
	EN	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
	FR	Protéger du rayonnement solaire. Stocker dans un endroit bien ventilé.
	GA	Cosain ó sholas na gréine. Stóráil in áit dhea-aeráilte.
[[F154]	HR	Zaštititi od sunčevog svjetla. Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu.**]**
	IT	Proteggere dai raggi solari. Conservare in luogo ben ventilato.
	LV	Aizsargāt no saules gaismas. Glabāt labi vēdināmās telpās.
	LT	Saugoti nuo saulės šviesos. Laikyti gerai vėdinamoje vietoje.
	HU	Napfénytől védendő. Jól szellőző helyen tárolandó.
	MT	Ipproteġi mid-dawl tax-xemx. Aħżen f'post b'ventilazzjoni tajba.
	NL	Tegen zonlicht beschermen. Op een goed geventileerde plaats bewaren.
	PL	Chronić przed światłem słonecznym. Przechowywać w dobrze wentylowanym miejscu.

	PT	Manter ao abrigo da luz solar. Armazenar em local bem ventilado.
	RO	A se proteja de lumina solară. A se depozita într-un spațiu bine ventilat.
	SK	Chráňte pred slnečným žiarením. Uchovávajte na dobre vetranom mieste.
	SL	Zaščititi pred sončno svetlobo. Hraniti na dobro prezračevanem mestu.
	FI	Suojaa auringonvalolta. Varastoi paikassa, jossa on hyvä ilmanvaihto.
	SV	Skyddas från solljus. Förvaras på väl ventilerad plats.

P410 + P412	**Language**	
	BG	Да се пази от пряка слънчева светлина. Да не се излага на температури, по-високи от 50 °C/122°F.
	ES	Proteger de la luz del sol. No exponer a temperaturas superiores a 50 °C/122°F.
	CS	Chraňte před slunečním zářením. Nevystavujte teplotě přesahující 50 °C/122°F.
	DA	Beskyttes mod sollys. Må ikke udsættes for en temperatur, som overstiger 50 °C/122°F.
	DE	**[**[X1]Vor Sonnenbestrahlung schützen und nicht Temperaturen über 50 °C/122 °F aussetzen.**]**
	ET	Hoida päikesevalguse eest. Mitte hoida temperatuuril üle 50 °C/122 °F.
	EL	Να προστατεύεται από τις ηλιακές ακτίνες. Να μην εκτίθεται σε θερμοκρασίες

		που υπερβαίνουν τους 50 °C/122°F.
	EN	Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122°F.
	FR	Protéger du rayonnement solaire. Ne pas exposer à une température supérieure à 50 °C/122 °F.
	GA	Cosain ó sholas na gréine. Ná nocht do theocht níos airde ná 50 °C/122°F.
[F154	HR	Zaštititi od sunčevog svjetla. Ne izlagati temperaturi višoj od 50 °C/122 °F.]
	IT	Proteggere dai raggi solari. Non esporre a temperature superiori a 50 °C/122°F.
	LV	Aizsargāt no saules gaismas. Nepakļaut temperatūrai, kas pārsniedz 50 °C/122°F.
	LT	Saugoti nuo saulės šviesos. Nelaikyti aukštesnėje kaip 50 °C/122°F temperatūroje.
	HU	Napfénytől védendő. Nem érheti 50 °C/122°F hőmérsékletet meghaladó hő.
	MT	Ipproteġi mid-dawl tax-xemx. Tesponix għal temperatura li teċċedi l-50 °C/122°F.
	NL	Tegen zonlicht beschermen. Niet blootstellen aan temperaturen boven 50 °C/122°F.
	PL	Chronić przed światłem słonecznym. Nie wystawiać na działanie temperatury przekraczającej 50 °C/122 °F.
	PT	Manter ao abrigo da luz solar. Não expor a temperaturas superiores a 50 °C/122°F.

	RO	A se proteja de lumina solară. Nu expuneți la temperaturi care depășesc 50 °C/122 °F.
	SK	Chráňte pred slnečným žiarením. Nevystavujte teplotám nad 50 °C/122 °F.
	SL	Zaščititi pred sončno svetlobo. Ne izpostavljati temperaturam nad 50 °C/122 °F.
	FI	Suojaa auringonvalolta. Ei saa altistaa yli 50 °C/122 °F lämpötiloille.
	SV	Skyddas från solljus. Får inte utsättas för temperaturer över 50 °C/122 °F.

[F156]

TABLE 1.5

Precautionary statements — Disposal

P501	**Language**	
	BG	Съдържанието/съдът да се изхвърли в …
	ES	Eliminar el contenido/el recipiente en …
	CS	Odstraňte obsah/obal …
	DA	Indholdet/beholderen bortskaffes i …
	DE	Inhalt/Behälter … zuführen.
	ET	Sisu/mahuti kõrvaldada …
	EL	Διάθεση του περιεχομένου/ περιέκτη σε …
	EN	Dispose of contents/container to …
	FR	Éliminer le contenu/récipient dans …
	GA	Diúscair an t-ábhar/an coimeádán i …
[F154	HR	Odložiti sadržaj/spremnik u/ na …**]**

	IT	Smaltire il prodotto/ recipiente in …
	LV	Atbrīvoties no satura/ tvertnes…
	LT	**[**[X2]Turinį/talpyklą šalinti …**]**
	HU	A tartalom/edény elhelyezése hulladékként: …
	MT	Armi l-kontenut/il-kontenitur fi …
	NL	Inhoud/verpakking afvoeren naar …
	PL	Zawartość/pojemnik usuwać do …
	PT	Eliminar o conteúdo/ recipiente em …
	RO	Aruncați conținutul/ recipientul la …
	SK	Zneškodnite obsah/nádobu …
	SL	Odstraniti vsebino/posodo …
	FI	Hävitä sisältö/pakkaus …
	SV	Innehållet/behållaren lämnas till…

Editorial Information

X2 Substituted by Corrigendum to 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 (Official Journal of the European Union L 353 of 31 December 2008).

[[F47]**P502**	**Language**	
	BG	Обърнете се към производителя или доставчика за информация относно оползотворяването или рециклирането.
	ES	Pedir información al fabricante o proveedor sobre la recuperación o el reciclado.
	CS	Informujte se u výrobce nebo dodavatele o regeneraci nebo recyklaci.

	DA	Indhent oplysninger om genindvinding/genanvendelse hos fabrikanten/leverandøren.
	DE	Informationen zur Wiederverwendung oder Wiederverwertung beim Hersteller oder Lieferanten erfragen.
	ET	Hankida valmistajalt või tarnijalt teavet kemikaali taaskasutamise või ringlussevõtu kohta.
	EL	Ανατρέξτε στον παρασκευαστή ή τον προμηθευτή για πληροφορίες όσον αφορά την ανάκτηση ή την ανακύκλωση.
	EN	Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.
	FR	Consulter le fabricant ou le fournisseur pour des informations relatives à la récupération ou au recyclage.
	GA	Téigh i dteagmháil leis an monaróir nó leis an soláthróir chun faisnéis a fháil faoi aisghabháil nó athchúrsáil.
	HR	Za informacije o oporabi ili recikliranju obratiti se proizvođaču ili dobavljaču.
	IT	Chiedere informazioni al produttore o fornitore per il recupero o il riciclaggio.
	LV	Informācija par rekuperāciju vai pārstrādi saņemama pie ražotāja vai piegādātāja.
	LT	Kreiptis į gamintoją arba tiekėją dėl informacijos apie surinkimą arba recirkuliavimą.
	HU	A gyártó vagy a szállító határozza meg a hasznosításra vagy az újrafeldolgozásra vonatkozó információkat.

	MT	Irreferi għall-manifattur jew il-fornitur għal informazzjoni dwar l-irkupru jew ir-riċiklaġġ.
	NL	Raadpleeg fabrikant of leverancier voor informatie over terugwinning of recycling.
	PL	Przestrzegać wskazówek producenta lub dostawcy dotyczących odzysku lub wtórnego wykorzystania.
	PT	Solicitar ao fabricante ou fornecedor informações relativas à recuperação ou reciclagem.
	RO	Adresați-vă producătorului sau furnizorului pentru informații privind recuperarea/reciclarea.
	SK	Obráťte sa na výrobcu alebo dodávateľa s požiadavkou o informácie týkajúce sa obnovenia alebo recyklácie.
	SL	Za podatke glede predelave ali reciklaže se obrnite na proizvajalca ali dobavitelja.
	FI	Hanki valmistajalta tai toimittajalta tietoja uudelleenkäytöstä tai kierrätyksestä.
	SV	Rådfråga tillverkare eller leverantör om återvinning eller återanvändning.**]**

ANNEX V

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

[[F58]The hazard pictograms for each hazard class, differentiation of a hazard class and hazard category shall satisfy the provisions of this Annex and Annex I, section 1.2 and conform in terms of symbols and general format, to the specimens shown.**]**

1. PART 1: PHYSICAL HAZARDS

1.1. Symbol: exploding bomb

Pictogram(1)	**Hazard class and hazard category(2)**
GHS01 	Section 2.1 Unstable explosives Explosives of Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Section 2.8 Self reactive substances and mixtures, Types A, B Section 2.15 Organic peroxides, Types A, B

1.2. Symbol: flame

Pictogram(1)	**Hazard class and hazard category(2)**
GHS02 	Section 2.2 **[**[F146]Flammable gases, hazard categories 1A, 1B.**]** Section 2.3 **[**[F35]Aerosols, hazard categories 1, 2**]** Section 2.6 Flammable liquids, hazard categories 1, 2, 3 Section 2.7 Flammable solids, hazard categories 1, 2 Section 2.8 Self-reactive substances and mixtures, Types B, C, D, E, F Section 2.9 Pyrophoric liquids, hazard category 1 Section 2.10 Pyrophoric solids, hazard category 1 Section 2.11 Self-heating substances and mixtures, hazard categories 1, 2 Section 2.12 Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases, hazard categories 1, 2, 3 Section 2.15 Organic peroxides, Types B, C, D, E, F **[**[F148]Section 2.17 Desensitised explosives, hazard categories 1, 2, 3, 4**]**

1.3. Symbol: flame over circle

Pictogram(1)	**Hazard class and hazard category(2)**
GHS03 	Section 2.4 Oxidising gases, hazard category 1 Section 2.13 Oxidising liquids, hazard categories 1, 2, 3

	Section 2.14 Oxidising solids, hazard categories 1, 2, 3

1.4. Symbol: gas cylinder

Pictogram(1)	Hazard class and hazard category(2)
GHS04 	Section 2.5 Gases under pressure: Compressed gases; Liquefied gases; Refrigerated liquefied gases; Dissolved gases

1.5. Symbol: corrosion

Pictogram(1)	Hazard class and hazard category(2)
GHS05 	Section 2.16 Corrosive to metals, hazard category 1

1.6. A pictogram is not required for the following physical hazard classes and hazard categories:

Section 2.1: Explosives of Division 1.5

Section 2.1: Explosives of Division 1.6

Section 2.2: Flammable gases, hazard Category 2

[[F147]Section 2.3: Aerosols, hazard Category 3**]**

Section 2.8: Self-reactive substances and mixtures, Type G

Section 2.15: Organic peroxides, Type G

2. PART 2: HEALTH HAZARDS

2.1. Symbol: skull and crossbones

Pictogram(1)	Hazard class and hazard category(2)
GHS06 	Section 3.1 Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation), hazard categories 1, 2, 3

[[F47]2.2. Symbol: corrosion

Pictogram(1)	Hazard class and hazard category(2)

GHS05 	Section 3.2 Skin corrosion, hazard category 1 and sub-categories 1A, 1B, 1C Section 3.3 Serious eye damage, hazard category 1**]**

2.3. Symbol: exclamation mark

Pictogram(1)	**Hazard class and hazard category(2)**
[[F58]GHS07**]** 	Section 3.1 Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation), hazard category 4 Section 3.2 Skin irritation, hazard category 2 Section 3.3 Eye irritation, hazard category 2 Section 3.4 **[**[F58]Skin sensitisation, hazard categories 1, 1A, 1B**]** Section 3.8 Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single exposure, hazard category 3 Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects

2.4. Symbol: health hazard

Pictogram(1)	**Hazard class and hazard category(2)**
GHS08 	Section 3.4 **[**[F58]Respiratory sensitisation, hazard categories 1, 1A, 1B**]** Section 3.5 Germ cell mutagenicity, hazard categories 1A, 1B, 2 Section 3.6 Carcinogenicity, hazard categories 1A, 1B, 2 Section 3.7 Reproductive toxicity, hazard categories 1A, 1B, 2 Section 3.8 Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single exposure, hazard categories 1, 2 Section 3.9 Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated exposure, hazard categories 1, 2 Section 3.10

	Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1

2.5. A pictogram is not required for the following health hazard categories:

Section 3.7: Reproductive toxicity, Effects on or via lactation, additional hazard category

3. PART 3: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

[F35 3.1. Symbol: environment

Pictogram(1)	Hazard class and hazard category(2)
GHS09 	Section 4.1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute hazard category: Acute 1 — Long-term hazard categories: Chronic 1, Chronic 2

A pictogram is not required for the following environmental hazard classes and hazard categories:

Section 4.1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Long-term hazard categories: Chronic 3, Chronic 4.]

[F59 4. PART 4: ADDITIONAL HAZARDS

4.1. Symbol: exclamation mark

Pictogram	Hazard class and hazard category
(1)	(2)
GHS07 	Section 5.1 Hazardous to the ozone layer, hazard category 1]

ANNEX VI

[F157 Mandatory] classification and labelling for certain hazardous substances

Textual Amendments

F157 Word in Annex 6 title substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 Annex 6 modified (31.12.2020 immediately before IP completion day) by S.I. 2019/720, **Sch. 4 para. 1** (as inserted by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1567), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 4**)

[F158Part 1 of this Annex provides an introduction to the list of **[**F159mandatory**]** classification and labelling, including information listed for each entry and related classifications and hazard statements in **[**F159the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

Textual Amendments

F158 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/776 of 4 May 2017 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).

F159 Words in Annex 6 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(3)(a)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Part 2 of this Annex lays down general principles for preparing dossiers to propose and justify **[**F160mandatory**]** classification and labelling of substances F161....**]**

Textual Amendments

F160 Word in Annex 6 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(3)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F161 Words in Annex 6 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(3)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F162...

Textual Amendments

F162 Words in Annex 6 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(3)(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

1. PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE LIST OF **[**F163MANDATORY**]** CLASSIFICATIONS AND LABELLING

1.1. Information listed for each entry

1.1.1. Numbering of entries and identification of a substance

1.1.1.1. Index numbers

Entries in **[**F164the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** are listed according to the atomic number of the element most characteristic of the properties of the substance. Organic

substances, because of their variety, have been placed in classes. The Index number for each substance is in the form of a digit sequence of the type ABC-RST-VW-Y. ABC corresponds to the atomic number of the most characteristic element or the most characteristic organic group in the molecule. RST is the consecutive number of the substance in the series ABC. VW denotes the form in which the substance is produced or placed on the market. Y is the check-digit calculated in accordance with the 10-digit ISBN method. This number is indicated in the column entitled 'Index No'.

Textual Amendments

F164 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.1.1 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**);2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

1.1.1.2. EC numbers

The EC number, i.e. EINECS, ELINCS or NLP, is the official number of the substance within the European Union. The EINECS number can be obtained from the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance (EINECS)[41]. The ELINCS number can be obtained from the European List of Notified Substances (as amended) (EUR 22543 EN, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2006, ISSN 1018-5593). The NLP number can be obtained from the list of 'No-longer-polymers' (as amended) (Document, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1997, ISBN 92-827-8995-0). The EC number is a seven-digit system of the type XXX-XXX-X which starts at 200-001-8 (EINECS), at 400-010-9 (ELINCS) and at 500-001-0 (NLP). This number is indicated in the column entitled 'EC No'.

1.1.1.3. CAS number

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number is also included to assist identification of the entry. It should be noted that the EINECS number includes both anhydrous and hydrated forms of a substance, and there are frequently different CAS numbers for anhydrous and hydrated forms. The CAS number included is for the anhydrous form only, and therefore the CAS number shown does not always describe the entry as accurately as the EINECS number. This number is indicated in the column entitled 'CAS No'.

1.1.1.4. **[**[F165]Chemical name**]**

Wherever possible, hazardous substances are designated by their IUPAC names. Substances listed in EINECS, ELINCS or the list of 'No-longer-polymers' are designated using the names in these lists. Other names, such as usual or common names, are included in some cases. Whenever possible, plant protection products and biocides are designated by their ISO names.

Impurities, additives and minor components are normally not mentioned unless they contribute significantly to the classification of the substance.

Some substances are described with a specific percentage of purity. Substances containing a higher content of active material (e.g. organic peroxide) than this percentage are not included in the entry in Part 3 and may have other hazardous properties (e.g. explosive) and should be classified and labelled accordingly.

Where specific concentration limits are shown, these apply to the substance or substances shown in the entry. In particular, in the case of entries which are mixtures of substances or substances described with a specific percentage of purity, the limits apply to the substance as described in Part 3 and not the pure substance.

Without prejudice to Article 17(2), for substances appearing in **[**[F166]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, the name of the substance to be used on the label shall be one of the designations given there. For certain substances, additional information has been added in square brackets in order to help identify the substance. This additional information need not be included on the label.

Textual Amendments

F166 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.1.4 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(c)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Certain entries contain a reference to impurities; in these cases the name of the substance is followed by the text: '(containing ≥ xx % impurity)'. The reference in brackets is then to be considered as a part of the name, and must be included on the label.

Textual Amendments

F165 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 of 4 October 2018 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 and correcting Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (Text with EEA relevance).

1.1.1.5. Entries for groups of substances

A number of group entries are included in **[**[F167]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**. In these cases, the classification and labelling requirements will apply to all substances covered by the description.

Textual Amendments

F167 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.1.5 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(d)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

In some cases, there are classification and labelling requirements for specific substances that would be covered by the group entry. In such cases a specific entry is included in **[**[F167]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** for the substance and the group entry will be annotated with the phrase 'except those specified elsewhere in **[**[F167]the list**]**'.

In some cases, individual substances may be covered by more than one group entry. In these cases, the classification of the substance reflects the classification for each of the two group entries. In cases where different classifications for the same hazard are given, the most severe classification shall be applied.

Entries in **[**[F167]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** for salts (under any denomination) cover both anhydrous and hydrous forms, unless specified otherwise.

EC or CAS numbers are not usually included for entries which comprise more than four individual substances.

[F158 1.1.2. Information related to the classification and labelling of each entry in **[**F168 the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]]**

1.1.2.1. Classification codes

1.1.2.1.1. *Hazard class and category codes*

The classification for each entry is based on the criteria set out in Annex I, in accordance with Article 13(a) and is presented in the form of a code representing the hazard class and the category or categories/divisions/types within this hazard class.

The Hazard class and category codes used for each of the hazard categories/divisions/types included in a class are shown in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1

Hazard Class	**Hazard Class and Category Code**
Explosive	Unst. Expl. Expl. 1.1 Expl. 1.2 Expl. 1.3 Expl. 1.4 Expl. 1.5 Expl. 1.6
[F146 Flammable gases	Flam. Gas 1A Flam. Gas 1B Flam. Gas 2 Pyr. Gas Chem. Unst. Gas A Chem. Unst. Gas B**]**
[F35 Aerosol	Aerosol 1 Aerosol 2 Aerosol 3**]**
Oxidising gas	Ox. Gas 1
Gases under pressure	Press. Gas[a]
Flammable liquid	Flam. Liq. 1 Flam. Liq. 2 Flam. Liq. 3
Flammable solid	Flam. Sol. 1 Flam. Sol. 2
Self-reactive substance or mixture	Self-react. A Self-react. B Self-react. CD Self-react. EF Self-react. G
Pyrophoric liquid	Pyr. Liq. 1

a see Note U in 1.1.3.

Pyrophoric solid	Pyr. Sol. 1
Self-heating substance or mixture	Self-heat. 1 Self-heat. 2
Substance or mixture which in contact with water emits flammable gas	Water-react. 1 Water-react. 2 Water-react. 3
Oxidising liquid	Ox. Liq. 1 Ox. Liq. 2 Ox. Liq. 3
Oxidising solid	Ox. Sol. 1 Ox. Sol. 2 Ox. Sol. 3
Organic peroxide	Org. Perox. A Org. Perox. B Org. Perox. CD Org. Perox. EF Org. Perox. G
Substance or mixture corrosive to metals	Met. Corr. 1
[[F148]Desensitised explosives	Desen. Expl. 1 Desen. Expl. 2 Desen. Expl. 3 Desen. Expl. 4**]**
Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2 Acute Tox. 3 Acute Tox. 4
[[F47]Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Corr. 1 Skin Corr. 1A Skin Corr. 1B Skin Corr. 1C Skin Irrit. 2**]**
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eye Dam. 1 Eye Irrit. 2
Respiratory/skin sensitization	**[**[F58]Resp. Sens. 1, 1A, 1B**]** **[**[F58]Skin. Sens. 1, 1A, 1B**]**
Germ cell mutagenicity	Muta. 1A Muta. 1B Muta. 2
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1A Carc. 1B Carc. 2
Reproductive toxicity	Repr. 1A Repr. 1B

a see Note U in 1.1.3.

	Repr. 2 Lact.
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure	STOT SE 1 STOT SE 2 STOT SE 3
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure	STOT RE 1 STOT RE 2
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Aquatic Chronic 4
Hazardous for the ozone layer	**[**[F58]Ozone 1**]**

a see Note U in 1.1.3.

1.1.2.1.2. *Hazard statement codes*

[[F35]The hazard statements assigned in accordance with Article 13(b) are indicated in accordance with Annex III. In addition, for certain hazard statements, letters are added to the 3-digit hazard statement code for further differentiations. The following additional codes are used:**]**

H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H360F	May damage fertility.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

1.1.2.2. Labelling codes

In the labelling column, the following elements are listed:

(i) the hazard pictogram codes as specified in Annex V, in accordance with the precedence rules in Article 26;

(ii) the signal word code 'Dgr' for 'Danger'or 'Wng' for 'Warning', in accordance with the precedence rule in Article 20(3);

(iii) the hazard statement codes as specified in Annex III, in accordance with the classification;

(iv) the codes for the supplemental statements assigned in accordance with Article 25(1) and the rules specified in Annex II, part 1.

[[F158]1.1.2.3 Specific concentration limits, M-factors and Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE)

Specific concentration limits (SCL), where different from the generic concentration limits given in Annex I for a certain category, are given in a separate column together with the classification concerned using the same codes as under 1.1.2.1.1. Also harmonised ATEs are listed in the same column of **[**[F169]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**. The SCLs and harmonised ATEs must be used by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user for the classification of a mixture containing this substance. When applying an ATE, the additivity formula as described in 3.1.3.6 of Annex I shall be used. Where no specific concentration limits are given **[**[F169]in the list**]** for a certain category, the generic concentration limits given in Annex I must be applied for the classification of substances containing impurities, additives or individual constituents or for mixtures. If harmonised ATE values are missing for acute toxicity the correct value has to be established by using the available data.

Textual Amendments

F169 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.2.3 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(f)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Unless otherwise shown, the concentration limits are a percentage by weight of the substance calculated with reference to the total weight of the mixture.

In case an M-factor has been harmonised for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment in the categories Aquatic Acute 1 or Aquatic Chronic 1, that M-factor is given in **[**[F169]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** in the same column as the specific concentration limits. In case an M-factor for Aquatic Acute 1 and an M-factor for Aquatic Chronic 1 have been harmonised, each M-factor shall be listed in the same line as its corresponding differentiation. Where a single M-factor is given in **[**[F169]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** and the substance is classified as Aquatic Acute 1 and Aquatic Chronic 1, that M-factor shall be used by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user for the classification of a mixture containing this substance for acute and long-term aquatic hazards using the summation method. Where no M-factor is given in **[**[F169]the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, M-factor(s) based on available data for the substance shall be set by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user. For the setting and use of M-factors, see Section 4.1.3.5.5.5 of Annex I.**]**

Textual Amendments

F168 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.2 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I.

2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(e)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

1.1.3. Notes assigned to an entry

The note(s) assigned to an entry are listed in the column entitled 'Notes'. The meaning of the notes is as follows:

1.1.3.1. Notes relating to the identification, classification and labelling of substances
Note A:

Without prejudice to Article 17(2), the name of the substance must appear on the label in the form of one of the designations given in **[**F170the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

Textual Amendments

F170 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.3.1 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(g)(i)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

In **[**F170the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, use is sometimes made of a general description such as '... compounds' or '... salts'. In this case, the supplier is required to state on the label the correct name, due account being taken of section 1.1.1.4.
Note B:

Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations and, therefore, these solutions require different classification and labelling since the hazards vary at different concentrations.

In **[**F170the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** entries with Note B have a general designation of the following type: 'nitric acid … %'.

In this case the supplier must state the percentage concentration of the solution on the label. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the percentage concentration is calculated on a weight/weight basis.
Note C:

Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers.

In this case the supplier must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer or a mixture of isomers.
Note D:

Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed in **[**F170the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the supplier must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words 'non-stabilised'.
F171*Note E (Table 3.2):*

. . . . . .

Note F:

This substance may contain a stabiliser. If the stabiliser changes the hazardous properties of the substance, as indicated by the classification in **[**F170the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**, classification and labelling should be provided in accordance with the rules for classification and labelling of hazardous mixtures.

Note G:

This substance may be marketed in an explosive form in which case it must be evaluated using the appropriate test methods. The classification and labelling provided shall reflect the explosive properties.

F55*Note H (Table 3.1):*

. . . . . .

F55*Note H (Table 3.2):*

. . . . . .

Note J:

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). This note applies only to certain complex coal- and oil-derived substances in **[**F170the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

[*F158**Note K:*

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3-butadiene (Einecs No 203-450-8). If the substance is not classified as a carcinogen or mutagen, at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P210-P403 should apply. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in **[**F172the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**].]**

Textual Amendments

F172 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.3.1 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(g)(ii)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Note L:

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3 % DMSO extract as measured by IP 346 'Determination of polycyclic aromatics in unused lubricating base oils and asphaltene free petroleum fractions — Dimethyl sulphoxide extraction refractive index method', Institute of Petroleum, London. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in **[**F172the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

Note M:

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,005 % w/w benzo[a]-pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex coal-derived substances in **[**F172the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

Note N:

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if the full refining history is known and it can be shown that the substance from which it is produced is not a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in **[**F172the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

*I*F158*Note P:*

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (Einecs No 200-753-7).

When the substance is not classified as a carcinogen at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P260-P262-P301 + P310-P331 shall apply.

This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in **[**F173the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**].]**

Textual Amendments

F173 Words in Annex 6 point 1.1.3.1 substituted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(g)(iv)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Note Q:

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance fulfils one of the following conditions:

— a short term biopersistence test by inhalation has shown that the fibres longer than 20 µm have a weighted half-life less than 10 days; or

— a short term biopersistence test by intratracheal instillation has shown that the fibres longer than 20 µm have a weighted half-life less than 40 days; or

— an appropriate intra-peritoneal test has shown no evidence of excess carcinogenicity; or

— absence of relevant pathogenicity or neoplastic changes in a suitable long term inhalation test.

Note R:

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply to fibres with a length weighted geometric mean diameter less two standard geometric errors greater than 6 µm.

*I*F158*Note S:*

This substance may not require a label according to Article 17 (see Section 1.3 of Annex I) F174....**]**

Textual Amendments

F174 Words in Annex VI omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(g)(v)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1), (it is provided that (31.12.2020) words "Table 3.1" omitted)

Note T:

This substance may be marketed in a form which does not have the physical hazards as indicated by the classification in the entry in Part 3. If the results of the relevant method or methods in

accordance with Part 2 of Annex I of this Regulation show that the specific form of substance marketed does not exhibit this physical property or these physical hazards, the substance shall be classified in accordance with the result or results of this test or these tests. Relevant information, including reference to the relevant test method(s) shall be included in the safety data sheet.
[F47[F158*Note U (Table 3):**]*

When put on the market gases have to be classified as ‘ Gases under pressure ’ , in one of the groups compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrigerated liquefied gas or dissolved gas. The group depends on the physical state in which the gas is packaged and therefore has to be assigned case by case. The following codes are assigned:

Press. Gas (Comp.)
Press. Gas (Liq.)
Press. Gas (Ref. Liq.)
Press. Gas (Diss.)

Aerosols shall not be classified as gases under pressure (See Annex I, Part 2, Section 2.3.2.1, Note 2).**]**

1.1.3.2. Notes relating to the classification and labelling of mixtures
[F158*Note 1:*

The concentration stated or, in the absence of such concentrations, the generic concentrations set out in this Regulation are the percentages by weight of the metallic element calculated with reference to the total weight of the mixture.**]**
Note 2:

The concentration of isocyanate stated is the percentage by weight of the free monomer calculated with reference to the total weight of the mixture.
Note 3:

The concentration stated is the percentage by weight of chromate ions dissolved in water calculated with reference to the total weight of the mixture.
Note 5:

The concentration limits for gaseous mixtures are expressed as volume per volume percentage.
Note 7:

Alloys containing nickel are classified for skin sensitisation when the release rate of 0,5 μg Ni/ cm^2/week, as measured by the European Standard reference test method EN 1811, is exceeded.
[F175*Note 8:*

The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the maximum theoretical concentration of releasable formaldehyde, irrespective of the source, in the mixture as placed on the market is less than 0,1 %.**]**
[F175*Note 9:*

The classification as a mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the maximum theoretical concentration of releasable formaldehyde, irrespective of the source, in the mixture as placed on the market is less than 1 %.**]**

F1711.1.4. Information related to the classification and labelling of each entry in Table 3.2

1.1.4.1. Classification codes

. . . . . .

1.1.4.2. Labelling codes

. . . . . .

1.1.4.3. Specific Concentration Limits

. . . . . .

1.1.4.4. Non-conformity with Table 3.1 for physical hazards

. . . . . .

[F158 1.2. Classifications and hazard statements in Table 3 arising from translation of classifications listed in Annex I to directive 67/548/EEC**]**

[F158 1.2.1. Minimum classification

For certain hazard classes, including acute toxicity and STOT repeated exposure, the classification according to the criteria in Directive 67/548/EEC does not correspond directly to the classification in a hazard class and category under this Regulation. In these cases the classification in **[**F176 the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** shall be considered as a minimum classification. This classification shall be applied if none of the following conditions are fulfilled:

Textual Amendments

F176 Words in Annex 6 point 1.2.1 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(h)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

— the manufacturer or importer has access to data or other information, as specified in Part 1 of Annex I, that lead to classification in a more severe category compared to the minimum classification. Classification in the more severe category must then be applied,

— the minimum classification can be further refined based on the translation table in Annex VII when the physical state of the substance used in the acute inhalation toxicity test is known to the manufacturer or importer. The classification as obtained from Annex VII shall then substitute the minimum classification indicated in **[**F176 the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]** if it differs from it.

Minimum classification for a category is indicated by the reference * in the column ‘ Classification ’ in **[**F176 the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**]**.

The reference * can also be found in the column ‘ Specific Conc. Limits and M-factors and Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE) ’ where it indicates that the entry concerned had specific concentration limits under Directive 67/548/EEC for acute toxicity. These concentration limits cannot be ‘ translated ’ into concentration limits under this Regulation, especially when a minimum classification is given. However, when the reference * is shown, the classification for acute toxicity for this entry may be of special concern.**]**

[F158 1.2.2. Route of exposure cannot be excluded

For certain hazard classes, e.g. STOT, the route of exposure should be indicated in the hazard statement only if it is conclusively proven that no other route of exposure can cause the hazard

in accordance to the criteria in Annex I. Under Directive 67/548/EEC the route of exposure was indicated for classifications with R48 when there was data justifying the classification for this route of exposure. The classification under 67/548/EEC indicating the route of exposure has been translated into the corresponding class and category according to this Regulation, but with a general hazard statement not specifying the route of exposure as the necessary information is not available.

These hazard statements are indicated by the reference ** **[**F177in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**].]**

Textual Amendments

F177 Words in Annex 6 point 1.2.2 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(i)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

[F158**1.2.3.** Hazard statements for reproductive toxicity

Hazard statements H360 and H361 indicate a general concern for effects on fertility and/or development: ‘ May damage/Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child ’ . According to the criteria, the general hazard statement can be replaced by the hazard statement indicating the specific effect of concern in accordance with Section 1.1.2.1.2. When the other differentiation is not mentioned, this is due to evidence proving no such effect, inconclusive data or no data and the obligations in Article 4(3) shall apply for that differentiation.

In order not to lose information from the harmonised classifications for fertility and developmental effects under Directive 67/548/EEC, the classifications have been translated only for those effects classified under that Directive.

These hazard statements are indicated by the reference *** **[**F178in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**].]**

Textual Amendments

F178 Words in Annex 6 point 1.2.3 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(j)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

[F158**1.2.4.** Correct classification for physical hazards could not be established

For some entries the correct classification for physical hazards could not be established because sufficient data are not available for the application of the classification criteria in this Regulation. The entry might be assigned to a different (also higher) category or even another hazard class than indicated. The correct classification shall be confirmed by testing.

The entries with physical hazards that need to be confirmed by testing are indicated by the reference **** **[**F179in the GB mandatory classification and labelling list**].]**

Textual Amendments

F179 Words in Annex 6 point 1.2.4 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(k)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 17(c)**); 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Textual Amendments

F163 Word in Annex Pt. 1 title substituted (31.12.2020) by The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(4)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

2. PART 2: DOSSIERS FOR HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

This Part lays down general principles for preparing dossiers to propose and justify harmonised classification and labelling.

The relevant parts of sections 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be used for the methodology and format of any dossier.

For all dossiers any relevant information from registration dossiers shall be considered and other available information may be used. For hazard information which has not been previously submitted to the Agency, a robust study summary shall be included in the dossier.

A dossier for harmonised classification and labelling shall contain the following:

— Proposal

The proposal shall include the identity of the substance or substances concerned and the harmonised classification and labelling proposed.

— Justification for the proposed harmonised classification and labelling

A comparison of the available information with the criteria contained in Parts 2 to 5, taking into account the general principles in Part 1, of Annex I to this Regulation shall be completed and documented in the format set out in Part B of the Chemical Safety Report in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

— Justification for other effects at Community level

For other effects than carcinogenity, mutagenicity, reprotoxicity and respiratory sensitisation a justification shall be provided that there is a need for action demonstrated at Community level. This does not apply for an active substance in the meaning of Directive 91/414/EEC or Directive 98/8/EC.

F180 3. PART 3: HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING TABLE

F180 . . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F180 Annex 6 Pt. 3 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/720), reg. 1(2), **Sch. 2 para. 57(5)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

ANNEX VII

Translation table from classification under Directive 67/548/EEC to classification under this Regulation

This Annex includes a table to assist translation of a classification made for a substance or a mixture under Directive 67/548/EEC or Directive 1999/45/EC, respectively, into the corresponding classification under this Regulation. Whenever data for the substance or mixture are available, an evaluation and classification shall be done in accordance with Articles 9 to13 of this Regulation.

1. Translation table

The codes used are introduced in Table 1.1 and section 1.1.2.2 of Annex VI.

TABLE 1.1

Translation between classification in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC and this Regulation

Classification under Directive 67/548/EEC	**Physical state of the substance when relevant**	**Classification under this Regulation**		**Note**
		Hazard Class-and-Category	**Hazard statement**	
E; R2		No direct translation possible.		
E; R3		No direct translation possible.		
O; R7		Org. Perox. CD	H242	
		Org. Perox. EF	H242	
O; R8	gas	Ox. Gas 1	H270	
O; R8	liquid, solid	No direct translation possible.		
O; R9	liquid	Ox. Liq. 1	H271	
O; R9	solid	Ox. Sol. 1	H271	
R10	liquid	No direct translation possible. Correct translation of R10, liquid is: — Flam. Liq. 1, H224 if flashpoint < 23 °C and initial boiling point ≤ 35 °C — Flam. Liq. 2, H225 if flashpoint < 23 °C and initial boiling point > 35 °C — Flam. Liq. 3, H226 if flashpoint ≥ 23 °C		
F; R11	liquid	No direct translation possible. Correct translation of F; R11, liquid is: — Flam. Liq. 1, H224 if initial boiling point ≤ 35 °C — Flam. Liq. 2, H225 if initial boiling point > 35 °C		
F; R11	solid	No direct translation possible.		
F+; R12	gas	No direct translation possible.		

		Correct translation of F+; R12, gaseous results either in Flam. Gas 1, H220 or Flam. Gas 2, H221.		
F+; R12	liquid	Flam. Liq. 1	H224	
F+; R12	liquid	Self-react. CD	H242	
		Self-react. EF	H242	
		Self-react. G	none	
F; R15		No translation possible.		
F; R17	liquid	Pyr. Liq. 1	H250	
F; R17	solid	Pyr. Sol. 1	H250	
Xn; R20	gas	Acute Tox. 4	H332	(1)
Xn; R20	vapours	Acute Tox. 4	H332	(1)
Xn; R20	dust/mist	Acute Tox. 4	H332	
Xn; R21		Acute Tox. 4	H312	(1)
Xn; R22		Acute Tox. 4	H302	(1)
T; R23	gas	Acute Tox. 3	H331	(1)
T; R23	vapour	Acute Tox. 2	H330	
T; R23	dust/mist	Acute Tox. 3	H331	(1)
T; R24		Acute Tox. 3	H311	(1)
T; R25		Acute Tox. 3	H301	(1)
T+; R26	gas	Acute Tox. 2	H330	(1)
T+; R26	vapour	Acute Tox. 1	H330	
T+; R26	dust/mist	Acute Tox. 2	H330	(1)
T+; R27		Acute Tox. 1	H310	
T+; R28		Acute Tox. 2	H300	(1)
R33		STOT RE 2	H373	(3)
⌊[F47]C; R34		Skin Corr. 1	H314	(2)
C; R35		Skin Corr. 1A	H314	⌋
Xi; R36		Eye Irrit. 2	H319	
Xi; R37		STOT SE 3	H335	
Xi; R38		Skin Irrit. 2	H315	
T; R39/23		STOT SE 1	H370	(3)
T; R39/24		STOT SE 1	H370	(3)
T; R39/25		STOT SE 1	H370	(3)
T+; R39/26		STOT SE 1	H370	(3)
T+; R39/27		STOT SE 1	H370	(3)

T+; R39/28		STOT SE 1	H370	(3)
Xi; R41		Eye Dam. 1	H318	
R42		Resp. Sens. 1	H334	
R43		Skin Sens. 1	H317	
Xn; R48/20		STOT RE 2	H373	(3)
Xn; R48/21		STOT RE 2	H373	(3)
Xn; R48/22		STOT RE 2	H373	(3)
T; R48/23		STOT RE 1	H372	(3)
T; R48/24		STOT RE 1	H372	(3)
T; R48/25		STOT RE 1	H372	(3)
R64		Lact.	H362	
Xn; R65		Asp. Tox. 1	H304	
R67		STOT SE 3	H336	
Xn; R68/20		STOT SE 2	H371	(3)
Xn; R68/21		STOT SE 2	H371	(3)
Xn; R68/22		STOT SE 2	H371	(3)
Carc. Cat. 1; R45		Carc. 1A	H350	
Carc. Cat. 2; R45		Carc. 1B	H350	
Carc. Cat. 1; R49		Carc. 1A	H350i	
Carc. Cat. 2; R49		Carc. 1B	H350i	
Carc. Cat. 3; R40		Carc. 2	H351	
Muta. Cat. 2; R46		Muta. 1B	H340	
Muta. Cat. 3; R68		Muta. 2	H341	
Repr. Cat. 1; R60		Repr. 1A	H360F	(4)
Repr. Cat. 2; R60		Repr. 1B	H360F	(4)
Repr. Cat. 1; R61		Repr. 1A	H360D	(4)
Repr. Cat. 2; R61		Repr. 1B	H360D	(4)
Repr. Cat. 3; R62		Repr. 2	H361f	(4)
Repr. Cat. 3; R63		Repr. 2	H361d	(4)
Repr. Cat. 1; R60-61		Repr. 1A	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 1; R60 Repr. Cat. 2; R61		Repr. 1A	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 2; R60		Repr. 1A	H360FD	

Repr. Cat. 1; R61				
Repr. Cat. 2; R60-61		Repr. 1B	H360FD	
Repr. Cat. 3; R62-63		Repr. 2	H361fd	
Repr. Cat. 1; R60 Repr. Cat. 3; R63		Repr. 1A	H360Fd	
Repr. Cat. 2; R60 Repr. Cat. 3; R63		Repr. 1B	H360Fd	
Repr. Cat. 1; R61 Repr. Cat. 3; R62		Repr. 1A	H360Df	
Repr. Cat. 2; R61 Repr. Cat. 3; R62		Repr. 1B	H360Df	
[X3N; R50		Aquatic Acute 1	H400	]
N; R50-53		Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	H400 H410	
N; R51-53		Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	
R52-53		Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	
R53		Aquatic Chronic 4	H413	
N; R59		Ozone	[F58H420]	

Note 1
For these classes it is possible to use the recommended minimum classification as defined in section 1.2.1.1 in Annex VI. Data or other information may be available to indicate that re-classification in a more severe category is appropriate.

[F47Note 2
Going back to original data may not result in a possibility to distinguish between Category 1B or 1C, since the exposure period has normally been up to 4 hours according to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008. In these cases, Category 1 shall be assigned. However, when data are derived from tests following a sequential approach as foreseen in the Regulation (EC) No 440/2008, further sub-categorisation into Category 1B or Category 1C shall be considered.]

Note 3
The route of exposure could be added to the hazard statement if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard.

[F35Note 4
Hazard statements H360 and H361 indicate a general concern for effects on fertility and/or development: ‘May damage/ Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child’ñ. According to the criteria, the general hazard statement can be replaced by the hazard statement indicating the specific effect of concern in accordance with section 1.1.2.1.2 of Annex VI. When the other differentiation is not mentioned, this is due to evidence proving no such effect, inconclusive data or no data and the obligations in Article 4(3) shall apply for that differentiation.]

Editorial Information

X3 Substituted by Corrigendum to 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 (Official Journal of the European Union L 353 of 31 December 2008).

TABLE 1.2

Translation between risk phrases assigned under Directive 67/548/EEC and supplementary labelling requirements under this Regulation

Directive 67/548/EEC	**This Regulation**
R1	EUH001
[F36]	
R14	EUH014
R18	EUH018
R19	EUH019
R44	EUH044
R29	EUH029
R31	EUH031
R32	EUH032
R66	EUH066
R39-41	EUH070

[F181ANNEX VIII

HARMONISED INFORMATION RELATING TO EMERGENCY HEALTH RESPONSE AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Textual Amendments

F181 Substituted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1677 of 31 August 2020 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures in order to improve the workability of information requirements related to emergency health response (Text with EEA relevance).

PART A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICATION

1.1. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures for consumer use, within the meaning of Section 2.4 of Part A of this Annex, shall comply with this Annex from 1 January 2021.

1.2. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures for professional use, within the meaning of Section 2.4 of Part A of this Annex, shall comply with this Annex from 1 January 2021.

1.3. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures for industrial use or mixtures with an end use not subject to notification within the meaning of Section 2.4 of Part A of this Annex, shall comply with this Annex from 1 January 2024.

1.4. Importers and downstream users having submitted information relating to hazardous mixtures to a body appointed in accordance with Article 45(1) before the dates of applicability mentioned in Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 and which are not in accordance with this Annex, shall for those mixtures not be required to comply with this Annex until 1 January 2025.

1.5. By way of derogation from Section 1.4, if one of the changes described in Section 4.1 of Part B of this Annex occurs before 1 January 2025, importers and downstream users shall comply with this Annex before placing that mixture, as changed, on the market.

2. PURPOSE, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

2.1. This Annex sets out the requirements that importers and downstream users placing mixtures on the market, hereinafter 'submitters' shall fulfil in respect of the submission of information so that appointed bodies shall have at their disposal the information to carry out the tasks for which they are responsible under Article 45.

2.2. This Annex shall not apply to mixtures for scientific research and development and to mixtures for product and process oriented research and development as defined in Article 3(22) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

This Annex shall not apply to mixtures classified only for one or more of the following hazards:

(1) Gases under pressure;

(2) Explosives (Unstable explosives and Divisions 1.1 to 1.6).

2.2a. In the case of bespoke paints, submitters may, without prejudice to Article 25(8), opt not to submit information and not to create a Unique Formula Identifier in accordance with this Annex.

2.3. In the case of mixtures with an end use not subject to notification or mixtures placed on the market for industrial use only, submitters may opt for a limited submission, as an alternative to general submission requirements, in accordance with the second subparagraph of Section 3.1 of Part B, provided that a rapid access to additional detailed product information is available in accordance with Section 1.3 of that Part.

2.4. For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) 'mixture for consumer use' means a mixture intended to be used by consumers, either on its own or incorporated in another mixture that is intended to be used by consumers and is subject to the information requirements in Article 45;

(2) 'mixture for professional use' means a mixture intended to be used by professional users but not at industrial sites, either on its own or incorporated in another mixture that is intended to be used by professional users but not at industrial sites and is subject to the information requirements in Article 45;

(3) 'mixture for industrial use' means a mixture intended to be used at industrial sites only;

(4) 'mixture with an end use not subject to notification' means a mixture, incorporated in another mixture where the latter is intended to be used by consumers or professional users, but which is not subject to the information requirements in Article 45;

(5) 'bespoke paint' means a paint that is formulated in limited amounts on a tailor-made basis for an individual consumer or professional user at the point of sale by tinting or colour mixing.

Where mixtures have more than one use, the requirements for all relevant categories of use shall be met.

3. SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Before placing mixtures on the market, submitters shall provide information relating to mixtures classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects to the bodies appointed under Article 45(1) ('appointed bodies'), in the Member State or Member States where the mixture is placed on the market.

The submission shall contain the information laid down in Part B. It shall be submitted by electronic means in an XML format provided by the Agency and made available free of charge.

3.2. Where following receipt of a submission under Section 3.1 an appointed body makes a reasoned request to the submitter that additional information or clarification is necessary for that appointed body to carry out the tasks for which it is responsible under Article 45, the submitter shall provide the necessary information or clarification requested without undue delay.

3.3. The submission shall be in the official language(s) of the Member State(s) where the mixture is placed on the market, unless the Member State(s) concerned provide(s) otherwise.

3.4. The intended use of the mixture shall be described in accordance with a harmonised product categorisation system provided by the Agency.

3.5. A submission update shall be made without undue delay when the conditions laid down in Section 4.1 of Part B are met.

4. GROUP SUBMISSION

4.1. A single submission may be provided for more than one mixture where all the mixtures in a group have the same classification for health and physical hazards. Such a submission shall be referred to as a 'group submission'.

4.2. A group submission shall only be permitted when all mixtures in the group contain the same components (as identified in Section 3.2 of Part B), and for each of the components, the reported concentration range is the same for all mixtures (as provided in Section 3.4 of Part B).

4.3. By way of derogation from Section 4.2, a group submission shall also be allowed where the difference in the composition between different mixtures in the group only concerns perfumes, provided that the total concentration of the differing perfumes contained in each mixture does not exceed 5 %.

4.4. In the case of a group submission, the information required in Part B shall be provided for each of the mixtures contained in the group where applicable.

5. UNIQUE FORMULA IDENTIFIER (UFI)

5.1. The submitter shall create a Unique Formula Identifier ('UFI') by electronic means made available by the Agency. The UFI is a unique alphanumeric code that unambiguously links the submitted information on the composition of a mixture or a group of mixtures to a specific mixture or group of mixtures. The assignment of a UFI is free of charge.

A new UFI shall be created when a change in the composition of the mixture or group of mixtures fulfils one or more of the conditions laid down in points (a), (b) and (c) of the fourth indent of the first subparagraph of Section 4.1 of Part B or, as the case may be, one or other of the conditions laid down in the second subparagraph of that Section.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph of this Section, a new UFI shall not be required for mixtures in a group submission containing perfumes provided that the change in the composition only concerns those perfumes or the addition of new perfumes.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph of this Section, a new UFI shall not be required where a change fulfilling the condition foreseen in point (a) of the fourth indent of the first subparagraph of Section 4.1 of Part B solely concerns one or more components grouped in an interchangeable component group already included in the submission in accordance with Section 3.5 of Part B.

5.2. The UFI shall be preceded by the acronym 'UFI' in capital letters followed by a colon ('UFI:') and it shall be clearly visible, legible and indelibly marked.

5.3. Instead of including the UFI in the supplemental information on the label, the submitter may opt to print or affix it on the inner packaging located with the other label elements.

Where the inner packaging is either in such a shape or so small that it is impossible to affix the UFI on it, the submitter may print or affix the UFI located with the other label elements on an outer packaging.

In the case of mixtures which are not packaged, the UFI shall be indicated in the Safety Data Sheet or be included in the copy of the label elements referred to in Article 29(3), as applicable.

In the case of packaged mixtures supplied for use at an industrial site, instead of including the UFI on the label or packaging, the submitter may opt to indicate it in the Safety Data Sheet.

6. FORMATS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION

6.1. The Agency shall specify, maintain and update the UFI generator, the XML formats for submissions and a harmonised product categorisation system and make them available free of charge on its website.

6.2. The Agency shall provide technical and scientific guidance, technical support and tools facilitating the submission of information.

PART B

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN A SUBMISSION

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE SUBMITTER

1.1. **Product identifier of the mixture**

The product identifier shall be provided in accordance with Article 18(3)(a).

The complete trade name(s) of the mixture shall be provided, including, where relevant, brand name(s), name of the product and variant names as they appear on the label, without abbreviations and enabling its specific identification.

In addition, the UFI(s) shall be included in the submission.

1.2. **Details of the submitter and contact point**

The name, full address, telephone number and email address of the submitter shall be provided, and, if different, the name, full address, telephone number and email address of the point of contact to be used for obtaining further information relevant for emergency health response purposes.

1.3. **Name, telephone number and email address for rapid access to additional product information**

In the case of a limited submission as laid down in Section 2.3 of Part A, a name, a telephone number and an email address shall be provided at which rapid access to detailed additional product information relevant for emergency health response purposes is available in the language provided in Section 3.3 of Part A. The telephone number shall be accessible 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Section sets out the information requirements related to the health and physical hazards of the mixture and the appropriate warning information associated with those hazards, as well as the additional information to be included in a submission.

2.1. **Classification of the mixture**

The classification of the mixture for health and physical hazards (hazard class, category and statement) shall be provided in accordance with the classification rules in Annex I.

2.2. **Label elements**

The following label elements required in accordance with Article 17 shall be provided, if applicable:

— hazard pictogram codes (Annex V),
— signal word,
— hazard statement codes (Annex III, including supplemental hazard information),
— precautionary statement codes (Annex IV).

2.3. **Toxicological information**

The submission shall include the information on the toxicological effects of the mixture or its components that is required in Section 11 of the Safety Data Sheet of the mixture, in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

2.4. **Additional information**

The following additional information shall be provided:

— the type(s) and size(s) of the packaging used to place the mixture on the market for consumer or professional use,
— the colour(s) and the physical state(s) of the mixture, as supplied,
— the pH, if available, of the mixture as supplied, or where the product is a solid, the pH of an aqueous liquid or solution at a given concentration. The concentration of the

test mixture in water shall be indicated. If the pH is not available, the reasons shall be given,

— product category (see Section 3.4 of Part A),

— use (consumer, professional, industrial, or a combination of any of the three).

3. INFORMATION ON MIXTURE COMPONENTS

3.1. **General requirements**

The chemical identity and the concentrations of the components contained in the mixture shall be indicated in the submission in accordance with Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, in the case of a limited submission as laid down in Section 2.3 of Part A, the information to be submitted on the composition of a mixture for industrial use or a mixture with an end use not subject to notification may be limited to the information contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, provided that additional information on the composition is rapidly available on request in emergencies in accordance with Section 1.3.

Components which are not present in a mixture shall not be notified. However, if they are notified as part of an interchangeable component group in accordance with Section 3.5 or their concentration has been submitted as a range of percentages in accordance with Sections 3.6 or 3.7, they may be notified if they will certainly be present in the mixture at some point in time.

By way of derogation from the third subparagraph, in a group submission, perfume components in mixtures shall be present in at least one of the mixtures

For group submissions where the perfumes vary between the mixtures contained in the group, a list shall be provided of the mixtures and the perfumes they contain, including their classification.

3.2. **Identification of mixture components**

A mixture component is either a substance or a mixture in mixture.

3.2.1. *Substances*

The product identifier for the substances identified according to Section 3.3 shall be provided in accordance with Article 18(2). However, an INCI name, a colour index name or another international chemical name may be used, provided the chemical name is well known and unambiguously defines the substance identity. The chemical name of substances for which an alternative chemical name has been allowed in accordance with Article 24 shall be provided as well.

3.2.2. *Mixture in mixture*

When a mixture is used in the composition of a second mixture placed on the market, the first mixture is referred to as a mixture in mixture (‘MIM’).

Information on the substances contained in a MIM shall be provided in accordance with the criteria of Section 3.2.1, unless the submitter does not have access to information on the full composition of the MIM. In the latter case,

(a) if a UFI has been created for the MIM and the appointed body has received the information on the MIM in a prior submission, the MIM shall be identified by means of its product identifier in accordance with Article 18(3)(a), together with its concentration and UFI;

(b) if a UFI has been created for the MIM, but the appointed body has not received the information on the MIM in a prior submission, the MIM shall be identified by means of its product identifier in accordance with Article 18(3)(a), together with its concentration and UFI and the compositional information contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the MIM and any other known components, as well as the name, email address and telephone number of the MIM supplier;

(c) in absence of a UFI, the MIM shall be identified by means of its product identifier in accordance with Article 18(3)(a), together with its concentration and the compositional information contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the MIM and any other known components, as well as the name, email address and telephone number of the MIM supplier.

3.2.3. *Identification by generic component identifiers*

By way of derogation from Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, the generic component identifiers ‘perfumes’, or ‘colouring agents’ may be used for mixture components used exclusively to add perfume or colour, where the following conditions are met:

— the mixture components are not classified for any health hazard,

— the concentration of mixture components identified with a given generic component identifier does not exceed in total:

(a) 5 % for the sum of perfumes; and

(b) 25 % for the sum of colouring agents.

3.3. **Mixture components subject to submission requirements**

The following mixture components shall be indicated:

(1) mixture components classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects which:

— are present in concentrations equal to or greater than 0,1 %,

— are identified, even if in concentrations lower than 0,1 %, unless the submitter can demonstrate that those components are irrelevant for the purposes of emergency health response and preventative measures;

(2) mixture components not classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects which are identified and present in concentrations equal to or greater than 1 %.

3.4. **Concentration and concentration ranges of the mixture components**

Submitters shall provide the information laid down in Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 with regard to the concentration of the mixture components, identified in accordance with Section 3.3.

3.4.1. *Hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response and preventative measures*

When mixture components are classified in accordance with this Regulation for at least one of the hazard categories listed below, their concentration in the mixture shall be expressed as exact percentages, in descending order by mass or volume.

— Acute toxicity, Category 1, 2 or 3,

— Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 1 or 2,

— Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 1 or 2,

— Skin corrosion, category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C,
— Serious eye damage, Category 1.

As an alternative to providing concentrations as exact percentages, a range of percentages may be submitted in accordance with Table 1.

TABLE 1

Concentration ranges applicable to hazardous components of major concern for emergency health response

Concentration range of the hazardous component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
≥ 25 – < 100	5 % units
≥ 10 – < 25	3 % units
≥ 1 – < 10	1 % units
≥ 0,1 – < 1	0,3 % units
> 0 – < 0,1	0,1 % units

3.4.2. *Other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous*

The concentration of the hazardous components in the mixture that are not classified for any of the hazard categories listed in Section 3.4.1 and of the identified components not classified as hazardous shall be expressed, in accordance with Table 2, as ranges of percentages in descending order by mass or volume. As an alternative, exact percentages may be provided.

TABLE 2

Concentration ranges applicable to other hazardous components and components not classified as hazardous

Concentration range of the component contained in the mixture (%)	Maximum width of the concentration range to be used in the submission
≥ 25 – < 100	20 % units
≥ 10 – < 25	10 % units
≥ 1 – < 10	3 % units
> 0 – < 1	1 % units

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, for perfume components in a group submission that are not classified or only classified for skin sensitisation Category 1, 1A or 1B or aspiration toxicity, submitters shall not be required to provide information on their concentration.

3.5. **Grouping of components in an interchangeable component group**

Components may be grouped in a submission in an interchangeable component group provided that:

(a) for all components in the interchangeable component group:

— the technical function(s) for which the components are used in the mixture for which the submission is made is (are) identical, and

— the classification for health and physical hazards is identical (hazard class and category), and

— the toxicological properties, including at least the type of toxicological effect(s) and the target organ(s), are the same; and

(b) for all possible combinations of the resulting final mixture based on the components in the interchangeable component group, the hazards identification and additional information referred to in Section 2 of Part B are identical.

Alternatively, components that are classified only for skin corrosion, skin irritation, eye damage, eye irritation, aspiration toxicity, or respiratory or skin sensitisation, or a combination thereof, may be grouped in an interchangeable component group provided that:

(a) the classification for health and physical hazards (hazard class and category) is identical for all components; and

(b) the pH, where applicable, of all components classified for skin corrosion, skin irritation, eye damage, or eye irritation is either acidic, neutral or alkaline; and

(c) the interchangeable component group does not contain more than five components; and

(d) for all possible combinations of the resulting final mixture based on the components grouped in the interchangeable component group, the hazards identification and additional information referred to in Section 2 of Part B are identical.

3.5.1. *Name of interchangeable component group and identification of grouped components*

An interchangeable component group shall be given a name which corresponds to the technical function(s) of the grouped components for which they were incorporated in the mixture.

Each component in an interchangeable component group shall be identified in accordance with Section 3.2.1 or 3.2.2, as applicable.

3.5.2. *Concentration and concentration ranges of grouped components*

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Section 3.4, for components grouped in an interchangeable component group, submitters shall provide the information laid down in Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 with regard to the total concentration of all components present in the mixture and grouped in the interchangeable component group.

When mixture components grouped in an interchangeable component group are classified in accordance with this Regulation for at least one of the hazard categories listed in Section 3.4.1, the total concentration of the components present in the mixture and grouped in the interchangeable component group shall be expressed as exact percentages, in descending order by mass or volume. As an alternative, a range of percentages may be submitted in accordance with Table 1 of that Section.

The total concentration of the hazardous components present in the mixture and grouped in an interchangeable component group that are not classified for any of the hazard categories listed in Section 3.4.1, and the total concentration of the identified components present in the mixture and grouped in an interchangeable component group not classified as hazardous, shall be expressed, in accordance with Table 2 of Section 3.4.2, as ranges of percentages in descending order by mass or volume. As an alternative, exact percentages may be provided.

3.6. Mixtures complying with standard formulas

By way of derogation from Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, for a mixture with a composition conforming with a standard formula specified in Part D, where the mixture classification does not change depending on the components' concentration within the ranges of percentages specified in the corresponding standard formula:

— if the information on composition in the standard formula, together with information as specified in Sections 3.2 to 3.4 on the identity and concentration of the components not specified in the standard formula, is not less detailed than that contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the identity and concentration of one or more of the mixture's components may be submitted as specified in the standard formula for the components mentioned in that formula and as specified in Sections 3.2 to 3.4 for the other components,

— if the information referred to in the previous indent is less detailed than that contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the information on the identity and concentration of all the mixture's components contained in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be given.

3.7. Fuels

By way of derogation from Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, for those fuels listed in Table 3, the identity and concentration of the mixture's components listed in the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 may be submitted. The identity and concentration of any other *known component shall also be submitted.*

TABLE 3

List of fuels

Fuel	Product description
Gasoline EN228	Automotive fuels – Unleaded petrol
Gasoline E85	Automotive fuels – Ethanol (E85) automotive fuel
Gasoline alkylate	Motor fuels – special petrol for powered implements
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas used as fuel
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas used as fuel
Diesel fuel	Automotive fuels – diesel engine fuels with/ without biofuel
Paraffinic diesel fuels (e.g GTL, BTL or HVO)	Automotive fuels – Paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment
Heating oil	Liquid mineral fuels with the characteristics of domestic fuel oil
MK 1 diesel	Automotive fuels – Diesel fuel oil of environmental class 1 and 2 for high-speed diesel engines

Aviation fuels	Aviation turbine engine and piston engine fuels
Kerosene – Illuminating paraffin	Illuminating paraffin lampoil Type B and C
Heavy fuel oil	All grades of heavy fuel oil
Marine fuel	Marine fuels, containing or not biodiesel
Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) – Diesel B100	Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for use in diesel engines and heating applications

3.8. **Classification of mixture components**

The classification for health and physical effects (hazard classes, hazard categories and hazard statements) of substances identified in accordance with Section 3.3 and contained in the mixture shall be provided. This includes the classification for at least all substances, indicated pursuant to Point 3.2.1 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 in the Safety Data Sheet of the mixture and in the Safety Data Sheet of any MIM contained in the mixture. For MIMs identified in accordance with Section 3.3 where the submitter does not have access to the full composition of the MIM, the classification for health and physical effects of the MIM shall be provided in addition.

4. SUBMISSION UPDATE

4.1. **Conditions for submission update**

Where one of the following changes applies to a mixture in an individual or group submission, submitters shall provide a submission update before placing that mixture, as changed, on the market:

— when the mixture product identifier or the UFI has changed,

— when the mixture classification for health or physical hazards has changed,

— when relevant new toxicological information that is required in Section 11 of the Safety Data Sheet becomes available on the hazardous properties of the mixture or its components,

— if a change in the composition of the mixture fulfils one of the following conditions:

(a) addition, substitution, or deletion of one or more components in the mixture that shall be indicated in accordance with Section 3.3;

(b) change in the concentration of a component in the mixture beyond the concentration range provided in the original submission;

(c) the exact concentration of a component was provided in accordance with Sections 3.4.1 or 3.4.2, and a change occurs to that concentration beyond the limits identified in Table 4.

By way of derogation from the fourth indent of the first subparagraph, the following shall apply:

(a) a submission update for mixtures with a composition conforming with any of the standard formulas specified in Part D is required only when the composition of the mixture changes in such a manner that the mixture's composition no longer conforms with the standard formula;

(b) for mixtures where the information on composition is provided based on the Safety Data sheet in accordance with Section 3.6 or 3.7 a submission update is required when Section 3 of the Safety Data Sheet is updated.

Table 4

Variations of the concentration of components requiring a submission update	
Exact concentration of the component contained in the mixture (%)	**Variations (±) of the initial component concentration requiring a submission update**
> 25 – ≤ 100	5 %
> 10 – ≤ 25	10 %
> 2,5 – ≤ 10	20 %
≤ 2,5	30 %

When perfumes in a group submission change, the list of mixtures and the perfumes they contain as required in Section 3.1 shall be updated.

4.2. **Content of the submission update**

The submission update shall comprise a revised version of the previous submission containing the new information available as described in Section 4.1.

PART C

SUBMISSION FORMAT

1. SUBMISSION FORMAT

1.1. **Submission Format**

The submission of information to appointed bodies in accordance with Article 45 shall be in a format to be provided by the Agency. The submission format shall address the following elements:

1.2. **Identification of the mixture, submitter and contact point**

Product identifier

— Complete trade name(s) of the product (in case of group submission, all product identifiers shall be listed)
— Other names, synonyms
— Unique Formula Identifier(s) (UFI)
— Other identifiers (authorisation number, company product codes)

Contact details of the submitter and contact point

— Name
— Full address
— Telephone number
— Email address

Contact details for rapid access to additional product information (24 hours/7 days). Only for limited submission.

— Name
— Telephone number (accessible 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
— Email address

1.3. **Classification of the mixture, label elements and toxicology**

Classification of the mixture and label elements

— Hazard class and category
— Hazard pictogram codes (Annex V)
— Signal word
— Hazard statement codes, including supplemental hazard information codes (Annex III)
— Precautionary statement codes (Annex IV)

Toxicological information

— Description of the toxicity of the mixture or its components (as required in Section 11 of the Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Annex II to Regulation No 1907/2006)

Additional information on the mixture

— Colour(s)
— The pH, if available, of the mixture as supplied, or where the mixture is a solid, the pH of an aqueous liquid or solution at a given concentration. The concentration of the test mixture in water shall be indicated. If the pH is not available, the reasons shall be given.
— Physical state(s)
— Packaging (type(s) and size(s))
— Intended use (product category)
— Uses (consumer, professional, industrial)

1.4. **Information on the mixture components and interchangeable component groups**

Identification of the mixture components

— Chemical/trade name of the components
— CAS number (where applicable)
— EC number (where applicable)
— UFI (where applicable)

Name of interchangeable component groups (where applicable)

Concentration and concentration ranges of the mixture components

— Exact concentration or concentration range

Classification of mixture components

— Hazard classification (where applicable)
— Additional identifiers (where applicable and relevant for health response)

List according to Part B, Section 3.1, fifth subparagraph (where applicable)

PART D

STANDARD FORMULAS

For standard formulas 1-17 the following conditions apply:

— Heavy metal, trace elements: As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Te, Tl, V are below 0,1 w/w % and Mn, Sr, Zn are below 1 w/w %

— PAHs are not present

Note applying to standard formulas 1-17:

— (1) UVCB substance consists of variable amounts of calcite, tricalcium silicate, dicalcium silicate, calcium oxide, quartz, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, calcium sulfate, sodium aluminium silicate, magnesium aluminium silicate, muscovite, …

1. CEMENT

Cement Standard Formula – 1		
Product description	Portland cement***with one main constituent: clinker***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w%)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	86,5 – 100
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 2		
Product description	Portland-slag cement and Blast furnace cement***with two main constituents: clinker and slag***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	4,6 – 94
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	5,5 – 95
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 3	
Product description	Portland-silica fume cement***Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and silica fume***

Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w%)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	82 – 94
Silica fume	273-761-1	5,5 – 10
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 4		
Product description	Portland-pozzolana cement, Pozzolanic cement***Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and pozzolan (natural or natural calcined pozzolan)***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	41 – 94
Natural (calcined) pozzolana	310-127-6	5,5 – 55
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-303-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 5		
Product description	Portland-fly ash cement, Pozzolanic cement***Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and fly ash (siliceous and calcareous fly ash)***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	41 – 94
Fly ash	931-322-8	5,5 – 55
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 6		
Product description	Portland-burnt shale cement***Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and burnt shale***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	59 – 94
Burnt shale	297-648-1	5,5 – 35
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust [(1)]	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 7		
Product description	Portland-limestone cement***Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and limestone***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	59 – 94
Limestone	215-279-6	5,5 – 35
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust [(1)]	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 8		
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite cement (slag – limestone)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, slag and limestone***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	31,9 – 88
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	5,5 – 59
Limestone	215-279-6	5,5 – 29
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust [(1)]	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	

Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 9		
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite Cement (slag – fly ash)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, siliceous and calcareous fly ash***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	18,2 – 88
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	5,5 – 59
Fly ash	931-322-8	5,5 – 49
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust [(1)]	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 10		
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite cement (slag – pozzolana)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, natural or natural calcined pozzolan***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	18,2 – 88
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	5,5 – 49
Natural (calcined) pozzolana	310-127-6	5,5 – 49
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust [(1)]	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 11		
Product description	Portland-composite cement (slag – burnt shale)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, burnt shale***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**

Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	59 – 94
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	5,5 – 29
Burnt shale	297-648-1	5,5 – 29
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 12		
Product description	Portland-composite cement (limestone – fly ash)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, limestone, siliceous and calcareous fly ash***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	46 – 94
Limestone	215-279-6	5,5 – 29
Fly ash	931-322-8	5,5 – 44
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 13		
Product description	Portland-composite cement (limestone – pozzolana)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, limestone, natural or natural calcined pozzolan***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	46 – 94
Limestone	215-279-6	5,5 – 29
Natural (calcined) pozzolana	310-127-6	5,5 – 44
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1

Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 14		
Product description	Portland-composite cement (limestone – burnt shale)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, limestone and burnt shale***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	59 – 94
Limestone	215-279-6	5,5 – 29
Burnt shale	297-648-1	5,5 – 29
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 15		
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Pozzolanic cement (fly ash – pozzolana)***Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, siliceous and calcareous fly ash, natural or natural calcined pozzolan***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	41 – 94
Natural (calcined) pozzolana	310-127-6	5,5 – 55
Fly ash	931-322-8	5,5 – 55
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 16		
Product description	Portland-composite***Portland cements with four main constituents: clinker and three of these constituents: blast-furnace slag, silica fume, fly ash, pozzolan, burnt shale, limestone***	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	59 – 94

Granulated blast furnace slag Natural (calcined) pozzolana Fly ashes Burnt shale Limestone Silica fume	266-002-0 310-127-6 931-322-8 297-648-1 215-279-6 273-761-1	5,5 – 23
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 17		
Product description	Composite cement***Portland cements with four main constituents: clinker, slag, siliceous fly ash and natural or natural calcined pozzolan***	
Constituent	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w%)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	18,3 – 64
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	16,5 – 49
Natural (calcined) pozzolana	310-127-6	5,5 – 43
Fly ash	931-322-8	5,5 – 43
Calcium sulfate	231-900-3	0 – 8
Flue dust (1)	270-659-9	0 – 5
Inorganic natural mineral materials	310-127-6	
Iron(II) sulfate	231-753-5	0 – 1
Tin(II) sulfate	231-302-2	0 – 0,1

Cement Standard Formula – 18		
Product description	Calcium aluminate cement	
Constituent	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Calcium aluminate cement clinker	266-045-5	86,5 – 100
Grinding aid		0 – 0,2

Cement Standard Formula – 19		
Product description	Masonry cements – with clinker and lime – MC 5, MC 12,5, MC 22,5	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**

Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	25 – 60
Building lime acc. to EN 459	215-138-9,	1 – 75
Hydrated lime acc. to EN 459	215-137-3	
Other, non-hazardous inorganic constituent	310-127-6	0 – 74
Inorganic pigments acc. to EN 12878		0 – 1

Cement Standard Formula – 20		
Product description	Masonry cements – with clinker and without lime – MC 5, MC 12,5, MC 22,5	
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	25 – 60
Other, non-hazardous inorganic constituent	310-127-6	40 – 75
Inorganic pigments acc. to EN 12878		0 – 1

2. GYPSUM BINDER

Gypsum binder Standard Formula		
Component name	EC No	Concentration(w/w %)
Calcium sulphate	231-900-3	≥ 50 and < 100
Calcium dihydroxide	215-137-3	> 0 and ≤ 5

3. READY MIXED CONCRETE

Ready mixed concrete Standard Formula 1Concrete strength classes C8/10, C12/15, C16/20, C20/25, C25/30, C28/35, C32/40, C35/45, C40/50, C45/55, C50/60LC8/9, LC12/13, LC16/18, LC20/22, LC25/28, LC30/33, LC35/38, LC40/44, LC45/50, LC50/55, LC55/60		
Component name	**EC No**	**Concentration (w/w %)**
Cement	270-659-9	3 – 18
Water	231-791-2	5 – 8
Aggregates	273-727-6	70 – 80
Air entrainers (admixture)		0 – 0,08
Plasticisers/superplasticisers (admixture)		0 – 0,15
Retarders (admixture)		0 – 0,4
Accelerators (admixture)		0 – 0,2

Water resisting (admixture)		0 – 0,25
Fly ash	931-322-8	0 – 8
Silica fume	273-761-1	0 – 3
GGBS	266-002-0	0 – 6

Ready mixed concrete Standard Formula 2Concrete strength classes C55/67, C60/75, C70/85, C80/95, C90/105, C100/105,LC 60/66, LC70/77, LC80/88		
Component name	EC No	Concentration (w/w %)
Cement	270-659-9	12 – 25
Water	231-791-2	5 – 8
Aggregates	273-727-6	70 – 80
Air entrainers (admixture)		0,04 – 0,08
Plasticisers/superplasticisers (admixture)		0 – 0,15
Retarders (admixture)		0 – 0,4
Accelerators (admixture)		0 – 0,2
Water resisting (admixture)		0 – 0,25
Fly ash	931-322-8	0 – 8
Silica fume	273-761-1	0 – 3
GGBS	266-002-0-	0 – 6]

(**1**) OJ C 204, 9.8.2008, p. 47.

(**2**) Opinion of the European Parliament of 3 September 2008 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(**3**) OJ L 262, 27.9.1976, p. 169.

(**4**) OJ L 213, 21.7.1982, p. 8.

(**5**) OJ L 184, 15.7.1988, p. 61.

(**6**) OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 27.

(**7**) OJ L 189, 20.7.1990, p. 17.

(**8**) OJ L 169, 12.7.1993, p. 1.

(**9**) OJ L 331, 7.12.1998, p. 1.

(**10**) OJ L 84, 27.3.1999, p. 1.

(**11**) OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1.

(**12**) OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67.

(**13**) OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.

(**14**) OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

(**15**) OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1. Corrected version in OJ L 136, 29.5.2007, p. 3.

(**16**) OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1.

(**17**) OJ L 200, 30.7.1999, p. 1.

(**18**) OJ L 358, 18.12.1986, p. 1.

(**19**) OJ L 142, 31.5.2008, p. 1.

(**20**) OJ L 50, 20.2.2004, p. 44.

(**21**) OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

(**22**) OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.

(**23**) OJ C 364, 18.12.2000, p. 1.

(**24**) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

(**25**) **[**[F70]Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents (OJ L 104, 8.4.2004, p. 1).**]**

(**26**) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1';

(**27**) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1';

(**28**) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1';

(**29**) ***[***[F146]*Up to now, the calculation method is validated for mixtures containing up to six volatile components. These components may be flammable liquids like hydrocarbons, ethers, alcohols, esters (except acrylates), and water. It is however not yet validated for mixtures containing halogenated, sulphurous, and/or phosphoric compounds as well as reactive acrylates.****]***

(**30**) ***[***[F146]*If the calculated flash point is less than 5 °C greater than the relevant classification criterion, the calculation method may not be used and the flash point shall be determined experimentally.****]***

(**31**) **[**[F35]See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3.**]**

(**32**) **[**[F35]See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3.**]**

(**33**) **[**[F35]As determined by test series E as prescribed in UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part II.**]**

(**34**) ***[***[F148]*Unstable explosives as defined in Section 2.1 can also be stabilised by desensitisation and consequently may be classified as desensitised explosives, provided all criteria of Section 2.17 are met. In this case the desensitised explosive shall be tested according to test series 3 (Part I of the UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria) because information about its sensitiveness to mechanical*

*stimuli is likely to be important for determining conditions for safe handling and use. The results shall be communicated in the safety data sheet.***]**

(35) **[**[F58]When mixtures contain components that do not have acute toxicity data for each route of exposure, acute toxicity estimates may be extrapolated from the available data and applied to the appropriate routes (see section 3.1.3.2). However, specific legislation may require testing for a specific route. In those cases, classification shall be performed for that route based upon the legal requirements.**]**

(36) ***[***[F58]***[***[F146]*At present, recognised and validated animal models for the testing of respiratory hypersensitivity are not available. Under certain circumstances, data from animal studies may provide valuable information in a weight of evidence assessment.****]]***

(37) ***[***[F58]***[***[F146]*The mechanisms by which substances induce symptoms of asthma are not yet fully known. For preventative measures, these substances are considered respiratory sensitisers. However, if on the basis of the evidence, it can be demonstrated that these substances induce symptoms of asthma by irritation only in people with bronchial hyper-reactivity, they shall not be considered as respiratory sensitisers.**]]**

(38) It is recognised that the Mating index and the Fertility index can also be affected by the male.

(39) **[**[F58]Specific guidance has been issued by the European Chemicals Agency on how these data for such substances may be used in meeting the requirements of the classification criteria.**]**

(40) **[**[F58]OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 1.**]**

(41) OJ C 146A, 15.6.1990.

Textual Amendments

F35 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 of 8 May 2013 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).

F58 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 286/2011 of 10 March 2011 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).

F70 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1297/2014 of 5 December 2014 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).

F146 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/521 of 27 March 2019 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).

F148 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/521 of 27 March 2019 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).

Changes to legislation:
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 03 November 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.
View outstanding changes

Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

- Annex 3 Pt. 3 Text addition by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 8 revoked by 2023 c. 28 Sch. 1 Pt. 2
- Annex 2 Pt. 2 s. 2.12 addition by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 2 Pt. 2 Unnumbered Paragraph 1 replacement by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 3 Table 3 Text addition by EUR 2020/1182 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 1 Point 1.1.3.1 TEXT addition by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 1 Point 1.1.3.2 TEXT addition by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 3 Table 3 TEXT addition by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Table 3 modified by S.I. 2019/720 reg. 4 (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Reg. 4 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, regs. 1(2), 5)
- Annex 6 Pt. 3 Table 3 Text repeal by EUR 2020/1182 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 3 Table 3 TEXT repeal by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 3 Table 3 Text replacement by EUR 2020/1182 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Annex 6 Pt. 3 Table 3 TEXT replacement by EUR 2020/217 Regulation (This amendment by the EU not applied to legislation.gov.uk because it is brought into force after IP completion day.)
- Art. 4(3) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 15(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 15 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 5)
- Art. 4(3) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 15(b) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 15 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 5)
- Art. 37 substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 33 (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 33 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 7)
- Art. 37A inserted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 34 (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 34 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 8)

- Art. 45(4) omitted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 45(d) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 45(d) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 13(b))
- Art. 49(3) words omitted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 48(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 48 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 14)
- Art. 49(3) words omitted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 48(b)

Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole legislation item and associated provisions

- Art. 2(10) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(15) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(16) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(17) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(19) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(20) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(a) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(23) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(b) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(24) words substituted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(c) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)
- Art. 2(38)-(42) inserted by S.I. 2019/720 Sch. 2 para. 14(d) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 2 para. 14 substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1567, reg. 1(2), Sch. 2 para. 4)