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►B 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)

(OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Commission Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 of 10 August 2009	L 235	1	5.9.2009
► <u>M2</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 286/2011 of 10 March 2011	L 83	1	30.3.2011
► <u>M3</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 618/2012 of 10 July 2012	L 179	3	11.7.2012
► <u>M4</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 487/2013 of 8 May 2013	L 149	1	1.6.2013
► <u>M5</u>	Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013	L 158	1	10.6.2013
► <u>M6</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 758/2013 of 7 August 2013	L 216	1	10.8.2013
► <u>M7</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 944/2013 of 2 October 2013	L 261	5	3.10.2013
► <u>M8</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 605/2014 of 5 June 2014	L 167	36	6.6.2014
► <u>M9</u>	amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/491 of 23 March 2015	L 78	12	24.3.2015
► <u>M10</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 1297/2014 of 5 December 2014	L 350	1	6.12.2014
► <u>M11</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 of 24 July 2015	L 197	10	25.7.2015
► <u>M12</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016	L 156	1	14.6.2016
► <u>M13</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016	L 195	11	20.7.2016
► <u>M14</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/542 of 22 March 2017	L 78	1	23.3.2017
► <u>M15</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/776 of 4 May 2017	L 116	1	5.5.2017
► <u>M16</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/669 of 16 April 2018	L 115	1	4.5.2018
► <u>M17</u>	Notice concerning the classification of pitch, coal tar, high temperature as Aquatic Acute 1 and Aquatic Chronic 1 according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council 2018/C 239/03	C 239	3	9.7.2018
► <u>M18</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 of 4 October 2018	L 251	1	5.10.2018

► <u>M19</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/521 of 27 March 2019	L 86	1	28.3.2019
► <u>M20</u>	Regulation (EU) 2019/1243 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019	L 198	241	25.7.2019
► <u>M21</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/11 of 29 October 2019	L 6	8	10.1.2020
► <u>M22</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019	L 44	1	18.2.2020
► <u>M23</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020	L 261	2	11.8.2020
► <u>M24</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1413 of 29 June 2020	L 326	1	8.10.2020
► <u>M25</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1676 of 31 August 2020	L 379	1	13.11.2020
► <u>M26</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1677 of 31 August 2020	L 379	3	13.11.2020
► <u>M27</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/643 of 3 February 2021	L 133	5	20.4.2021
► <u>M28</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/797 of 8 March 2021	L 176	1	19.5.2021
► <u>M29</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/849 of 11 March 2021	L 188	27	28.5.2021
► <u>M30</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1962 of 12 August 2021	L 400	16	12.11.2021
► <u>M31</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/692 of 16 February 2022	L 129	1	3.5.2022
► <u>M32</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 of 19 December 2022	L 93	7	31.3.2023
► <u>M33</u>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1434 of 25 April 2023	L 176	3	11.7.2023

Corrected by:

- **C1** Corrigendum, OJ L 16, 20.1.2011, p. 1 (1272/2008)
- **C2** Corrigendum, OJ L 138, 26.5.2011, p. 66 (286/2011)
- **C3** Corrigendum, OJ L 349, 21.12.2016, p. 1 (1272/2008)
- **C4** Corrigendum, OJ L 117, 3.5.2019, p. 8 (1272/2008)
- **C5** Corrigendum, OJ L 51, 25.2.2020, p. 13 (2020/217)
- **C6** Corrigendum, OJ L 214, 17.6.2021, p. 72 (2020/217)
- **C7** Corrigendum, OJ L 146, 25.5.2022, p. 150 (2022/692)
- **C8** Corrigendum, OJ L 90120, 23.11.2023, p. 1 (2020/217)



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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 as well as the free movement of substances, mixtures and articles as referred to in Article 4(8) by:

- (a) harmonising 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 harmonised classifications and labelling elements at Community level in Part 3 of Annex VI;
- (e) establishing a classification and labelling inventory of substances, which is made up of all notifications, submissions and harmonised classifications and labelling elements referred to in points (c) and (d).
- (f) [providing an obligation for downstream users, importers and distributors referred to in Article 45\(1b\) and \(1c\) to submit information relevant to an adequate emergency health response to appointed bodies in accordance with Annex VIII.](#)

2. This Regulation shall not apply to the following:

- (a) radioactive substances and mixtures within the scope of Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the danger arising from ionising radiation ⁽¹⁾;
- (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;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

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- (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 Community workplace and environmental legislation.
3. Waste as defined in Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste ⁽¹⁾ is not a substance, mixture or article within the meaning of Article 2 of this Regulation.
4. Member States may allow for exemptions from this Regulation in specific cases for certain substances or mixtures, where necessary in the interests of defence.
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 Directive 2001/83/EC;
 - (b) veterinary medicinal products as defined in Directive 2001/82/EC;
 - (c) cosmetic products as defined in Directive 76/768/EEC;
 - (d) medical devices as defined in Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC, which are invasive or used in direct physical contact with the human body, and in Directive 98/79/EC;
 - (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 Directive 89/107/EEC;
 - (ii) as a flavouring in foodstuffs within the scope of Directive 88/388/EEC and Decision 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 Directive 82/471/EEC.
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.

*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;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 114, 27.4.2006, p. 9.

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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. 'producer of an article' means any natural or legal person who makes or assembles an article within the Community;
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;

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15. 'manufacturer' means any natural or legal person established within the Community who manufactures a substance within the Community;
16. 'import' means the physical introduction into the customs territory of the Community;
17. 'importer' means any natural or legal person established within the Community 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 within the Community, 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 within the Community, 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 European Chemicals Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;
24. 'competent authority' means the authority or authorities or bodies established by the Member States to carry out the obligations arising from this Regulation;
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;

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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. 'acute toxicity estimates' means numeric values which are used to classify substances and mixtures in one of four acute toxicity hazard categories based on the oral, dermal or inhalation exposure route.
 39. 'data carrier' means a linear bar code symbol, a two dimensional symbol or other automatic identification data capture medium that can be read by a device
 40. 'refill' means an operation by which a consumer or a professional user fills packaging with a hazardous substance or mixture offered by a supplier in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.
 41. 'refill station' means a place where a supplier offers to consumers or professional users hazardous substances or mixtures that can be acquired through refill, either manually or through semi automatic equipment.

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, Producers and Importers shall classify, label and package substances or mixtures in accordance with Title II before placing them on the market.

- ▼B** 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 harmonised classification and labelling in accordance with Title V through an entry in Part 3 of Annex VI, 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 Part 3 of Annex VI, classification under Title II shall be carried out for those hazard classes or differentiations.

If a substance is subject to a harmonised classification and labelling in accordance with Title V, through an entry in Part 3 of Annex VI, that substance shall be classified in accordance with that entry, and a classification of that substance in accordance with Title II shall not be carried out for the hazard classes, differentiations, or forms or physical states covered by that entry.

The harmonised classification of that substance shall apply to all its forms or physical states unless an entry in Part 3 of Annex VI specifies that a harmonised classification applies to a specific form or physical state of that substance.

However, where the substance also falls within one or more hazard classes or differentiations or it is in a form or physical state not covered by an entry in Part 3 of Annex VI, its classification in accordance with Title II shall be carried out for those hazard classes, differentiations and forms or physical states.

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 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 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.

11. A substance or a mixture shall not be placed on the market unless a supplier established in the Union, which shall be identified on the label, in the course of an industrial or professional activity fulfils the requirements set out in this Regulation with regard to the substances or mixture in question



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;
 - (a) data obtained from new approach methodologies
- (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.

3. A substance containing more than one constituent, in the form of an individual constituent, an identified impurity or an additive, for which relevant information referred to in paragraph 1 is available, shall be evaluated using the available information on those known constituents as well as on the substance itself.

4. For the evaluation of a substance containing more than one constituent pursuant to Chapter 2 in relation to the "germ cell mutagenicity", "carcinogenicity", "reproductive toxicity", "endocrine disruption for human health" and "endocrine disruption for the environment" hazard classes referred to in sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.11, and 4.2 of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer and downstream user shall use the relevant available information referred to in paragraph 1 for each of the known constituents.

Relevant available information on the substance containing more than one constituent itself shall be taken into account where one of the following conditions is met:

- a) the information demonstrates germ cell mutagenic, carcinogenic or toxic to reproduction properties, or endocrine disruption for human health or the environment;
- b) the information supports the conclusions based on the relevant available information on the constituents in the substance.



Relevant available information on the substance containing more than one constituent itself demonstrating an absence of the properties referred to in point (a) or less severe properties shall not override the relevant available information on the constituents in the substance.

5. For the evaluation of a substance containing more than one constituent pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Title in relation to the biodegradation, persistence, mobility and bioaccumulation properties within the "hazardous to the aquatic environment", "persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or very persistent, very bioaccumulative properties" and "persistent, mobile and toxic or very persistent and very mobile properties" hazard classes referred to in sections 4.1.2.8, 4.1.2.9, 4.3.2.3.1, 4.3.2.3.2, 4.4.2.3.1 and 4.4.2.3.2 of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer and downstream user shall use the relevant available information referred to in paragraph I for each of the known constituents in the substance.

Relevant available information on a substance containing more than one constituent itself shall be taken into account where one of the following conditions is met:

- a) the information demonstrates persistence, mobility and bioaccumulation properties or a lack of degradation.
- b) the information supports the conclusions based on the relevant information on the constituents in the substance

Relevant available information on the substance containing more than one constituent itself demonstrating an absence of the properties referred to in point (a) or less severe properties shall not override the relevant available information on the constituents in the substance.

6. Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall not apply to substances containing more than one constituent which are extracted from plants or plants parts and which are not chemically modified as defined in Article 3, point (40), of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

7. For the purpose of paragraph 6, 'plants' refers to living or dead organisms from the kingdoms Plantae and Fungi, and includes algae, lichens and yeasts.

8. For certain substances containing more than one constituent that are not covered by paragraph 6, where the Commission receives evidence that the rules set out in paragraphs 4 or 5 might not be suitable for certain substances containing more than one constituent, the Commission may request the Agency to evaluate the available data.

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a to amend Annex I by creating a new section and by including and modifying, in that section, the derogations from paragraphs 4 or 5 on classification of substances containing more than one constituent. For those delegated acts, the Commission shall take into account scientific evidence, advances in knowledge, and the opinion of the Agency when available, to appropriately classify substances containing more than one constituent provided that a high level of protection of human health and the environment is ensured.

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;
 - (a) data obtained from new approach methodologies



(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.

3. For the evaluation of mixtures pursuant to chapter 2 of this Title in relation to the "Germ cell mutagenicity", "Carcinogenicity", "reproductive toxicity", "endocrine disruption for human health" and "endocrine disruption for the environment" hazard classes referred to in sections 3.5.3.1, 3.6.3.1., 3.7.3.1., 3.11.3.1., and 4.2.3.1. of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer and downstream user shall only use the relevant available information referred to in paragraph 1 for the substances in the mixture and not for the mixture itself.

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.

Where the available test data on the mixture itself demonstrate germ cell mutagenic, carcinogenic or toxic to reproduction properties, or endocrine disruption for human health or the environment which have not been identified from the relevant available information on the individual substance referred to in the first subparagraph, those data shall also be taken into account for the purposes of the evaluation of the mixture referred to in the first subparagraph.

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.

4. For the evaluation of mixtures pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Title in relation to the biodegradation, persistency, mobility and bioaccumulation properties within the "hazardous to the aquatic environment", "persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or very persistent, very bioaccumulative properties" and "persistent, mobile and toxic or very persistent, very mobile properties" hazard classes referred to in sections 4.1.2.8., 4.1.2.9., 4.3.2.3.1., 4.3.2.3.2., 4.4.2.3.1. and 4.4.2.3.2. of Annex I, the manufacturer, importer and downstream user shall only use the relevant available information referred to in paragraph 1 for the substances in the mixture and not for the mixture itself.

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 within the meaning of Directive 86/609/EEC 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.

*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.

- ▼B 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.

Where the criteria referred to in paragraph 1 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.

When evaluating hazard information for mixtures, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall, where test data for the mixture itself are inadequate or unavailable, apply the bridging principles referred to in section 1.1.3. of Annex I and in each section of Parts 3 and 4 of that Annex for the purposes of the evaluation.

If more than one similar tested mixture is available when applying the bridging principles, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall apply 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 mixture, and in accordance with section 1.2. of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, to select the most suitable similar tested mixtures in accordance with Article 6(5) of this Regulation for their decision on classification.

When evaluating the hazard information for mixtures, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall, where that information does not permit the application of the bridging principles in accordance with the first and second subparagraphs, evaluate the information by applying the other method or methods set out in 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.

Replacement text for Article 10

Concentration limits, M-factors and acute toxicity estimates 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 that 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.

Manufacturers, importers and downstream users may set a specific concentration limit for a substance in exceptional circumstances where adequate, reliable and conclusive scientific information shows that the 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. Manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall establish M-factors for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute category 1 or chronic category 1.

3. Manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall establish acute toxicity estimates for substances classified as acutely toxic for human health.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, second and third subparagraphs, specific concentration limits shall not be set for harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI.

5. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, M-factors shall not be established for harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI for which an M-factor is given in that Part.

However, where an M-factor is not given in Part 3 of Annex VI for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute category 1 or chronic category 1, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall set an M-factor based on available data for the substance. When a mixture including the substance is classified by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user using the summation method, that M-factor shall be used.

6. By way of derogation from paragraph 3, acute toxicity estimates shall not be established for harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI for which an acute toxicity estimate is given in that Part.

7. When setting the specific concentration limit, M-factor or acute toxicity estimate, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall take into account any specific concentration limits, M-factors or acute toxicity estimate for that substance which have been included in the classification and labelling inventory.

Replacement text for Article 10 (Continued...)

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

9. The Agency shall provide further guidance for the application of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

10. Where a mixture contains a substance which is classified as hazardous solely due to the presence of an identified impurity, additive or individual constituent, the concentration limits referred to in paragraph 1, second and third subparagraphs, shall apply to the concentration of that identified impurity, additive or individual constituent in the mixture.

11. Where a mixture contains another mixture, the concentration limits referred to in paragraph 1, second and third subparagraphs, shall apply to the concentration of the identified impurity, additive or individual constituent referred to in paragraph 10 in the resulting final mixture.'

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3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, specific concentration limits shall not be set for harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, M-factors shall not be set for harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI for which an M-factor is given in that Part.

However, where an M-factor is not given in Part 3 of Annex VI 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 classification and labelling inventory.

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.

*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:

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- (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 [Articles 9 and 12](#) 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 [or, if scientifically justified, specific forms or physical states thereof](#), 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 [point](#) (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.

▼M4**▼B***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 harmonised hazard classes or differentiations for substances included in Part 3 of Annex VI.

5. For paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article, when the substance or mixture concerned is within the scope of Directive 91/414/EEC or Directive 98/8/EC, the requirements of those Directives shall also apply.

*Article 16***Classification of substances included in the classification and labelling inventory**

1. Manufacturers and importers may classify a substance differently from the classification already included in the classification and labelling inventory, provided they submit the reasons for the classification to the Agency together with the notification in accordance with Article 40.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the classification included in the classification and labelling inventory is a harmonised classification included in Part 3 of Annex VI.



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 the official language(s) of the Member State(s) where the substance or mixture is placed on the market, unless the Member State(s) concerned provide(s) otherwise.

Suppliers may use more languages on their labels than those required by the Member States, provided that the same details appear in all languages used.

*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 Part 3 of Annex VI, a name and an identification number as given therein;

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- (b) if the substance is not included in Part 3 of Annex VI, but appears in the classification and labelling inventory, a name and an identification number as given therein;
 - (c) if the substance is not included in Part 3 of Annex VI nor in the classification and labelling inventory, 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, aspiration hazard, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, very persistent and very bioaccumulative, persistent, mobile and toxic, very persistent and very mobile properties, or endocrine disruption for human health or the environment.](#)
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.

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.

▼B*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 Part 3 of Annex VI, the hazard statement relevant for each specific classification covered by the entry in that Part 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.

*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;

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- (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;
 - (f) substances or mixtures classified as corrosive to metals but not classified as skin corrosion or as serious eye damage (Category 1).
- ▼M12
- (g) [ammunition as defined in Article 1\(1\), point \(3\), of Directive \(EU\) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council unless it is an article that falls within the scope of Article 4\(8\) of this Regulation](#)
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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 referred to in Article 111 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and shall be accompanied by a fee.

The level of the fees shall be determined by the Commission in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 54(2) of this Regulation.

[The level of the fees shall be determined by the Commission by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 54\(2\) of this Regulation.](#)

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.

4. If the Agency does not accept the request, the practical arrangements referred to in Article 118(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall apply.

5. The Agency shall inform competent authorities of the outcome of the request in accordance with paragraph 3 or 4 and provide them with the information submitted by the manufacturer, importer or downstream user.

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 practical arrangements referred to in Article 118(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall apply.

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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.

*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 Part 3 of Annex VI, 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 Directive 91/414/EEC.

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.

The supplier may include supplemental information in the section for supplemental information on the label other than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 6 to 9, provided that that information does not make it more difficult to identify the label elements referred to in Article 17(1), points (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.

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

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[The special labelling rules set out in Part 2 of Annex II shall apply to mixtures containing substances referred to in Part 2 of that Annex](#)

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.

▼M21

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.

▼M25

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.

[9. Label elements resulting from requirements set out in other Union acts shall be placed in the section for supplemental information on the label.](#)

▼B*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;

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- (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;

▼M2

- (e) if the hazard pictogram 'GHS02' or 'GHS06' applies, the use of the hazard pictogram 'GHS04' shall be optional.

▼B

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 Part 3 of Annex VI 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.

*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.

▼B*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 in the languages of the Member State in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market, 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.

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 laid down in Article 31 for a label in the languages of the Member State in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market, the label elements set out in Article 17(1), 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.

Where a hazardous substance or mixture referred to in Part 5 of Annex II is supplied to the general public without packaging, the labelling information shall be provided in accordance with the provision referring to that substance or mixture in that Part.

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.

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.

▼M21

4b. By way of derogation from Article 17(1), the labelling requirement set out in that Article shall not apply to packaging of ammunition that is intended for use by defence forces, where labelling in accordance with that requirement would constitute an unacceptable security risk for the ammunition or for the military or non-military staff, and sufficient camouflaging cannot be ensured.

In the case referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, manufacturers, importers and downstream users shall provide to the defence forces the safety data sheet or, if no safety data sheet is required, a copy of the label elements as provided for in Article 17.

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5. The Commission may request the Agency to prepare and submit to it further draft exemptions from labelling and packaging requirements.

*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.

Insert Replacement Text for Article 30:

Updating information on labels

1. In the event of a change regarding the classification or labelling of a substance or a mixture, which results in the addition of a new hazard class or in a more severe classification, or which requires new supplemental information on the label in accordance with Article 25, the supplier of that substance or that mixture shall ensure that the label is updated without undue delay and in any event no later than 6 months after the results of the new evaluation referred to in Article 15(4) are obtained by, or communicated to, that supplier.
2. Where a change regarding the classification or labelling of a substance or a mixture, other than those referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, is required, the supplier of that substance or that mixture shall ensure that the label is updated without undue delay and in any event no later than 18 months after the results of the new evaluation referred to in Article 15(4) are obtained by, or communicated to, that supplier.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where a change regarding the classification and labelling of a substance or a mixture was triggered by a harmonised classification and labelling of a substance set out in a delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 37(5) or by a provision set out in a delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 53(1). In such cases, the supplier shall ensure that the label is updated by the date set out in the respective delegated act.
4. The supplier of a substance or mixture that falls within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 or Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 shall update the label in accordance with those Regulations

- ▼B 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 Directives 91/414/EEC or 98/8/EC shall update the label in accordance with those Directives.

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. [The label may be presented in the form of a fold-out label.](#)

[1a. Where the label is presented in the form of a fold-out label, the label elements referred to in Article 17\(1\) shall be presented in accordance with Section 1.2.1.6 of Annex I.](#)

[1b. Where a digital label as provided for in Article 34a\(1\) is used, a data carrier linking to that digital label shall be firmly affixed or printed on the physical label or on the packaging next to the label in such a way that it can be processed automatically by digital devices that are widely used.](#)

[Where label elements are provided on a digital label only pursuant to Article 34a\(2\), the data carrier shall be accompanied by the statement "More hazard information available online" or by a similar indication.](#)

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. [they shall be of such a size and be spaced in such a way as to be easily read. They shall be formatted in accordance with section 1.2.1 of Annex I.](#)

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.

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.

3. Groups of hazard statements and groups of precautionary statements referred to in paragraph 2 shall be located together on the label by language.

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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 Community acts shall be placed in the section for supplemental information on the label referred to in Article 25.

*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.

*Article 34***Report on communication on safe use of chemicals**

1. By 20 January 2012, the Agency shall carry out a study on the communication of information to the general public on the safe use of substances and mixtures and the potential need for additional information on labels. This study shall be carried out in consultation with competent authorities and stakeholders and drawing as appropriate on relevant best practice.

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2. Without prejudice to the labelling rules provided for in this Title, the Commission shall, on the basis of the study referred to in paragraph 1, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council and, if justified, present a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation.

CHAPTER 3

Labelling Formats

Article 34A Physical and digital labelling

1. The label elements for substances and mixtures referred to in Article 17 shall be provided on a label in a physical form ("physical label"). In addition to the physical label, the label elements referred to in Article 17 may be provided in a digital form ("digital label").

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, suppliers may provide the label elements set out in section 1.6. of Annex I on a digital label only.

Where the label elements set out in section 1.6 of Annex I are provided on a digital label only, suppliers shall, upon oral or written request or when the digital label is temporarily unavailable at the time of purchase of the substance or mixture, provide those label elements by alternative means. Suppliers shall provide those elements independently of a purchase and free of charge.

3. Where the information is provided through a digital label, the requirements for digital labels set out in Article 34b shall apply.

Article 34b Requirements for digital labelling

1. Where pursuant to Article 31(1b) a supplier affixes or prints a data carrier linking to a digital label, that supplier shall ensure that the digital label satisfies the following general rules and technical requirements:

(a) all label elements referred to in Article 17(1) shall be provided together in one place and separately from other information;

(b) the information on the digital label shall be searchable;

(c) the information on the digital label shall be accessible to all users in the Union and shall remain accessible for a period of at least 10 years or for a longer period where required by other Union legislation;

(d) the digital label shall be accessible free of charge, without the need to register or to download or install applications, or to provide a password;

(e) the information on the digital label shall be presented in a way that also addresses the needs of vulnerable groups and supports, as relevant, the necessary adaptations to facilitate access to the information by those groups;

(f) the information on the digital label shall be accessible with no more than two clicks;

(g) the digital label shall be accessible through digital technologies widely used and compatible with all major operating systems and browsers;

(h) where the information on the digital label is accessible in more than one language, the choice of language shall not be conditioned by the geographical location from which that information is accessed;

2. It shall be prohibited to track, analyse or use any usage information for purposes going beyond what is absolutely necessary for the provision of digital labelling

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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.

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 ⁽¹⁾, is contained in a soluble packaging for single use, the additional requirements of section 3.3 of Annex II shall apply.

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2a. Hazardous substances or mixtures may be supplied to consumers and professional users via refill stations only if the conditions laid down in section 3.4 of Annex II are fulfilled.

The first subparagraph shall not apply to hazardous substances or mixtures supplied to the general public without packaging in accordance with Article 29(3).

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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.

⁽¹⁾ 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).



TITLE V

**HARMONISATION OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF SUBSTANCES AND
THE CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING INVENTORY**

CHAPTER 1

Establishing harmonised classification and labelling of substances

Article 36

Harmonisation of 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 harmonised classification and labelling in accordance with Article 37:

- (a) respiratory sensitisation, category 1, [1A or 1B](#) (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).
- (e) [endocrine disruption for human health, category 1 or 2 \(Annex 1, section 3.11.\);](#)
- (f) [endocrine disruption for the environment, category 1 or 2 \(Annex 1, section 4.2\);](#)
- (g) [persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic \(Annex I, section 4.3\);](#)
- (h) [very persistent, very bioaccumulative \(Annex I, section 4.3\);](#)
- (i) [persistent, mobile and toxic \(Annex I, section 4.4\);](#)
- (j) [very persistent, very mobile \(Annex I, section 4.4\);](#)

2. A substance that is an active substance in the meaning of Directive 91/414/EEC or Directive 98/8/EC shall normally be subject to harmonised classification and labelling. [Substances that are active substances falling within the scope of Regulation \(EC\) No 1107/2009 or Regulation \(EU\) 528/2012 shall be subject to harmonised classification and labelling.](#) For such substances, the procedures set out in Article 37(1), (4), (5) and (6), paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6 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 harmonised classification and labelling in accordance with Article 37 may also be added to Annex VI on a case-by-case basis, if justification is provided demonstrating the need for such action at Community level.

Article 37

Procedure for harmonisation of classification and labelling of substances

1. A competent authority may submit to the Agency a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling of [a substance or a group of substances](#) and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits, [M-factors or acute toxicity estimates](#) or M-factors, or a proposal for a revision thereof.

[The Commission may request the Agency or the European Food Safety Authority \(the 'Authority'\) established in accordance with Article 1\(2\) of Regulation \(EC\) No 178/2002 to prepare a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling of a substance or a group of substances and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits, M-factors or acute toxicity estimates, or a proposal for revision thereof. The Commission may subsequently submit the proposal to the Agency.](#)

The proposal shall follow the format set out in Part 2 of Annex VI and contain the relevant information provided for in Part 1 of Annex VI.

[The proposals for harmonised classification and labelling of a substance or a group of substances referred to in the first and the second subparagraphs shall follow the format set out in Part 2 of Annex VI and contain the relevant information provided for in Part 1 of Annex VI.](#)

1a. Whenever considered scientifically justified and possible by a competent authority or the Commission, proposals for harmonised classification and labelling shall aim to prioritise groups of substances rather than individual substances.

1b. The Agency and the Authority may, on their own initiative, provide scientific advice to the competent authorities and the Commission indicating that a harmonised classification and labelling of a substance or a group of substances would be appropriate.

2. A manufacturer, importer or downstream user of a substance may submit to the Agency a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling of that substance and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits or M-factors, provided that there is no entry in Part 3 of Annex VI for such a substance in relation to the hazard class or differentiation covered by that proposal.

Manufacturers, importers and downstream users may submit to the Agency a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling of substances and, where appropriate, specific concentration limits, M-factors or acute toxicity estimates, provided that there is no entry in Part 3 of Annex VI for such substances in relation to the hazard class or differentiation covered by that proposal.

The proposal shall be drawn up in accordance with the relevant Parts of sections 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and it shall follow the format set out in Part B of the Chemical Safety Report of section 7 of that Annex. It shall contain the relevant information provided for in Part 1 of Annex VI to this Regulation. Article 111 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall apply.

2a. Before submitting a proposal to the Agency, a competent authority, manufacturer, importer or downstream user shall notify the Agency of its intention to submit a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling.

Where the Commission has requested the preparation of a proposal pursuant to Paragraph 1, second subparagraph, it shall notify the Agency of that request.

Within one week of receipt of the notification referred to in the first and the second subparagraphs, the Agency shall publish the name and, where relevant, the EC and CAS numbers of the substance or substances, the status of the proposal and the name of the submitter. The Agency shall update the information on the status of the proposal after completion of each stage of the process referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5).

Where a competent authority receives a proposal in accordance with paragraph 6, it shall notify the Agency and provide any relevant information on its reason for accepting or refusing the proposal. The Agency shall share that information with the other competent authorities.

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3. Where the proposal of the manufacturer, importer or downstream user concerns the harmonised classification and labelling of a substance *substances* in accordance with Article 36(3), it shall be accompanied by the fee determined by the Commission *by means of implementing act adopted* in accordance with the *examination* regulatory procedure referred to in Article 54(2).

4. The Committee for Risk Assessment of the Agency set up pursuant to Article 76(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall adopt an opinion on any proposal submitted pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 2 within 18 months of receipt of the proposal, giving the parties concerned the opportunity to comment. The Agency shall forward this opinion and any comments to the Commission.

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5. The Commission shall without undue delay adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a, where it finds that the harmonisation of the classification and labelling of the substance concerned is appropriate, to amend Annex VI by inclusion of that substance together with the relevant classification and labelling elements in Table 3.1 of Part 3 of Annex VI and, where appropriate, the specific concentration limits or M-factors.

A corresponding entry shall be included in Table 3.2 of Part 3 of Annex VI subject to the same conditions, until 31 May 2015.

Where the Commission finds that the harmonisation of the classification and labelling of the substance concerned is appropriate, it shall adopt without undue delay, and preferably before the end of the calendar year following the publication of the opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment, delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a to amend Annex VI by including substances together with the relevant classification and label elements and, where appropriate, the specific concentration limits, M-factors or acute toxicity estimates in Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex VI.

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Where, in the case of harmonisation of classification and labelling of substances, imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 53b shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to this paragraph.

6. Manufacturers, importers and downstream users who have new information which may lead to a change of the harmonised classification and labelling elements of *substances* a substance in Part 3 of Annex VI shall submit a proposal in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 2, *second subparagraph*, to the competent authority in one of the Member States in which the substance is placed on the market.

7. In order to avoid duplication of assessment of hazardous properties of substances, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a to amend Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex VI to this Regulation to:

(a) include substances by 11 June 2026 as endocrine disruption for human health category 1, as endocrine disruption for the environment category 1, as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, or as very persistent, very bioaccumulative, together with relevant classification and label elements on the basis of respective criteria where by 11 June 2025, those substances:

(i) have been included in the candidate list referred to in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as having endocrine-disrupting properties for human health or the environment, as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or as very persistent and very bioaccumulative,

(ii) have been identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with Section 3.6.5 or Section 3.8.2 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, or as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or as very persistent and very bioaccumulative in accordance with Section 3.7.2. or 3.7.3. of Annex II to that Regulation and a decision on the application for approval or the renewal of approval of those substances has been adopted under that Regulation;

▼B (iii) have been identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, or as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or as very persistent and very bioaccumulative in accordance with Article 5(1), point (e), of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and a decision on the application for approval or renewal of approval of those substances has been adopted under Regulation (EU) No 528/2012; and

(b) include substances in Table 3 of Part 3 of Annex VI as endocrine disruption for human health category 1, endocrine disruption for the environment category 1 as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, or as very persistent, very bioaccumulative, together with relevant classification and label elements on the basis of respective criteria where:

(i) those substances have been included in the candidate list referred to in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 before 11 June 2026 as having one of the properties mentioned in the introductory part and for which a dossier as provided for in Annex XV to that Regulation was under assessment by 11 June 2025;

▼M20 (ii) a decision on the application for approval or the renewal of approval of those substances identified as having one of the properties mentioned in the introductory part has been adopted under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 before 11 June 2032 and an application for approval or renewal of approval of those substances in accordance with the relevant provisions of that Regulation was submitted before 11 June 2025;

(iii) a decision on the application for approval or the renewal of approval of those substances identified as having one of the properties mentioned in the introductory part has been adopted under Regulation (EU) 528/2012 before 11 June 2030 and where, by 11 June 2025:

- the evaluating competent authority has submitted its draft assessment report on the application for approval or renewal of approval to the Agency in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012;

- the application was submitted for the purposes of Directive 98/8/EC and the Member State evaluation in accordance with that Directive was completed by 1 September 2013, but no decision on the application for approval or renewal of approval was adopted before that date; or

▼B - the Agency has submitted to the Commission an opinion pursuant to Article 75(1), point (g) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 following a request to establish whether the respective criteria are met.

8. In the case of a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling of a group of substances, those substances shall be grouped together on the basis of clear scientific reasoning taking into account how the available information supports the grouping of substances and allows the property or properties of the substance or substances to be reliably predicted from information on other substances in the group.

Article 38

Content of opinions and decisions for harmonised classification and labelling in Part 3 of Annex VI; accessibility of information

1. Any opinion referred to in Article 37(4) and any decision according to Article 37(5) 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, M-factors or acute toxicity estimates 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).

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- (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.

2. When making publicly available an opinion or a decision as referred to in Article 37(4) and (5) of this Regulation, Article 118(2) and Article 119 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall apply.

*CHAPTER 2****Classification and labelling inventory****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 or Directive 1999/45/EC, where relevant, which results in the classification of the mixture as hazardous.

*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 inventory 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, **M-factors or acute toxicity estimates**, or M-factors, where applicable, in accordance with Article 10 of this Regulation together with a justification **as referred to in** 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).

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(g) where applicable, the reason for divergence from the most severe classification per hazard class included in the inventory referred to in Article 42;

(h) where applicable, the reason for introducing a more severe classification per hazard class compared to those included in the inventory referred to in Article 42.

The information referred to in **points** (a) to (h) (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.

The notifier shall submit this information in the format specified pursuant to Article 111 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

2. The information listed in paragraph 1 shall be updated and notified to the Agency by the notifier(s) concerned **at the latest 6 months after** when, pursuant to the review in Article 15(1), a decision to change the classification and labelling of the substance has been taken **pursuant to the review referred to in Article 15(1)**.

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.

*Article 41***Agreed entries**

Where the notification in Article 40(1) results in different entries on the inventory 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 inventory. The notifiers shall inform the Agency accordingly.

*Article 42***The classification and labelling inventory**

1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a classification and labelling inventory in the form of a database.

The information notified pursuant to Article 40(1) shall be included in the inventory, as well as information submitted as part of registrations under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Information in the inventory which corresponds to the information referred to in Article 119(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall be publicly accessible. The Agency shall grant access to the other information on each substance in the inventory to the notifiers and registrants who have submitted information on that substance in accordance with Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. It shall grant access to such information to other parties subject to Article 118 of that Regulation.

The Agency shall make the following information publicly available online and free of charge:

(a) the information referred to in Article 40(1), point (a);

(b) the identity of the importer or manufacturer submitting the information on behalf of the other members of the group, in the case of group notifications;

(c) information in the inventory which corresponds to the information referred to in Article 119(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

(d) the date of the latest update of the classification and labelling.

Information referred to in Article 40(1), point (a), shall be made publicly available except where a notifier duly justifies why such publication is potentially harmful for its commercial interests or the commercial interests of any other concerned party.

The Agency shall provide information on legitimate grounds on which confidentiality claims may be made.

The Agency shall take measures to identify undue confidentiality claims, including automated screening and random manual checks.

2. The Agency shall update the inventory 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:

- (a) whether, in respect of the entry, there is harmonised classification and labelling at Community level by inclusion in Part 3 of Annex VI;
- (b) whether, in respect of the entry, it is a joint entry between registrants of the same substance as referred to in Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;
- (c) whether it is an agreed entry of two or more notifiers or registrants in accordance with Article 41;
- (d) whether the entry differs from another entry on the inventory for the same substance.

The information referred to in (a) shall be updated where a decision is taken in accordance with Article 37(5).

3a. Where the Agency considers that an entry is incomplete, incorrect or obsolete it shall request the notifier to notify the correct entry.



TITLE VI

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND ENFORCEMENT

*Article 43***Appointment of competent authorities and enforcement authorities and cooperation between authorities**

Member States shall 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.

The competent authorities and the authorities responsible for enforcement shall cooperate with each other in the performance of their tasks under this Regulation and shall give the corresponding authorities of other Member States all necessary and useful support to this end.

*Article 44***Helpdesk**

Member States shall establish national helpdesks to provide advice to manufacturers, importers, distributors, downstream users and any other interested parties on their respective responsibilities and obligations under this Regulation.

*Article 45***Appointment of bodies responsible for receiving information relating to emergency health response**

1. Member States 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.

Member States shall appoint a body or bodies responsible for receiving the relevant harmonised information relating to emergency health response and preventative measures, in accordance with Annex VIII.

1a. Member States may appoint the Agency as the body responsible for receiving information relating to emergency health response and preventative measures referred to in paragraph 1.

1b. Importers and downstream users placing on the market mixtures that are classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects, shall submit to the body or bodies appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 the information referred to in Part B of Annex VIII.

1c. Distributors placing on the market mixtures that are classified as hazardous on the basis of their health or physical effects shall submit to the body or bodies appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 the information referred to in Part B of Annex VIII where they subsequently distribute those mixtures in other Member States, or where they rebrand or relabel the mixtures. That obligation shall not apply if the distributors can demonstrate that the appointed body or bodies already received the same information from importers and downstream users.

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

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(b) where requested by the Member State, [the Commission or the Agency](#), to undertake [a 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.

[The appointed bodies shall have at their disposal all the information required from importers, downstream users and distributors referred to in paragraph 1c, to carry out the tasks for which they are responsible in accordance with paragraph 1.](#)

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4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a amending Annex VIII to further harmonise the information relating to emergency health response and preventative measures, following consultation with relevant stakeholders such as the European Association of Poison Centres and Clinical Toxicologists (EAPCCT).

▼B*Article 46***Enforcement and reporting**

1. Member States shall take all necessary measures, including maintaining a system of official controls, to ensure that substances and mixtures are not placed on the market, unless they have been classified, labelled, notified and packaged in accordance with this Regulation.

[1a. For the purpose of paragraph 1, the authorities responsible for enforcement referred to in Article 43 of this Regulation shall follow up on complaints or reports related to non-compliance with this Regulation, and verify that the corrective action referred to in Article 3, point \(16\), of Regulation 2019/1020 has been taken.](#)

2. Member States shall submit a report to the Agency every five years by 1 July on the results of the official controls, and other enforcement measures taken. The first report shall be submitted by 20 January 2012. The Agency shall make those reports available to the Commission, which shall take them into account for its report under Article 117 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

3. The Forum referred to in Article 76(1)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 shall undertake the tasks specified in Article 77(4)(a) to (g) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning enforcement of this Regulation.

*Article 47***Penalties for non-compliance**

Member States shall introduce penalties for non-compliance with this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that this Regulation is applied. The penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify the Commission of the provisions for penalties by 20 June 2010 and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

TITLE VII

COMMON AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 48

Advertisement

1. Any advertisement for a substance classified as hazardous shall indicate, as applicable, the hazard pictograms, signal word, hazard statements and supplemental EUH statements set out in Annex II. Any advertisement for such a substance for sale to the general public shall in addition state: “Always follow the information on the product label.”.

2. Any advertisement for a mixture classified as hazardous or covered by Article 25(6) shall indicate the hazard pictograms, signal word, hazard statements and supplemental EUH statements set out in Annex II. Any advertisement for such a mixture for sale to the general public shall, in addition, state: “Always follow the information on the product label.”.

3. Any advertisement for a substance or a mixture classified as hazardous shall not contain statements that are not to appear on the label or packaging of that substance or mixture in accordance with Article 25(4).

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the hazard pictograms and signal words may be omitted where the advertisement is non-visual.

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 Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 1997 on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts (1).

Article 48a

Distance sales offers

When substances or mixtures are placed on the market through distance sales, the offer shall clearly and visibly indicate the label elements referred to in Article 17.

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 competent authority or the enforcement authorities of a Member State in which a supplier is established 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 shall address itself to the Agency.

*Article 50***Tasks of the Agency**

1. The Agency shall provide the Member States and the institutions of the Community with the best possible scientific and technical advice on questions relating to chemicals which fall within its remit and which are referred to it in accordance with this Regulation.

2. The Secretariat of the Agency shall:

(a) provide industry with **up-to-date** 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 **up-to-date** technical and scientific guidance **and tools** on the operation **application and implementation** of this Regulation and provide support to the helpdesks established by Member States under Article 44.

3. Where the Agency acts as an appointed body in accordance with Article 45(1a), it shall put in place the tools necessary to provide access to the information referred to in Article 45(1) to the relevant appointed body or bodies of the appointing Member State to fulfil their tasks with regard to emergency health response and preventative measures.

4. The Agency shall be provided with adequate resources to support its work.

*Article 51***Free movement clause**

On grounds relating to the classification, labelling or packaging of substances and mixtures within the meaning of this Regulation, Member States shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of substances or mixtures which comply with this Regulation and, where appropriate, with Community acts adopted in implementation of this Regulation.

▼B*Article 52***Safeguard clause**

1. Where a Member State has justifiable grounds for believing that a substance or a 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, it may take appropriate provisional measures. The Member State shall immediately inform the Commission, the Agency and the other Member States thereof, giving the reasons for its decision.
2. Within 60 days of receipt of the information from the Member State, the Commission shall **adopt implementing acts** in accordance with the **examination** regulatory procedure referred to in Article 54(2) either **to** authorise the provisional measure for a time period defined in the decision or **to** require the Member State to revoke the provisional measure.
3. In the case of an authorisation of a provisional measure related to classification or labelling of a substance as referred to in paragraph 2, the competent authority of the Member State concerned shall in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 37 submit a proposal to the Agency for harmonised classification and labelling, within three months of the date of the Commission decision.

*Article 53***Adaptations to technical and scientific progress**

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a amending 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 data-bases.

Where imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 53b shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to this paragraph.

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1a. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a to amend section 1.6. of Annex I in order to include the label elements that may be put on a digital label only, provided that GHS does not require such label elements to appear on the physical label. When adopting those delegated acts, the Commission shall take into account the level of digital readiness among all population groups in the Union, societal needs and the need for a high level of protection of human health and the environment.

1b. In order to adjust to technological changes and future developments in the field of digitalisation, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a to supplement this Regulation by laying down further details on the requirements for the digital labelling referred to in Articles 34a and 34b. Those details shall cover, in particular, the IT solutions which may be used, and the alternative means for providing the information. When adopting such delegated acts, the Commission shall:

- (a) ensure consistency with other relevant Union act
- (b) encourage innovation;
- (c) ensure technological neutrality by not imposing constraints or requirements with regard to choices of technology or equipment, within the bounds of compatibility and interference avoidance;
- (d) take into account the level of digital readiness among all population groups in the Union, as well as the readiness of the necessary wireless and other technological infrastructure allowing unrestricted access to the information on chemicals;
- (e) ensure that digitalisation does not compromise the protection of human health and the environment.

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2. Member States and the Commission shall, in the manner appropriate to their role in the relevant UN fora, promote the harmonisation of the criteria for classification and labelling of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances at the level of the UN.

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The Commission, acting on behalf of the Union, and the Member States shall, in a manner appropriate to their role in the relevant UN fora, cooperate with a view to promoting the harmonisation of the criteria for classification and labelling of endocrine disruptors for human health, endocrine disruptors for the environment, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, very persistent and very bioaccumulative, persistent, mobile and toxic and very persistent and very mobile substances as well as the adaptation of criteria for alternative approaches, in particular non-animal test methods, and the assessment of the need for new criteria for immunotoxic and neurotoxic substances.

3. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the development of alternative approaches such as the alternative methods referred to in Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for classification of substances and mixtures, in particular non-animal test methods, and adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 53a, to update Annex I to this Regulation to reflect such technical progress, if relevant. The Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 53a to update Annex I to this Regulation to adapt the criteria, preferably within 18 months from the date the criteria for non-animal data being included in harmonised criteria for classification and labelling at the level of the UN.

*Article 53a***Exercise of the delegation**

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 37(5), Article 45(4) and Article 53(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 26 July 2019. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 5(8), Article 37(5) and (7), Article 45(4), and Article 53(1), (1a), (1b) and (3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 10 December 2024. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 37(5), Article 45(4) and Article 53(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

The delegation of power referred to in Article 5(8), Article 37(5) and (7), Article 45(4), and Article 53(1), (1a), (1b) and (3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 37(5), Article 45(4) and Article 53(1) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 5(8), Article 37(5) and (7), Article 45(4) or Article 53(1), (1a), (1b) or (3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 53b

Urgency procedure

1. Delegated acts adopted under this Article shall enter into force without delay and shall apply as long as no objection is expressed in accordance with paragraph 2. The notification of a delegated act to the European Parliament and to the Council shall state the reasons for the use of the urgency procedure.

2. Either the European Parliament or the Council may object to a delegated act in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 53a(6). In such a case, the Commission shall repeal the act immediately following the notification of the decision to object by the European Parliament or by the Council.

Article 53c

Separate delegated acts for different delegated powers

The Commission shall adopt a separate delegated act in respect of each power delegated to it pursuant to this Regulation.

The Commission shall adopt a separate delegated act in respect of each power delegated to it pursuant to this Regulation, with the exception of the powers delegated pursuant to Article 37(5) and Article 53(1) to amend Annex VI, where Parts 1 and 2 of that Annex may be amended together with Part 3 of that Annex in one single act.

Article 54

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee instituted [established](#) by Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. [That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation \(EU\) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.](#)

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, [Article 5 of Regulation \(EU\) No 182/2011 shall apply](#). Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period laid down in Article 5 (6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

Article 54a

Reporting and review

1. By 11 December 2029, the Commission shall present a scientific report to the European Parliament and to the Council regarding the examination of the information on substances containing more than one constituent extracted from plants. The report may be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.

2. By 11 December 2029, the Commission shall present an evaluation report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, assessing the need to extend requirements in sections 3.1 and 3.2 of Annex II on child-resistant fastenings and tactile warnings to other hazard classes. If justified by the results of the report, the Commission shall act in accordance with Article 53(1).

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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 (*), 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.

(*) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1’;

- (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.’;

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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 (*)’.

(*) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1’;

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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),

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- (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 (*);
 - (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;
- (*) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1’;
- (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;’;

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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.’;

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- (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

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- 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.

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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

- (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:’;

▼B

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 wide-spread 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;’;

▼B

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;’;

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(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.’;

▼B

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.’;

▼B

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.’;

▼B

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 $\geq 0,2$ % by volume for gaseous mixtures at least one substance posing human health or environmental hazards; or

(b) in an individual concentration of $\geq 0,1$ % 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.’;

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(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’.

Article 60

Repeal

Directive 67/548/EEC and Directive 1999/45/EC shall be repealed with effect from 1 June 2015.

Article 61

Transitional provisions

1. Until 1 December 2010, substances shall be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC.

Until 1 June 2015, mixtures shall be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC.

2. By way of derogation from the second subparagraph of Article 62 of this Regulation and in addition to the requirements of paragraph 1 of this Article, substances and mixtures may, before 1 December 2010 and 1 June 2015 respectively, be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation. In that case, the provisions on labelling and packaging in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC shall not apply.

▼B

3. From 1 December 2010 until 1 June 2015, substances shall be classified in accordance with both Directive 67/548/EEC and this Regulation. They shall be labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation.

4. By way of derogation from the second subparagraph of Article 62 of this Regulation, substances classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC and already placed on the market before 1 December 2010, are not required to be relabelled and repackaged in accordance with this Regulation until 1 December 2012.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph of Article 62 of this Regulation, mixtures classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC and already placed on the market before 1 June 2015 are not required to be relabelled and repackaged in accordance with this Regulation until 1 June 2017.

5. Where a substance or mixture has been classified in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC before 1 December 2010 or 1 June 2015 respectively, manufacturers, importers and downstream users may amend the classification of the substance or mixture using the conversion table in Annex VII to this Regulation.

6. Until 1 December 2011 a Member State may maintain any existing and more stringent classification and labelling of substances entered into Part 3 of Annex VI to this Regulation, provided that these classifications and labelling elements have been notified to the Commission in accordance with the safeguard clause in Directive 67/548/EEC before 20 January 2009 and that the Member State submits a proposal for harmonised classification and labelling containing these classifications and labelling elements to the Agency in accordance with Article 37(1) of this Regulation by 1 June 2009.

It is a precondition that a decision on the proposed classification and labelling by the Commission in accordance with the safeguard clause of Directive 67/548/EEC has not yet been taken before 20 January 2009.

If the proposed harmonised classification and labelling submitted under the first subparagraph is not included or is included in an amended form in Part 3 of Annex VI in accordance with Article 37(5), the exemption in the first subparagraph of this paragraph is no longer valid.

7. Substances and mixtures which have been classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Article 5, Article 6(3) and (4), Article 9(3) and (4), Article 10, Article 25(3), Articles 29 and section 1.5.1.2. of Annex I, section 1.5.2.4.1. of Annex I as applicable on 9 December 2024 and which were placed on the market before 1 July 2026 shall not be required to be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council until 1 July 2028.

8. Substances and mixtures which have been classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Article 18(3), Article 31(3) and section 1.2.1. of Annex I, as applicable on 9 December 2024 and which were placed on the market before 1 January 2027 shall not be required to be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council until 1 January 2029.

Article 62

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Titles II, III and IV shall apply in respect of substances from 1 December 2010 and in respect of mixtures from 1 June 2015.

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.

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- 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, [human experience such as occupational data and data from accident databases, epidemiological and clinical studies and well-documented case reports and observations](#). For substances, information from the application of the category approach (grouping, read-across) and (Q)SAR results [are also considered](#). , 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, [where](#) as appropriate. [Information on substances or mixtures related to the mixture being classified shall be considered in accordance with Article 9\(4\). Information on the site of action and the mechanism or mode of action found in study results shall also be considered.](#), 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).

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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 Part 3 of Annex VI or in the classification and labelling inventory 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 Part 3 of Annex VI or in the classification and labelling inventory 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 Part 3 of Annex VI or in the classification and labelling inventory; or
 - (iii) for substances where no specific concentration limit is set for the relevant hazard class or differentiation either in Part 3 of Annex VI or in the classification and labelling inventory 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 Part 3 of Annex VI or in the classification and labelling inventory 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 Part 3 of Annex VI, or in the classification and labelling inventory 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 Part 3 of Annex VI or in the classification and labelling inventory referred to in Article 42, the relevant generic cut-off value set out in Table 1.1.

▼M19

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 % ⁽¹⁾
Serious damage to eyes/eye irritation	1 % ⁽²⁾

▼ M19

Hazard class	Generic cut-off values to be taken into account
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Category 3	1 % ⁽³⁾
Aspiration toxicity	1 %
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment	
— Acute Category 1	0,1 % ⁽⁴⁾
— Chronic Category 1	0,1 % ⁽⁴⁾
— Chronic Category 2-4	1 %

⁽¹⁾ Or < 1 % where relevant, see 3.2.3.3.1.

⁽²⁾ Or < 1 % where relevant, see 3.3.3.3.1.

⁽³⁾ Or < 1 % where relevant, see 3.8.3.4.6.

⁽⁴⁾ Or < 0,1 % where relevant, see 4.1.3.1.

▼ M2

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.

▼ B

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***

► **M2** 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).

▼ M2

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.

▼ M2

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.

▼ M12

1.1.3.4. *Interpolation within one hazard category*

▼ M2

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.

▼ 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.

▼ M2

If mixture (i) or (ii) is already classified based on test data, then the other mixture shall be assigned the same hazard category.

▼ B

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
$\leq 2,5 \%$	$\pm 30 \%$
$2,5 < C \leq 10 \%$	$\pm 20 \%$
$10 < C \leq 25 \%$	$\pm 10 \%$
$25 < C \leq 100 \%$	$\pm 5 \%$

▼ **M19**

- 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.

▼ **M2**

- 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 cm².
- 1.2.1.4. The dimensions of the label and of each pictogram, and the font size of letters 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)	Minimum font size (x-height in millimetres)
Not exceeding 0.5 litres	If possible, at least 52 × 74	Not smaller than 10 × 10	1.2
Not exceeding 3 litres:		If possible, at least 16 × 16	1.4
Greater than 3 litres but not exceeding 50 litres:	At least 74 × 105	At least 23 × 23	1.8
Greater than 50 litres but not exceeding 500 litres:	At least 105 × 148	At least 32 × 32	2.0
Greater than 500 litres:	At least 148 × 210	At least 46 × 46	2.0

The text on the label shall have the following characteristics:

- (a) printed in black on a white background;
- (b) the distance between two lines shall be at least 120 % of the font size;
- (c) a single font that is easily legible and without serifs shall be used;
- (d) the letter spacing shall be appropriate for the selected font to be easily legible.
- 1.2.1.5

For the labelling of inner packaging where the contents do not exceed 10 ml, the font size may be smaller than indicated in Table 1.3, as long as it remains easily legible, where it is deemed important to place the most critical statement, such as a hazard statement or EUH statement, and where the outer packaging meets the requirements of Article 17.

- 1.2.1.6. Fold-out labels
- 1.2.1.6.1 The front page of the fold-out label shall include at least the following elements:
- (i) the name, address and phone number of suppliers;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) the product identifiers in accordance with Article 18(2) for substances and Article 18(3)(a) for mixtures in all languages of the label that are used in the inside pages;
 - (iv) where applicable, the hazard pictograms;
 - (v) where applicable, the signal words in all languages of the label that are used in the inside pages;
 - (vi) where applicable, the unique formula identifier, unless printed or affixed on the inner packaging in accordance with Part A, point 5.3, of Annex VIII to this Regulation;
 - (vii) a reference to the full safety information inside the fold-out label in all languages of the label or a symbol to inform a user that the label can be opened and to illustrate that additional information is available on inside pages;
 - (viii) an abbreviation of the language (country code or language code) for all the languages that are used in the inside pages.
- 1.2.1.6.2 The inner pages of the fold-out label shall contain all the label elements provided for in Article 17(1), except for the hazard pictogram and the supplier identification, in each of the languages mentioned on the front page and grouped by language, using the language abbreviation (country code or language code).
- 1.2.1.6.3 The back page of the fold-out label shall contain all the label elements provided on the front page, except for the abbreviations of the languages that are used in the inside pages.

▼B

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.

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(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)***

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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.

▼B

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.

1.3.6. ***Substances or mixtures classified as corrosive to metals but not classified as skin corrosion or as serious eye damage (Category 1)***

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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.

1.3.7 ***Ammunition***

In the case of ammunition that is a substance or mixture and that is shot through a firearm, the label elements may be provided on the intermediate packaging instead of on the inner packaging, or, if there is no intermediate packaging, on the outer packaging.

▼B**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 [in accordance with Article 29\(1\)](#) [(Article 29)]****1.5.1.1. Where Article 29(1) applies, the label elements [referred to](#) mentioned in Article 17 may be provided in one of the following ways: [on a tie-on tag or on an outer packaging](#).**

- (a) in fold-out labels; or
- (b) on tie-on tags; or
- (c) on an outer packaging.

1.5.1.2. [Where section 1.5.1.1 applies](#), the label on any inner packaging shall contain at least the hazard pictograms, the signal words, the product identifier referred to in Article 18(2) for substances or the trade name or designation referred to in Article 18(3), point (a) for mixtures, and the name and telephone number of the suppliers of the substance or mixture.**1.5.2. *Exemptions from Article 17 [(Article 29(2))] [in accordance with 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;

▼B

- 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. ►**M2** 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;

▼ M2

- (b) 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

▼ B

- (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.

▼ M4

- 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 [the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed 10 ml and any of the following applies](#):

- (a) the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed 10 ml;
 (b)(a)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 the inner packaging is contained within outer packaging that meets the requirements set out in Article 17](#);

- (c)the inner packaging is contained within outer packaging that meets the requirements of Article 17.

- (b) [the substance or mixture does not require labelling in accordance with Part 1 or 2 of Annex II and is not classified in any of the following hazard classes and categories](#):

- (i) acute toxicity, any category;
 (ii) specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, categories 1 and 2;
 (iii) specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, any category;
 (iv) skin corrosion, category 1, any sub-category;
 (v) serious eye damage, category 1;
 (vi) respiratory sensitisation, any category;
 (vii) aspiration hazard;
 (viii) germ cell mutagenicity, any category;
 (ix) carcinogenicity, any category;
 (x) reproductive toxicity, any category;
 (xi) endocrine disruption for human health, any category;

- (c) [the substance or mixture requires labelling in accordance with Part 1 or 2 of Annex II but is not classified in any of the hazard classes and categories referred to in point \(b\) of this section and has an inner packaging that is contained within outer packaging that meets the requirements set out in 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”.

- 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.

- 1.6. **Label elements that may be provided on a digital label only**
- Supplemental information referred to in Article 25(3).

▼ **B**

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

▼ **M19**

- (c) 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.

▼ **B**

- 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.

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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. ► **M4** The 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

▼ B

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;

▼ M19

- (f) Division 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.

▼ B

- 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 ► M4 UN 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 ► <u>M4</u> UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria). Intentional explosives ⁽¹⁾ shall not be subject to UN Test Series 2. Sensitiveness: according to UN Test Series 3 (section 13 of the ► <u>M4</u> UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria). Thermal stability: according to UN Test 3(c) (sub-section 13.6.1 of the ► <u>M4</u> UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria). Further tests are necessary to allocate the correct Division.

⁽¹⁾ 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.

▼ M12

- 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.

▼ **M12**

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 projection hazard	H204: Fire or projection hazard	H205: May mass explode in fire	No hazard statement
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

▼ **M12**

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.

▼ B**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 ► **M4** 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.

▼ M19

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).

▼ B

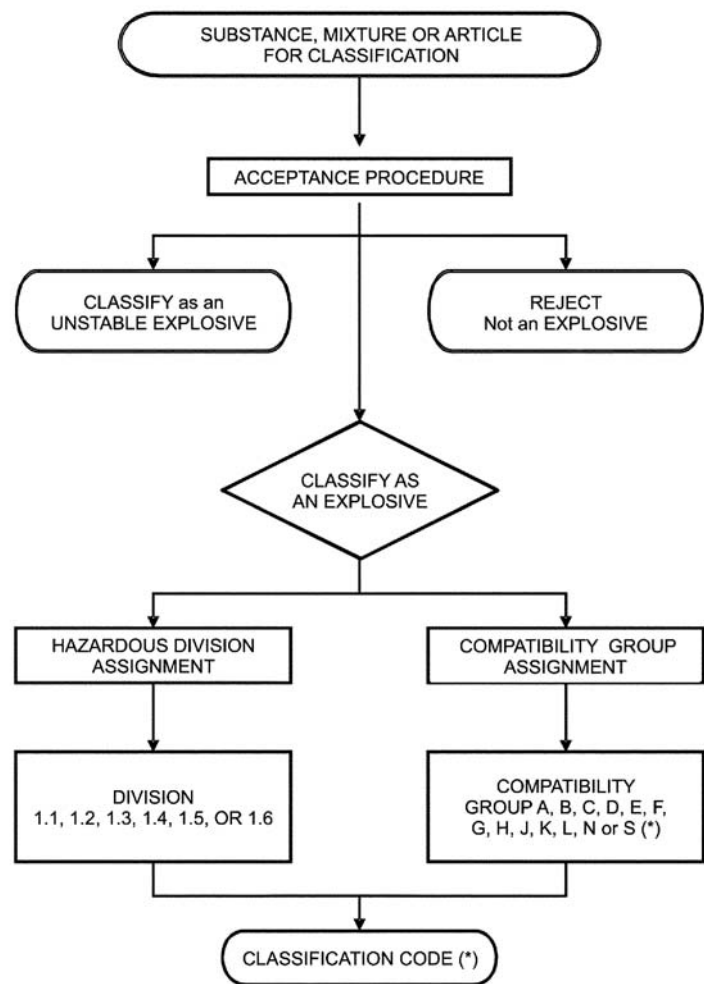
Certain physical hazards (due to explosive properties) are altered by dilution, as is the case for desensitised explosives, by inclusion in a mixture or article, packaging or other factors.

The classification procedure is set out in the following decision logic (see Figures 2.1.1 to 2.1.4).

▼ B

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)



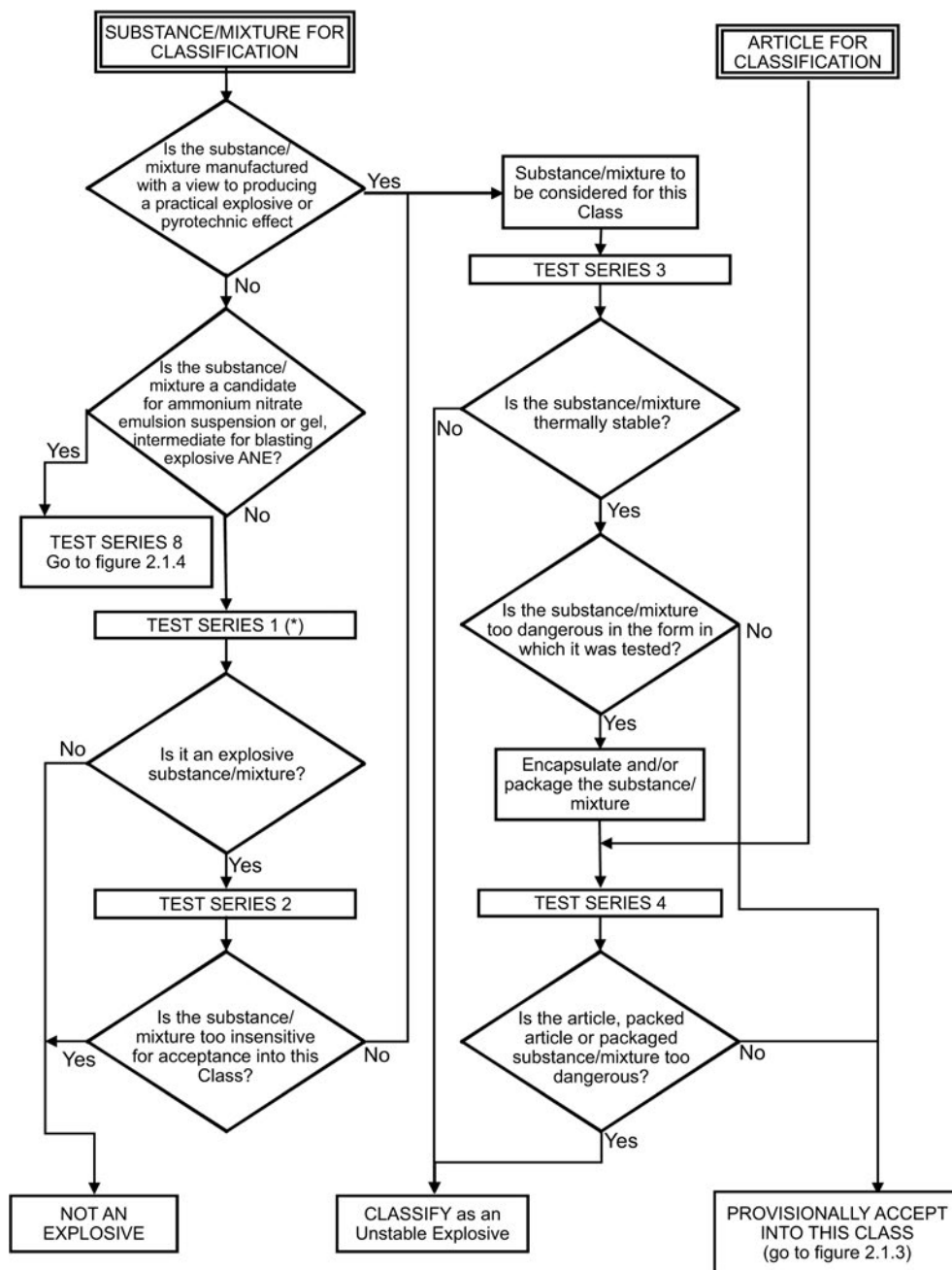
►^{(1)(*)} See ►⁽²⁾ UN RTDG ◀, Model Regulations, 16th rev. ed, sub-section 2.1.2. ◀

►⁽¹⁾ M2
►⁽²⁾ M4



Figure 2.1.2

Procedure for provisional acceptance of a substance, mixture or article in the class of explosives (Class 1 for transport)

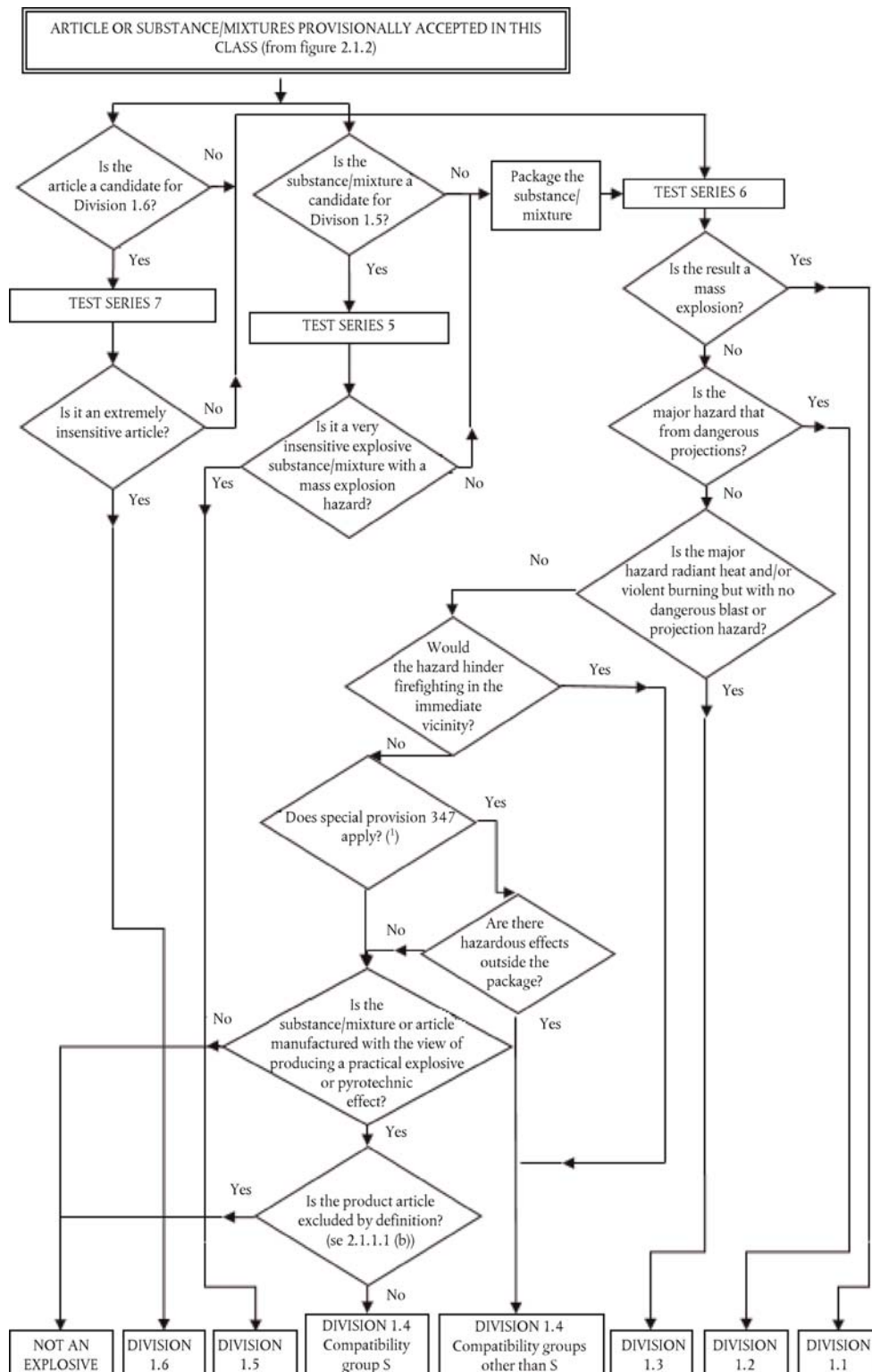


(*) For classification purposes, start with Test Series 2.

▼ M19

Figure 2.1.3

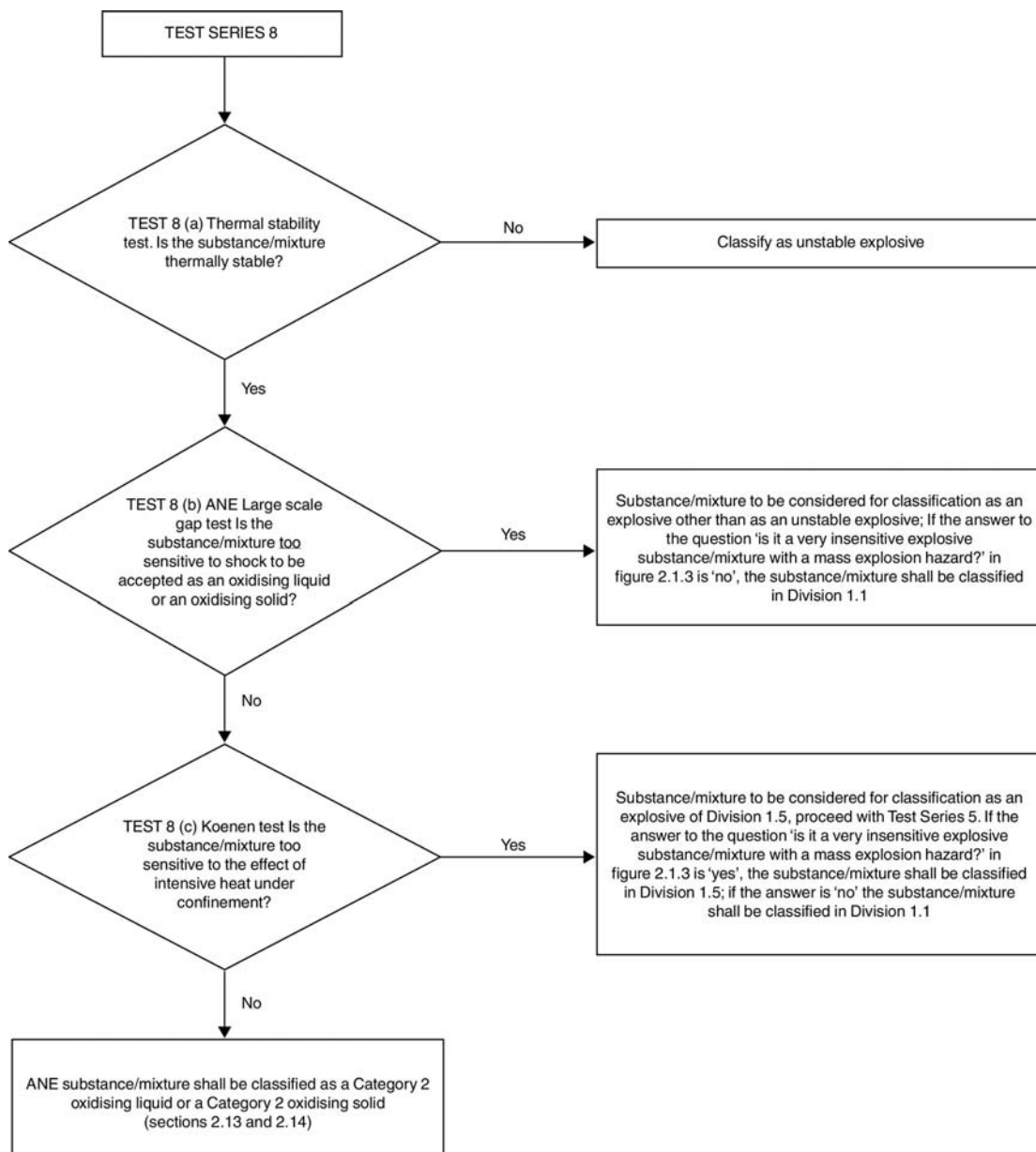
Procedure for assignment to a division in the class of explosives (Class 1 for transport)

⁽¹⁾ See Chapter 3.3 of the UN RTDG, Model Regulations for details.

▼ M2

Figure 2.1.4

Procedure for the classification of ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel (ANE)



▼B2.1.4.2. *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 ►M4 UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria) has to be performed.

▼M2

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.IIIId 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 '-'.

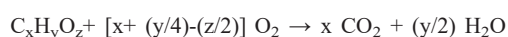
▼M19

2.1.4.3. The acceptance procedure for the hazard class 'explosives' need not be applied if:

▼B

- (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 ►M4 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:



Using the formula:

$$\text{Oxygen balance} = -1\,600 [2x + (y/2) - z] / \text{molecular weight};$$

▼M19

- (c) 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.

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

▼ **M19**

Decomposition energy (J/g)	Decomposition onset temperature (°C)	Apply acceptance procedure? (Yes/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*).

▼ **B**

- (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.

2.1.4.4. In the case of mixtures containing any known explosives, the acceptance procedure has to be performed.

▼ **M19**

2.2. **Flammable gases**

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.

▼ **M4**

2.2.2. *Classification criteria*

▼ **M19**

- 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 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

▼ **M19**

Category		Criteria
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 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).

▼ **M4**

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.

▼ **M19**

Table 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 pressure and/or temperature	H221: Flammable gas	H221: Flammable gas
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						

▼ M19

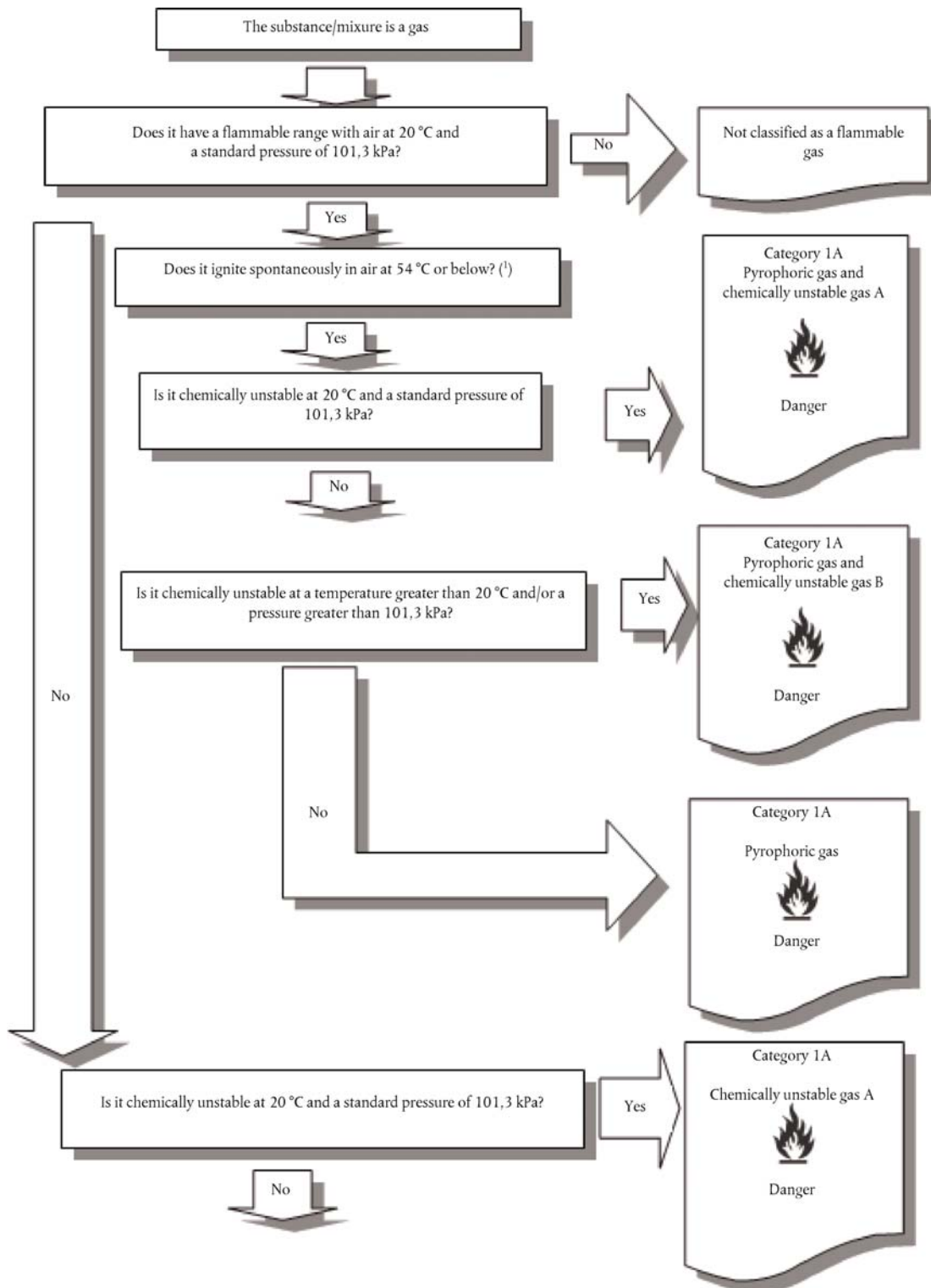
If a flammable gas or gas mixture is classified as pyrophoric and/or chemically unstable, then all relevant classification(s) shall be communicated on the safety data sheet as specified in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and the relevant hazard communication elements included on the label.

The classification procedure is set out in the following decision logic (see Figure 2.2.1).

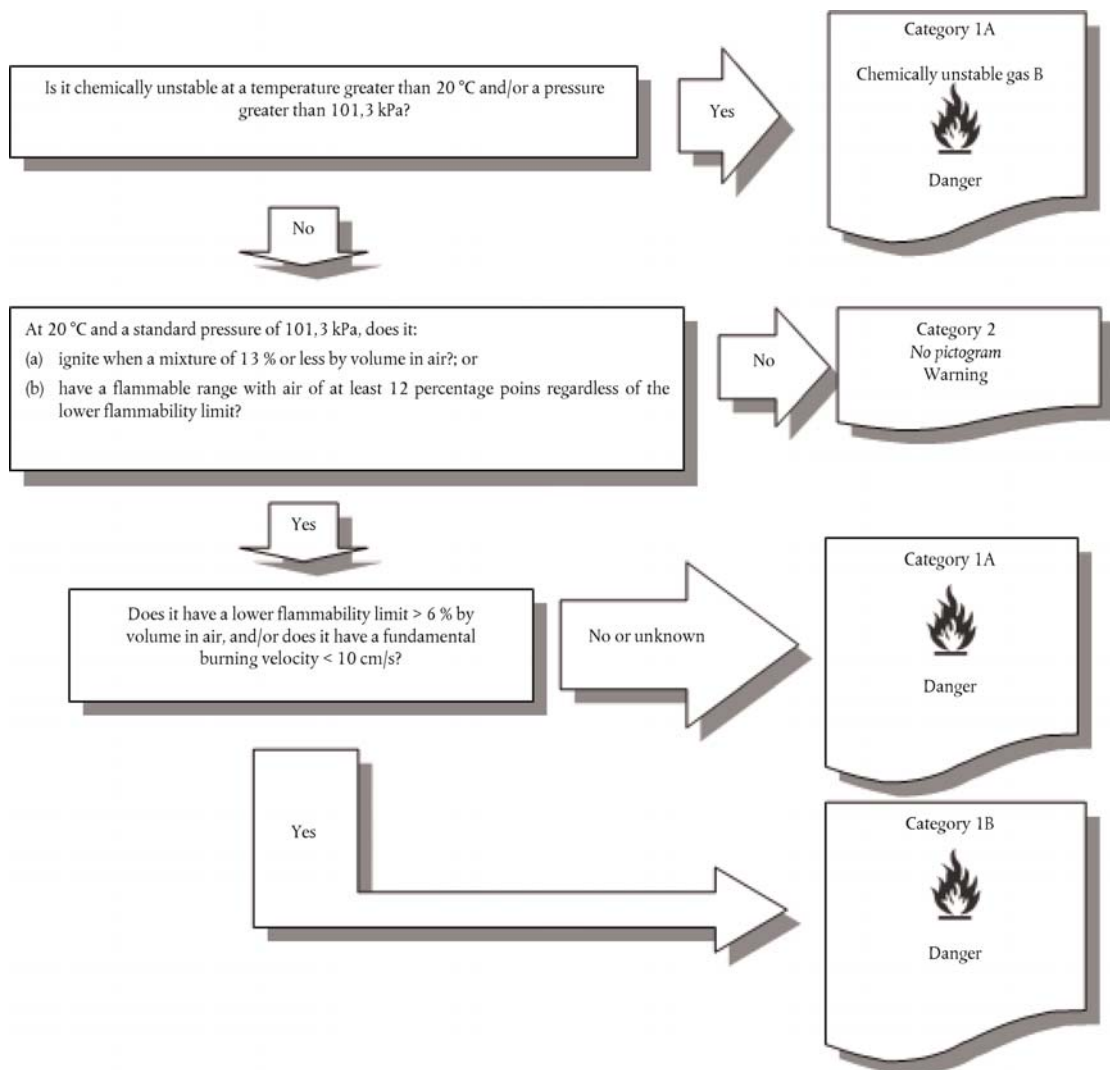
▼ M19

Figure 2.2.1

Flammable gases



⁽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).

▼ **M19**▼ **M4**2.2.4. *Additional Classification Considerations*▼ **M19**

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.

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'.

▼ M19

- 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.

▼ M4

- **M19** 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****▼ M12**

- 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.

▼ **M4**

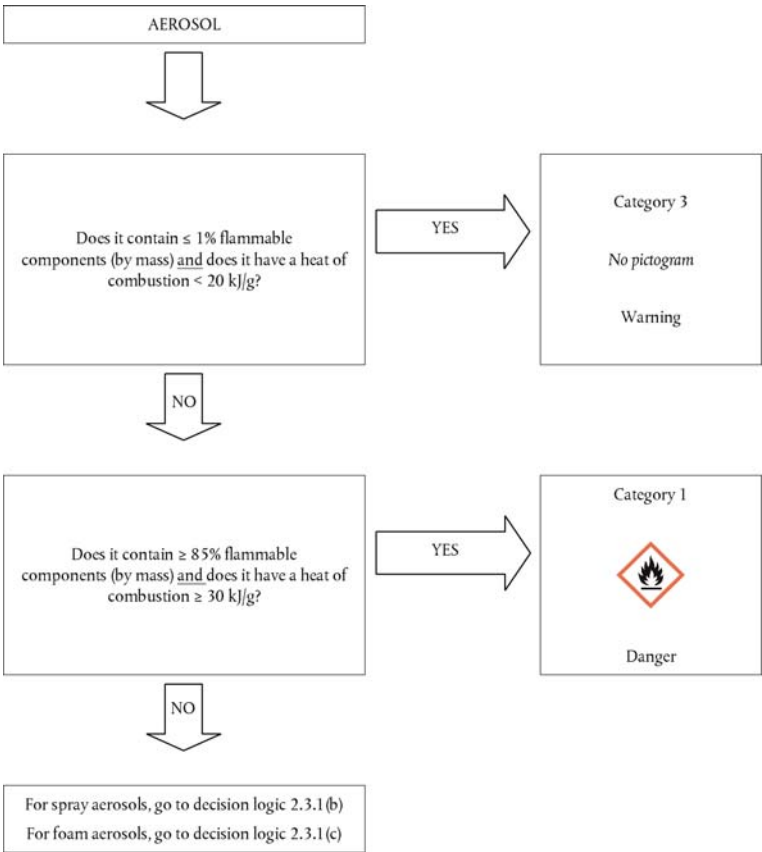
2.3.2.2. An aerosol shall be classified in one of the three categories for this Class on the basis of its components, of its chemical heat of combustion and, if applicable, of the results of the foam test (for foam aerosols) and of the ignition distance test and enclosed space test (for spray aerosols) 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.

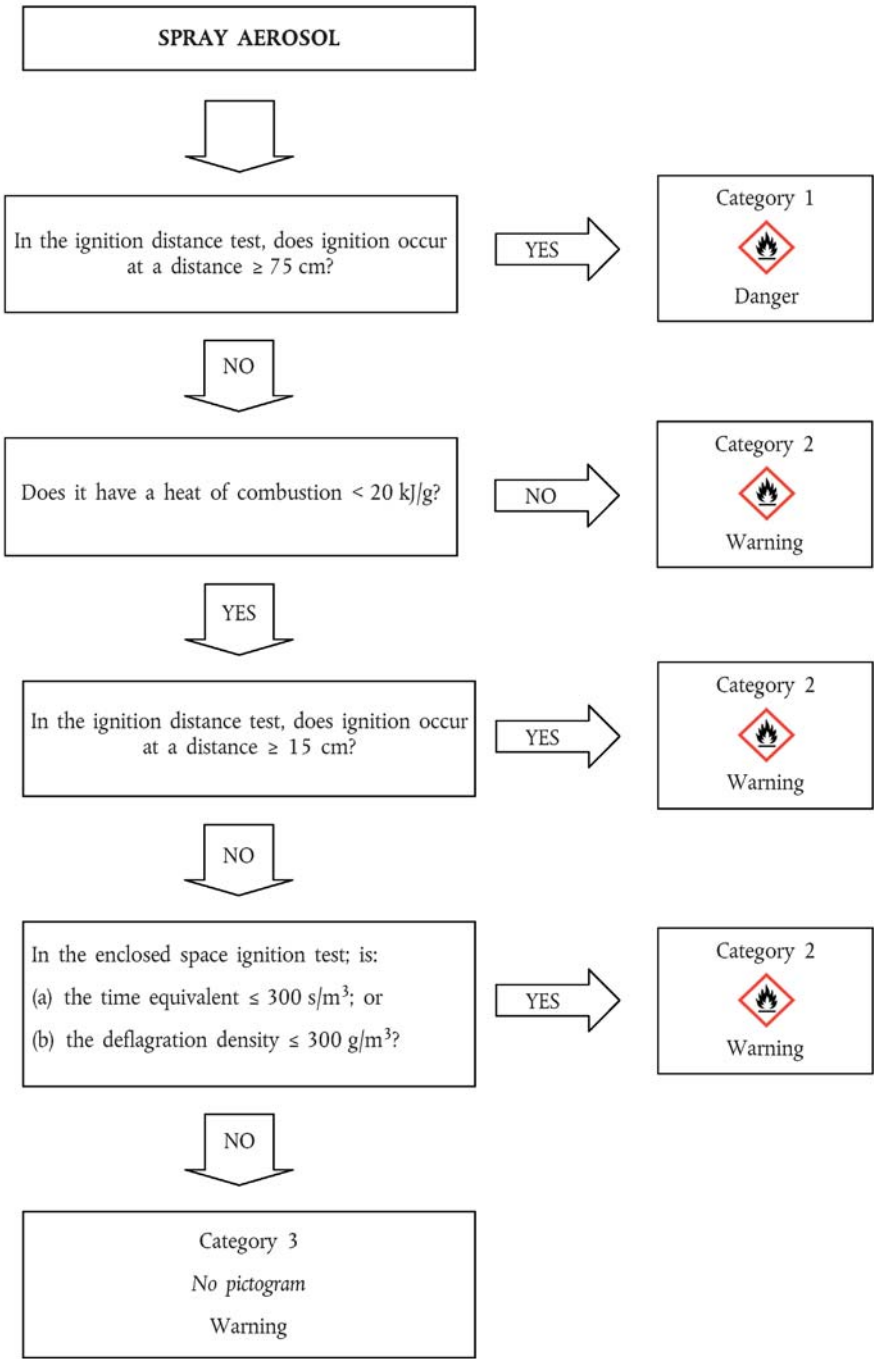
▼ **M12**

Figure 2.3.1 (a)
For aerosols



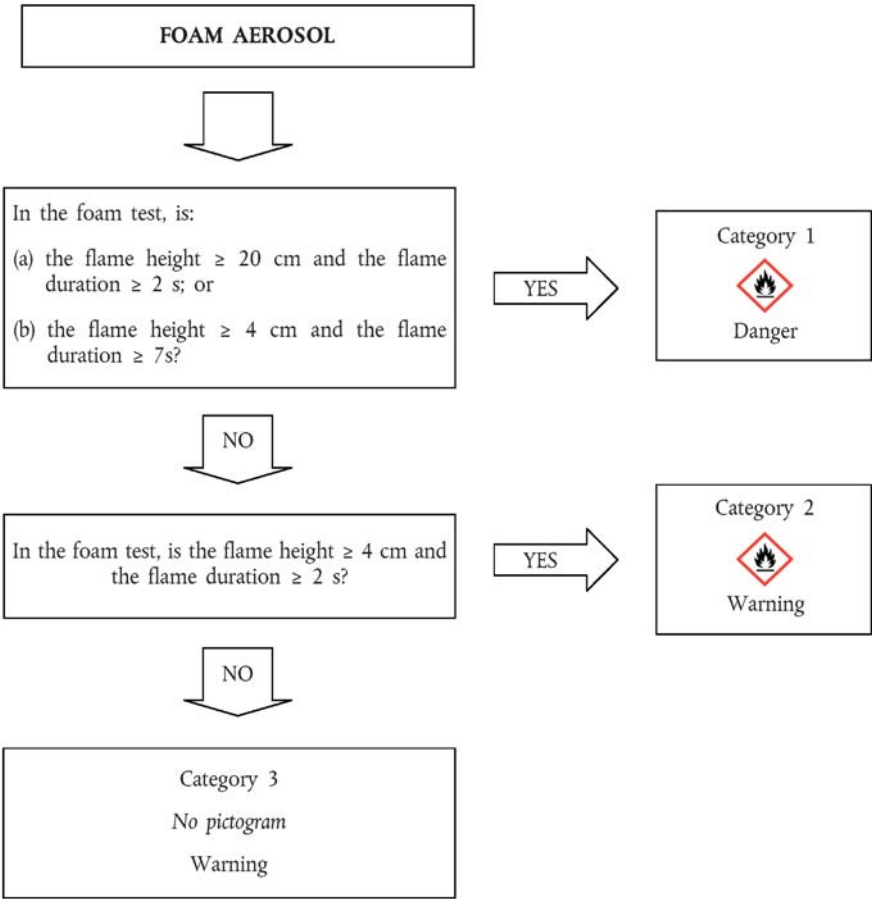
▼ **M4**

Figure 2.3.1 (b)
Spray aerosols



▼ **M4**

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

▼ **M12**

Label elements for aerosols

▼ **M4**

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

▼ **M4**

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
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:

$$\Delta H_{c \text{ (product)}} = \sum_i^n [w_i \% \times \Delta H_{c(i)}]$$

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).

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M4**

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.

▼ **B**

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	

▼ **M4**

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.

▼ **B**

2.5. **Gases under pressure**

2.5.1. **Definition**

- 2.5.1.1. ► **M4** 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.

▼ **M4**

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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M12**

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	

▼ M12

Classification	Compressed gas	Liquefied gas	Refrigerated liquefied gas	Dissolved gas
Precautionary Statement Response			P336 + P315	
Precautionary Statement Storage	P410 + P403	P410 + P403	P403	P410 + P403
Precautionary Statement Disposal				

▼ M2

Note:

Pictogram GHS04 is not required for gases under pressure where pictogram GHS02 or pictogram GHS06 appears.

▼ B

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.

▼ M4

Data can be found in the literature, calculated or determined by testing. Most pure gases are already classified in the UN RTDG, Model Regulations.

▼ B

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 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ 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.

▼ M2

Note:

Aerosols shall not be classified as flammable liquids; see section 2.3.

▼B**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 Disposal	P501	P501	P501

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.

▼M19

2.6.4.2. In the case of mixtures ⁽¹⁾ 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 ⁽²⁾ greater than the relevant classification criterion and provided that:

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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.

▼B

- (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 ►M2 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 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)

▼ M2

▼ <u>B</u>	
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)

▼ M2

- 2.6.4.5 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.
- 2.6.4.6 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 Volatile organic liquids — Determination of boiling range of organic solvents used as raw materials
Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 ⁽¹⁾	Method A.2 as described in Part A of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 142, 31.5.2008, p. 1.

▼ B

- 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

▼ B

more of the test runs, performed in accordance with the test method described in Part III, sub-section 33.2.1, of the ►**M4** UN RTDG ◀, Manual of Tests and Criteria, is less than 45 seconds or the rate of burning is more than 2,2 mm/s.

▼ M19

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.

▼ B

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 ►**M4** 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:
	(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

▼ M2

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.

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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.

▼B

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

▼B

(e) their self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT) is greater than 75 °C for a 50 kg package ⁽¹⁾.

- 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;

⁽¹⁾ ► **M4** See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3. ◀

▼B

(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 °C to 75 °C for a 50 kg package), and, for liquid mixtures, a diluent having a boiling point not less than 150 °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 °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 °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 ►M4 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.

▼M12

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 ⁽¹⁾
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	

▼ M12

Classification	Type A	Type B	Type C & D	Type E & F	Type G ⁽¹⁾
Precautionary Statement Response	P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	P370 + P380 + P375 [+ P378] ⁽²⁾	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	

⁽¹⁾ Type G has no hazard communication elements assigned but should be considered for properties belonging to other hazard classes.

⁽²⁾ See the introduction to Annex IV for details on the use of square brackets.

▼ B

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 ►M4 UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria. The procedure for classification is described in Figure 2.8.1.

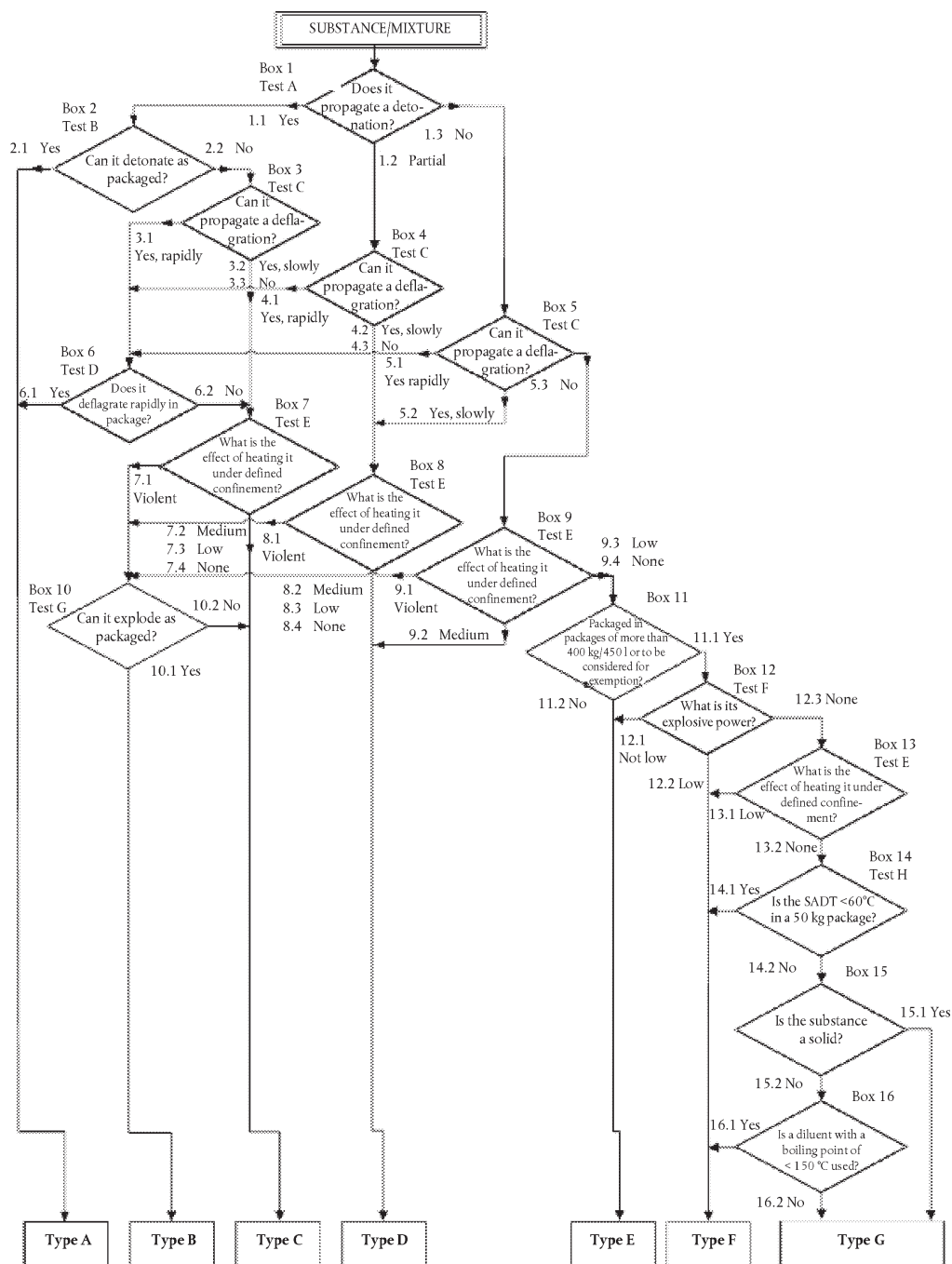
2.8.4.2. The classification procedures for self-reactive substances and mixtures need not be applied if:

- (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 ►M4 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 °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 ►M4 UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria).

▼ M12

Figure 2.8.1

Self-reactive substances and mixtures



▼ B

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 ► **M4** 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.

▼ M12

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	

▼ B

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)).

▼ **B**

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 ► **M4** 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.

▼ **M12**

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	

▼B2.10.4. ***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).

▼M2

- 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.

▼B2.11.2. ***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 ►**M4** 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 °C;
- (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 100 mm cube sample at 120 °C and the substance or mixture is to be packed in packages with a volume of more than 3 m³;
- (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 100 mm cube sample at 100 °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 °C and a positive result is obtained in a test using a 100 mm cube sample at 100 °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 ►**M4** UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria, the result meets the criteria according to Table 2.11.1:

▼B

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 m³; 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 m³ 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.

▼M12

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

▼ **M12**

Classification	Category 1	Category 2
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P235 P280	P235 P280
Precautionary Statement Response		
Precautionary Statement Storage	P407 P413 P420	P407 P413 P420
Precautionary Statement Disposal		

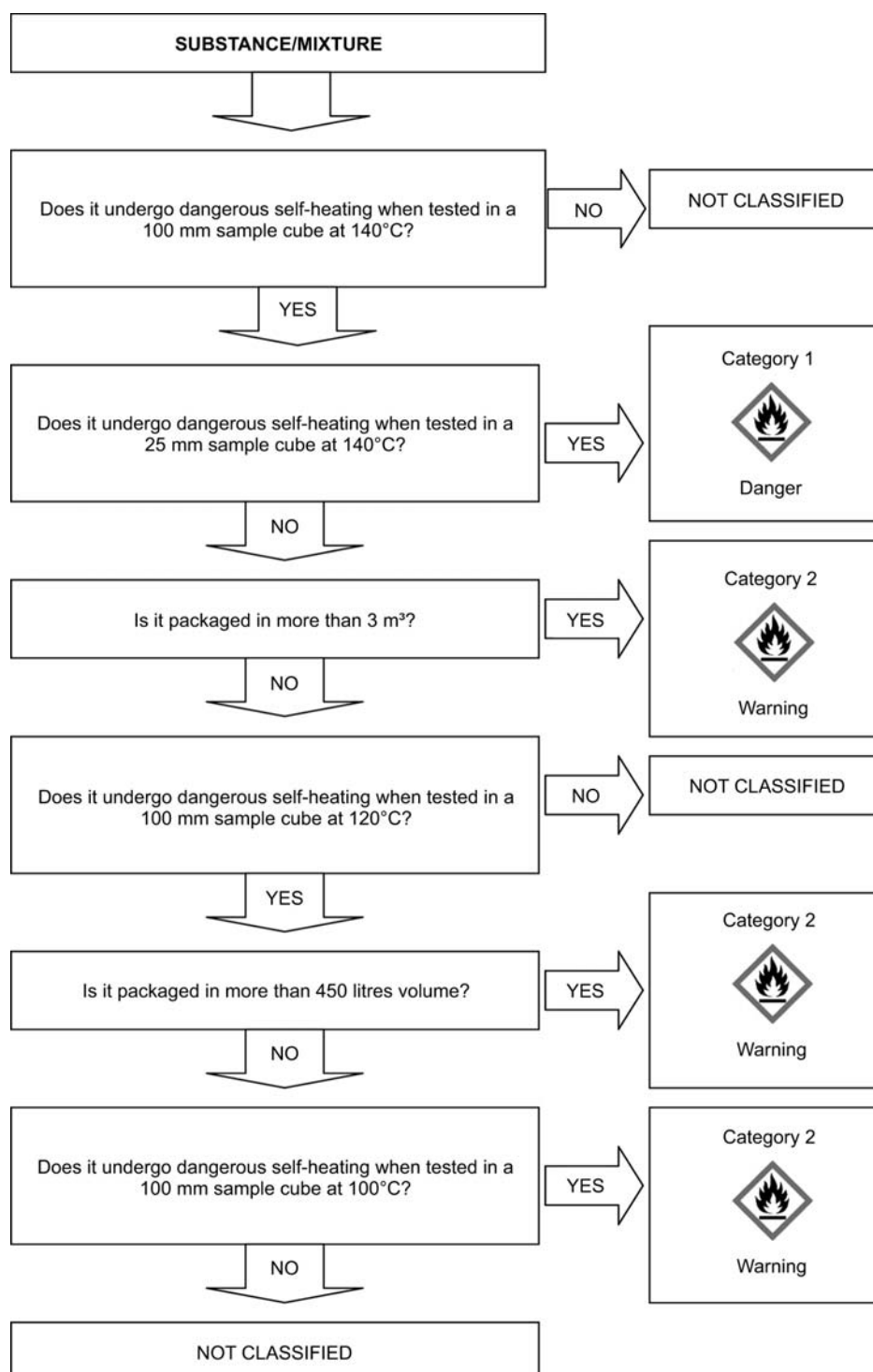
▼ **B**

- 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.

▼ B

Figure 2.11.1.

Self-heating substances and mixtures



▼B**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 ►M4 UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria, in accordance with Table 2.12.1:

▼M19*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.

▼B

- 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.

▼ **M12**

Table 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

▼ **B**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 ► **M4** UN RTDG ◀, Manual of Tests and Criteria in accordance with Table 2.13.1:

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M12**

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

▼ **M12**

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Precautionary Statement Storage	P420		
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501	P501

▼ **B**

- 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 ► **M4** 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. ► **M12** An 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: ◄

▼ **M12**

Table 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,	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

▼M12

Category	Criteria using test O.1	Criteria using test O.3
	(by mass), of potassium bromate and cellulose.	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.

▼B*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' ► **M12** (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.

▼ **M12**

Table 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

▼ **B**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

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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;

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- (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 °C or higher for a 50 kg package ⁽¹⁾, and, for liquid mixtures, a diluent having a boiling point of not less than 150 °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 °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 $\leq$ 50 °C;
- (b) Organic peroxide type D showing a medium effect when heated under confinement ⁽²⁾ with an SADT $\leq$ 50 °C or showing a low or no effect when heated under confinement with an SADT $\leq$ 45 °C; and
- (c) Organic peroxide types E and F with an SADT $\leq$ 45 °C.

⁽¹⁾ ►M4 See UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, subsections 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and Table 28.3. ◀

⁽²⁾ ►M4 As determined by test series E as prescribed in UN RTDG, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part II. ◀

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Test methods for determining the SADT as well as the derivation of control and emergency temperatures are given in the ► **M4** 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.

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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] ⁽¹⁾	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	

⁽¹⁾ See the introduction to Annex IV for details on the use of square brackets.

▼ B

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

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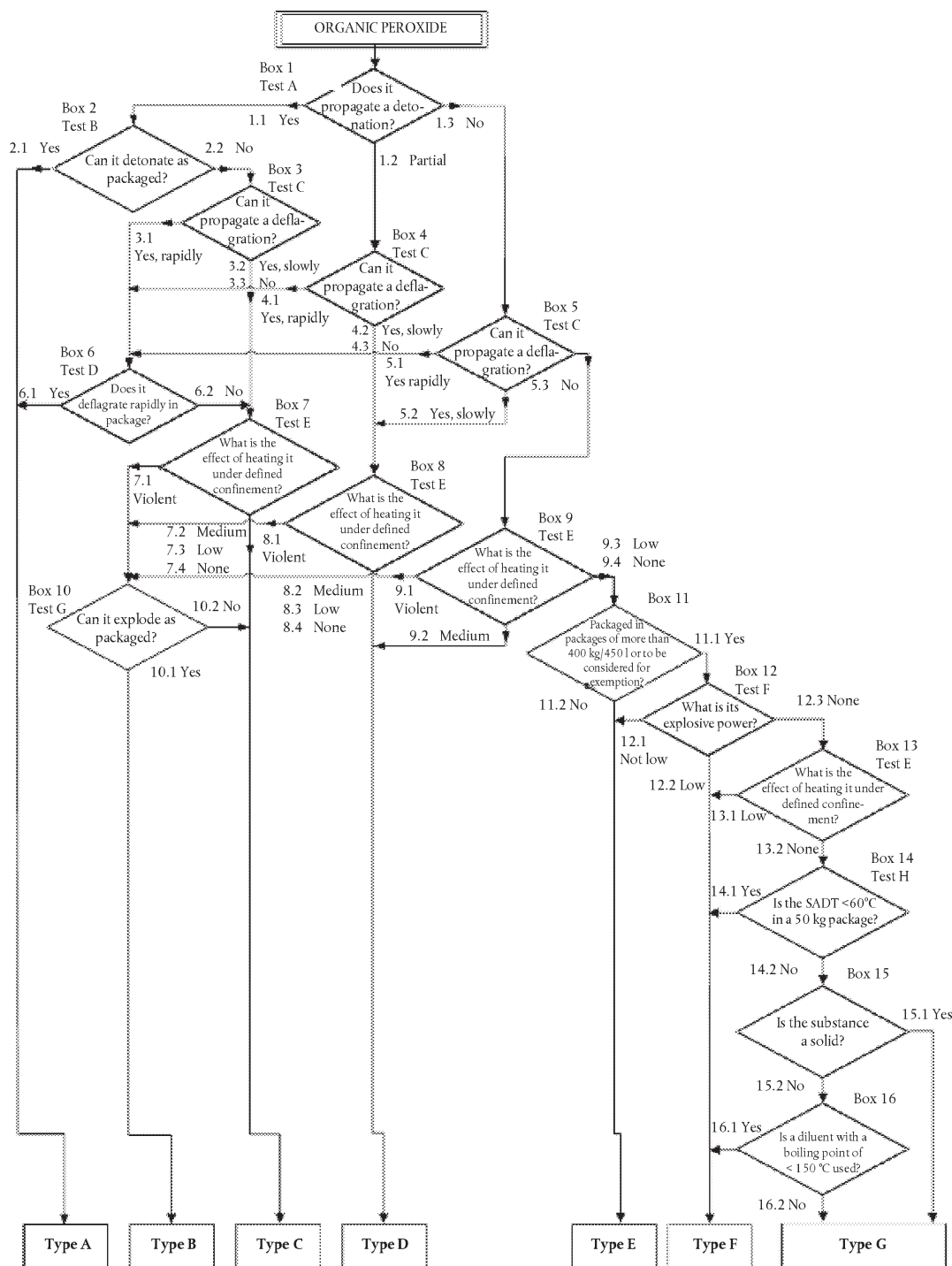
organic peroxides which are necessary for their classification shall be determined experimentally. The classification of organic peroxides shall be performed in accordance with test series A to H as described in Part II of the ►M4 UN RTDG ◄, Manual of Tests and Criteria. The procedure for classification 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.

▼ M12

Figure 2.15.1
Organic Peroxides



▼B**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, subsection 37.4 of the ►M4 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	

▼M4*Note:*

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.

▼B2.16.4. ***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 ►M4 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.

▼M192.17. **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) ⁽¹⁾

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

⁽¹⁾ 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.

▼ **M19**

- (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).

▼ **M19**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.

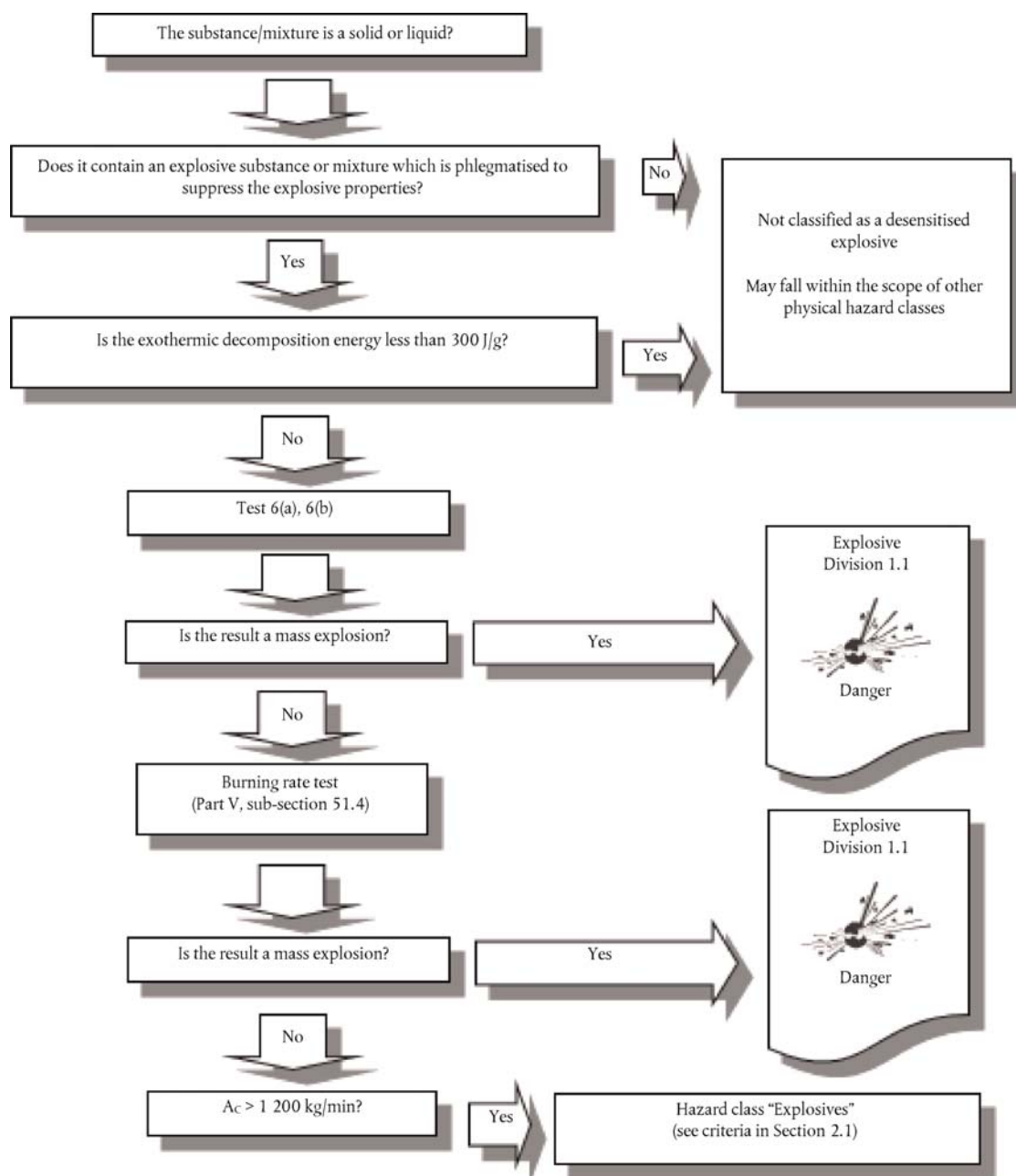
Table 2.17.2.

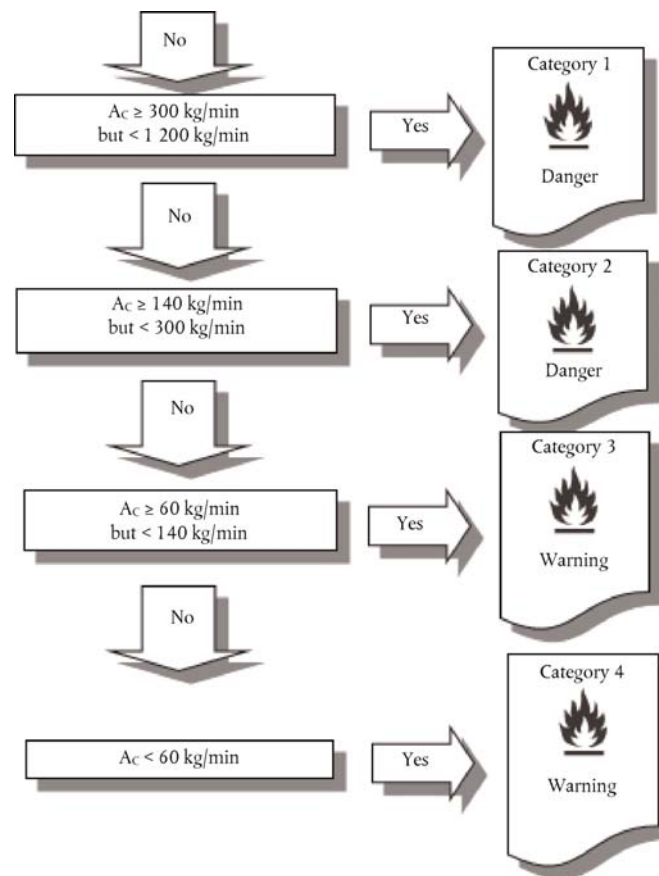
Label elements for desensitised explosives

	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

▼ **M19**2.17.4. *Additional classification considerations*

Figure 2.17.1.

Desensitised explosives

▼ **M19**

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*).

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3. PART 3: HEALTH HAZARDS

3.1. Acute toxicity

3.1.1. Definitions

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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.

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3.1.1.2. The hazard class Acute Toxicity is differentiated into:

- Acute oral toxicity;

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- Acute dermal toxicity;
- Acute inhalation toxicity.

3.1.2. *Criteria for classification of substances as acutely toxic*

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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) LD₅₀ (oral, dermal) or LC₅₀ (inhalation) values or as acute toxicity estimates (ATE). While some *in vivo* methods determine LD₅₀/LC₅₀ 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.

Table 3.1.1

Acute toxicity estimate (ATE) values and criteria for acute toxicity hazard categories.

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Exposure route	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Oral (mg/kg bodyweight) See: Note (a) Note (b)	ATE ≤ 5	5 < ATE ≤ 50	50 < ATE ≤ 300	300 < ATE ≤ 2 000
Dermal (mg/kg bodyweight) See: Note (a) Note (b)	ATE ≤ 50	50 < ATE ≤ 200	200 < ATE ≤ 1 000	1 000 < ATE ≤ 2 000
Gases (ppmV ⁽¹⁾) see: Note (a) Note (b) Note (c)	ATE ≤ 100	100 < ATE ≤ 500	500 < ATE ≤ 2 500	2 500 < ATE ≤ 20 000
Vapours (mg/l) see: Note (a) Note (b) Note (c) Note (d)	ATE ≤ 0,5	0,5 < ATE ≤ 2,0	2,0 < ATE ≤ 10,0	10,0 < ATE ≤ 20,0
Dusts and mists (mg/l) see: Note (a) Note (b) Note (c)	ATE ≤ 0,05	0,05 < ATE ≤ 0,5	0,5 < ATE ≤ 1,0	1,0 < ATE ≤ 5,0

⁽¹⁾ Gas concentrations are expressed in parts per million per volume (ppmV).

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Notes to Table 3.1.1:

- (a) The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for the classification of a substance is derived using the LD₅₀/LC₅₀ where available.
- (b) The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) for the classification of a substance in a mixture is derived using:
 - the LD₅₀/LC₅₀ 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.

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- (c) 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.

▼M2

- (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.

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- 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 LD₅₀ 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.

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3.1.2.3.2. ► **M12** Of 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.

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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.

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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.

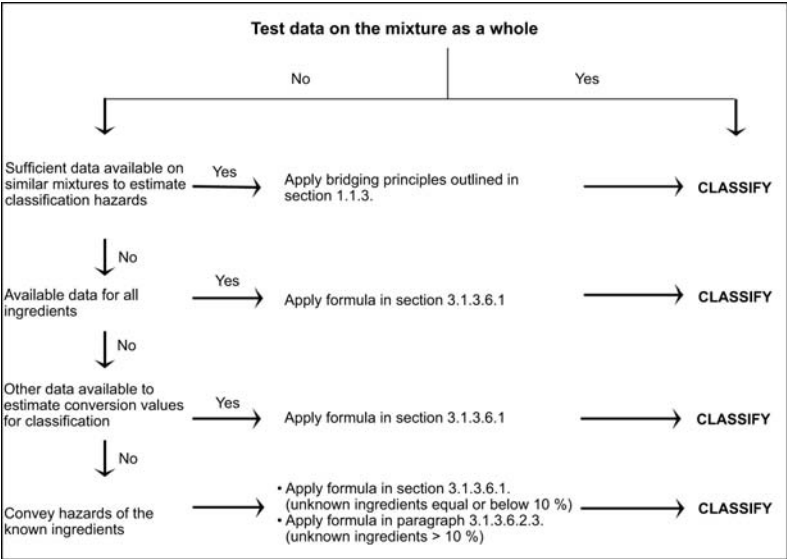
▼ M2

- (c) If 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.

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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.

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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.

▼B3.1.3.6. *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) ►M12 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);

▼M2

- (c) 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.

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.

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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⁽¹⁾. 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

⁽¹⁾ ►M2 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. ◀

▼ B

(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.

▼ M4

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 $\geq 1\%$, 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 $\leq 10\%$ 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:

$$\frac{100 - (\sum C \text{ unknown if } > 10\%)}{ATE_{\text{mix}}} = \sum_n \frac{C_i}{ATE_i}$$

▼ B

Table 3.1.2

▼ M2

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

▼ B

Exposure routes	Classification Category or experimentally obtained acute toxicity range estimate	Converted acute toxicity point estimate (see Note 1)
Oral (mg/kg body-weight)	0 < Category 1 $\leq$ 5	0,5
	5 < Category 2 $\leq$ 50	5
	50 < Category 3 $\leq$ 300	100
	300 < Category 4 $\leq$ 2 000	500
Dermal (mg/kg body-weight)	0 < Category 1 $\leq$ 50	5
	50 < Category 2 $\leq$ 200	50
	200 < Category 3 $\leq$ 1 000	300
	1 000 < Category 4 $\leq$ 2 000	1 100
Gases (ppmV)	0 < Category 1 $\leq$ 100	10
	100 < Category 2 $\leq$ 500	100
	500 < Category 3 $\leq$ 2 500	700
	2 500 < Category 4 $\leq$ 20 000	4 500
Vapours (mg/l)	0 < Category 1 $\leq$ 0,5	0,05
	0,5 < Category 2 $\leq$ 2,0	0,5
	2,0 < Category 3 $\leq$ 10,0	3
	10,0 < Category 4 $\leq$ 20,0	11

▼ **B**

Exposure routes	Classification Category or experimentally obtained acute toxicity range estimate	Converted acute toxicity point estimate (see Note 1)
Dust/mist (mg/l)	0 < Category 1 ≤ 0,05	0,005
	0,05 < Category 2 ≤ 0,5	0,05
	0,5 < Category 3 ≤ 1,0	0,5
	1,0 < Category 4 ≤ 5,0	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. ► **M2** Without prejudice to Article 27, combined hazard statements may be used in accordance with Annex III. ◀

▼ **M4**

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	

▼ **M4**

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
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	

▼ **B***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.

▼ **M4**

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

▼ **M4**

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'.

▼ **M12**3.2. **Skin corrosion/irritation**3.2.1. ***Definitions and general considerations***▼ **M19**

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.

▼ **M12**

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.

▼ **M12**

- 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 ⁽¹⁾	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

⁽¹⁾ 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 $\geq 2,3$ and $\leq 4,0$.
- 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.

▼ M12

Table 3.2.2

Skin irritation category ^(a)

Category	Criteria
Irritation (Category 2)	(1) Mean score of $\geq 2,3$ and $\leq 4,0$ 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 $\geq 11,5$ 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 $\geq 11,5$. 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.

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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 $\geq 11,5$. 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 $\geq 1\%$ (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

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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.
- 3.2.3.3.4.1. 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 %.
- 3.2.3.3.4.2. 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.
- 3.2.3.3.4.3. 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.

▼ M12

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	$\geq 5 \%$	$\geq 1 \%$ but $< 5 \%$
Skin irritation Category 2		$\geq 10 \%$
$(10 \times \text{Skin corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1}) + \text{Skin irritation Category 2}$		$\geq 10 \%$

Note:

The sum of all ingredients of a mixture classified as Skin Corrosion Sub-Category 1A, 1B, or 1C respectively, shall each be $\geq 5 \%$ 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 $\geq 5 \%$, 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 $\geq 5 \%$ 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 $\geq 5 \%$.

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 $\text{pH} \leq 2$	$\geq 1 \%$	Skin corrosion Category 1
Base with $\text{pH} \geq 11,5$	$\geq 1 \%$	Skin corrosion Category 1
Other skin corrosive (Sub-Categories 1A, 1B, 1C or Category 1) ingredients	$\geq 1 \%$	Skin corrosion Category 1
Other skin irritant (Category 2) ingredients, including acids and bases	$\geq 3 \%$	Skin irritation Category 2

▼ **M12**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	

3.3. **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**3.3.1. **Definitions and general considerations**▼ **M19**

- 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.

▼ **M12**

- 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

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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 ^(a)

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).

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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 ^(a)

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 $\geq 11,5$, 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 $\geq 11,5$. 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

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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 $\geq 1\%$ (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

▼ M12

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.

3.3.3.3.4.1. 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 %.

3.3.3.3.4.2. 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.

3.3.3.3.4.3. 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.

▼ M12

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 %
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)

▼ M12

Ingredient	Concentration	Mixture classified as:
Other ingredient classified as eye irritation (Category 2)	$\geq 3 \%$	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 ^(a)

Classification	Category 1	Category 2
GHS Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
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).

▼ B

3.4.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

3.4.1.

Definitions and general considerations**▼ M19**

3.4.1.1.

Respiratory sensitisation means hypersensitivity of the airways occurring after inhalation of a substance or a mixture.

3.4.1.2.

Skin sensitisation means an allergic response occurring after skin contact with a substance or a mixture.

▼ B

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.

▼ B

- 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 ► M2 in Annex II, section 2.8. ◀.
- 3.4.1.6. The hazard class Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation is differentiated into:
- Respiratory Sensitisation ► M2 and ◀;
- Skin Sensitisation.

▼ M2

- 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:

▼ M2

Category	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 ⁽¹⁾ . 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 ⁽¹⁾ . Severity of reaction may also be considered.

⁽¹⁾ 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;

▼ M2

(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**

▼ M19

3.4.2.1.3.1. Data from appropriate animal studies ⁽¹⁾ which may be indicative of the potential of a substance to cause sensitisation by inhalation in humans ⁽²⁾ may include:

(a) measurements of Immunoglobulin E (IgE) and other specific immunological parameters, for example in mice;

(b) specific pulmonary responses in guinea pigs.

▼ M2

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:

⁽¹⁾ *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.*

⁽²⁾ *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.*

▼ M2

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 $\leq 500 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (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.

3.4.2.2.2.2. Human evidence for sub-category 1B can include:

- (a) positive responses at $> 500 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (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.

▼ **M2**

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 $\leq$ 2 %
Guinea pig maximisation test	$\geq$ 30 % responding at $\leq$ 0,1 % intradermal induction dose or $\geq$ 60 % responding at $>$ 0,1 % to $\leq$ 1 % intradermal induction dose
Buehler assay	$\geq$ 15 % responding at $\leq$ 0,2 % topical induction dose or $\geq$ 60 % responding at $>$ 0,2 % to $\leq$ 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	$\geq$ 30 % to $<$ 60 % responding at $>$ 0,1 % to $\leq$ 1 % intradermal induction dose or $\geq$ 30 % responding at $>$ 1 % intradermal induction dose
Buehler assay	$\geq$ 15 % to $<$ 60 % responding at $>$ 0,2 % to $\leq$ 20 % topical induction dose or $\geq$ 15 % responding at $>$ 20 % topical induction dose

▼ M2**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;

▼M2

(d) positive data from non-standard methods;

(e) positive results from close structural analogues.

3.4.2.2.4. 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.

▼B

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 ►M2 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 ►M2 Table 3.4.5 ◄, in individuals who are already sensitised to the substance or mixture (see Note 1 to ►M2 Table 3.4.6 ◄).

▼ M2

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 sensitiser Category 1		Skin sensitiser Category 1
	Solid/liquid	Gas	All physical states
Respiratory sensitiser Category 1	$\geq 1,0 \%$	$\geq 0,2 \%$	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1A	$\geq 0,1 \%$	$\geq 0,1 \%$	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1B	$\geq 1,0 \%$	$\geq 0,2 \%$	
Skin sensitiser Category 1			$\geq 1,0 \%$
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1A			$\geq 0,1 \%$
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1B			$\geq 1,0 \%$

Table 3.4.6

Concentration limits for elicitation of components of a mixture

Component classified as:	Concentration limits for elicitation		
	Respiratory sensitiser Category 1		Skin sensitiser Category 1
	Solid/liquid	Gas	All physical states
Respiratory sensitiser Category 1	$\geq 0,1 \%$ (Note 1)	$\geq 0,1 \%$ (Note 1)	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1A	$\geq 0,01 \%$ (Note 1)	$\geq 0,01 \%$ (Note 1)	
Respiratory sensitiser Sub-category 1B	$\geq 0,1 \%$ (Note 1)	$\geq 0,1 \%$ (Note 1)	
Skin sensitiser Category 1			$\geq 0,1 \%$ (Note 1)
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1A			$\geq 0,01 \%$ (Note 1)
Skin sensitiser Sub-category 1B			$\geq 0,1 \%$ (Note 1)

▼ M19*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.

▼ B3.4.4. **Hazard communication****▼ M2**

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.

▼ M4

Table 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

▼ B3.5. **Germ cell mutagenicity**3.5.1. **Definitions and general considerations****▼ M19**

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.

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

▼M19

agents giving rise to an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells and/or organisms.

- 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.

▼B

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 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.

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- 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.

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- 3.5.2.3.5. In vivo somatic cell mutagenicity tests, such as:
- mammalian bone marrow chromosome aberration test;
 - mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test

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- 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.

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- 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.

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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 %

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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.

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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

▼ **B**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*▼ **M19**

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.

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- 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⁽¹⁾ 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⁽¹⁾ evidence of carcinogenicity in human studies or from limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

⁽¹⁾ Note: See 3.6.2.2.4.

▼B**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

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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.

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- 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.

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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]

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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.

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- 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.

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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)
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

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- 3.7. **Reproductive toxicity**
- 3.7.1. *Definitions and general considerations*

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- 3.7.1.1. 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

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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.

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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.

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- 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.
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.

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Categories	Criteria
	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
- (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

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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.

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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

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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 $\times$ 100) ⁽¹⁾

Fertility index

(no. animals with implants/no. of matings $\times$ 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

⁽¹⁾ It is recognised that the Mating index and the Fertility index can also be affected by the male.

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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*

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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).

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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.

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- 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.

▼M4

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]		

▼ M4

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 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.

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- 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

▼ M4

Table 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

▼ **M4**

Classification	Category 1 (Category 1A, 1B)	Category 2	Additional category for effects on or via lactation
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	

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3.8. **Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure**

3.8.1. ***Definitions and general considerations***

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3.8.1.1. 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).

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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.

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- 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 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.

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Categories	Criteria
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 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

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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;

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- (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

- 3.8.2.1.9.1. 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	$C \leq 300$	$2\,000 \geq C > 300$	Guidance values do not apply ^b
Dermal (rat or rabbit)	mg/kg body weight	$C \leq 1\,000$	$2\,000 \geq C > 1\,000$	
Inhalation (rat) gas	ppmV/4h	$C \leq 2\,500$	$20\,000 \geq C > 2\,500$	
Inhalation (rat) vapour	mg/l/4h	$C \leq 10$	$20 \geq C > 10$	
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/fume	mg/l/4h	$C \leq 1,0$	$5,0 \geq C > 1,0$	

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.

3.8.2.1.10.2. 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.

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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.

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- 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*

▼M19

- 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.

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- 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)]

▼ **B**

Note 1

If a Category 2 specific target organ toxicant is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration $\geq 1,0\%$ 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. ► **M2** Respiratory 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. ◀

▼ **M19**

- 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 $\geq 1\%$ (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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M4**

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

▼ **M4**

Classification	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
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

▼ **B**

3.9. **Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure**

3.9.1. *Definitions and general considerations*

▼ **M19**

3.9.1.1. Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure means specific toxic effects on target organs occurring after repeated exposure to a substance 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.

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3.9.1.2. Classification for target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) identifies the substance ► **M2** 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.

3.9.1.3. 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.

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- 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.

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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:

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- (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.

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- 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	$C \leq 50$
Inhalation (rat)vapour	mg/litre/6h/day	$C \leq 0,2$
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/fume	mg/litre/6h/day	$C \leq 0,02$

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- 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	$10 < C \leq 100$
Dermal (rat or rabbit)	mg/kg body weight/day	$20 < C \leq 200$
Inhalation (rat) gas	ppmV/6h/day	$50 < C \leq 250$
Inhalation (rat) vapour	mg/litre/6h/day	$0,2 < C \leq 1,0$
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/fume	mg/litre/6h/day	$0,02 < C \leq 0,2$

- 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.

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- 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.

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- 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

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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*

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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.

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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 Specific Target Organ Toxicant	Concentration $\geq$ 10 %	1,0 % $\leq$ concentration < 10 %
Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicant		Concentration $\geq$ 10 % [(Note 1)]

Note 1

If a Category 2 specific target organ toxicant is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration $\geq$ 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)

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Classification	Category 1	Category 2
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P260 P264 P270	P260
Precautionary Statement Response	P314	P314
Precautionary Statement Storage		
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.

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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.

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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:

$$\frac{\text{Dynamic viscosity (mPa s)}}{\text{Density (g/cm}^3\text{)}} = \text{Kinematic viscosity (mm}^2\text{/s)}$$

▼M2

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.

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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 °C.

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

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3.10.3.3.1. Category 1

▼ M19

- 3.10.3.3.1.1. The ‘relevant ingredients’ of a mixture are those which are present in concentrations $\geq 1\%$.
- 3.10.3.3.1.2. A mixture is classified as Category 1 when the sum of the concentrations of Category 1 ingredients is $\geq 10\%$ and the mixture has a kinematic viscosity $\leq 20,5\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, measured at $40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- 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 $\geq 10\%$, and it has a kinematic viscosity $\leq 20,5\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, measured at $40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

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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

▼ M32

3.11. **Endocrine disruption for human health**

3.11.1. **Definitions and general considerations**

3.11.1.1. **Definitions**

For the purposes of Section 3.11, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) ‘endocrine disruptor’ means a substance or a mixture that alters one or more functions of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse effects in an intact organism, its progeny, populations or subpopulations;
- (b) ‘endocrine disruption’ means the alteration of one or more functions of the endocrine system caused by an endocrine disruptor;

▼ **M32**

- (c) ‘endocrine activity’ means an interaction with the endocrine system that may result in a response of that system, of target organs or target tissues, and that confers on a substance or the mixture the potential to alter one or more functions of the endocrine system;
- (d) ‘adverse effect’ means a change in morphology, physiology, growth, development, reproduction or lifespan of an organism, system, population or subpopulation that results in an impairment of functional capacity, an impairment of the capacity to compensate for additional stress or an increase in susceptibility to other influences;
- (e) ‘biologically plausible link’ means the correlation between an endocrine activity and an adverse effect, based on biological processes, where the correlation is consistent with existing scientific knowledge.

3.11.1.2. *General considerations*

3.11.1.2.1. Substances and mixtures fulfilling the criteria of endocrine disruptors for human health based on evidence referred to in Table 3.11.1 shall be considered to be known, presumed or suspected endocrine disruptors for human health unless there is evidence conclusively demonstrating that the adverse effects are not relevant to humans.

3.11.1.2.2. Evidence that is to be considered for classification of substances in accordance with other Sections of this Annex may also be used for classification of substances as an endocrine disruptor for human health where the criteria provided in this Section are met.

3.11.2. *Classification criteria for substances*

3.11.2.1. *Hazard categories*

For the purpose of classification for endocrine disruption for human health, substances shall be allocated to one of two categories.

Table 3.11.1.

Hazard categories for endocrine disruptors for human health

Categories	Criteria
CATEGORY 1	Known or presumed endocrine disruptors for human health The classification in Category 1 shall be largely based on evidence from at least one of the following: a) human data; b) animal data; c) non-animal data providing an equivalent predictive capacity as data in points a or b. Such data shall provide evidence that the substance meets all the following criteria: (a) endocrine activity; (b) an adverse effect in an intact organism or its offspring or future generations; (c) a biologically plausible link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effect. However, where there is information that raises serious doubt about the relevance of the adverse effects to humans, classification in Category 2 may be more appropriate.

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Categories	Criteria
CATEGORY 2	Suspected endocrine disruptors for human health A substance shall be classified in Category 2 where all the following criteria are fulfilled: (a) there is evidence of: i. an endocrine activity; and ii. an adverse effect in an intact organism or its offspring or future generations; (b) the evidence referred to in point (a) is not sufficiently convincing to classify the substance in Category 1; (c) there is evidence of a biologically plausible link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effect.

Where there is evidence conclusively demonstrating that the adverse effects are not relevant to humans, the substance shall not be considered an endocrine disruptor for human health.

3.11.2.2. *Basis of classification*

3.11.2.2.1. Classification shall be made on the basis of the criteria outlined above, and a weight of evidence determination of each of the criteria (see Section 3.11.2.3) and an overall weight of evidence determination (see Section 1.1.1). Classification as an endocrine disruptor for human health is intended to be used for substances which cause or may cause an endocrine-related adverse effect in humans.

3.11.2.2.2. Adverse effects that are solely non-specific consequences of other toxic effects shall not be considered for the identification of a substance as endocrine disruptor for human health.

3.11.2.3. *Weight of evidence and expert judgment*

3.11.2.3.1. Classification as an endocrine disruptor for human health is made on the basis of an assessment of the total weight of evidence using expert judgment (see Section 1.1.1). This means that all available information that bears on the determination of endocrine disruption for human health is considered together, such as:

- (a) in vivo studies or other studies (e.g. in vitro, in silico studies) predictive of adverse effects, endocrine activity or biologically plausible link in humans or animals;
- (b) data from analogue substances using structure-activity relationships (SAR);
- (c) evaluation of substances chemically related to the substance under study may also be included (grouping, read-across), particularly when information on the substance is scarce;
- (d) any additional relevant and acceptable scientific data.

3.11.2.3.2. In applying the weight of evidence determination and expert judgment, the assessment of the scientific evidence referred to in Section 3.11.2.3.1 shall, in particular, consider all of the following factors:

- (a) both positive and negative results;

▼ **M32**

- (b) the relevance of the study designs for the assessment of adverse effects and of the endocrine activity;
 - (c) the quality and consistency of the data, considering the pattern and coherence of the results within and between studies of a similar design and across different species;
 - (d) the route of exposure, toxicokinetic and metabolism studies;
 - (e) the concept of the limit dose (concentration), and international guidelines on maximum recommended doses (concentrations) and for assessing confounding effects of excessive toxicity.
- 3.11.2.3.3. Using a weight of evidence determination, the link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effects shall be established based on biological plausibility, which shall be determined in light of available scientific knowledge. The biologically plausible link does not need to be demonstrated with substance specific data.
- 3.11.2.3.4. Using a weight of evidence determination, evidence considered for the classification of a substance as an endocrine disruptor for the environment referred to in Section 4.2 shall be considered when assessing the classification of the substance as an endocrine disruptor for human health under Section 3.11.
- 3.11.2.4. *Application in time*
- From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 3.11.2.1 to 3.11.2.3.
- However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 3.11.2.1 to 3.11.2.3 until 1 November 2026.
- 3.11.3. **Classification criteria for mixtures**
- 3.11.3.1. *Classification of mixtures where data are available for all components or only for some components of the mixture*
- 3.11.3.1.1. A mixture shall be classified as an endocrine disruptor for human health where at least one component has been classified as a Category 1 or Category 2 endocrine disruptor for human health and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in Table 3.11.2 for Category 1 and Category 2, respectively.

Table 3.11.2.

Generic concentration limits of components of a mixture classified as endocrine disruptor for human health that trigger classification of the mixture

Component classified as:	Generic concentration limits triggering classification of a mixture as:	
	Category 1 endocrine disruptor for human health	Category 2 endocrine disruptor for human health
Category 1 endocrine disruptor for human health	≥ 0,1 %	
Category 2 endocrine disruptor for human health		≥ 1 % [Note 1]

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Note: The concentration limits in this Table shall apply to solids and liquids (w/w units) as well as gases (v/v units).

Note 1: If a Category 2 endocrine disruptor for human health is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration $\geq 0,1$ % a SDS shall be available for the mixture upon request.

3.11.3.2. *Classification of mixtures when data are available for the complete mixture*

3.11.3.2.1. Classification of mixtures shall be based on the available test data for the individual components of the mixture using concentration limits for the components classified as endocrine disruptor for human health. On a case-by-case basis, test data on the mixture as a whole may be used for classification when demonstrating endocrine disruption for human health that has 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 (concentration) and other factors such as duration, observations, sensitivity and statistical analysis of the test systems. Adequate documentation supporting the classification shall be retained and made available for review upon request.

3.11.3.3. *Classification of mixtures where data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles*

3.11.3.3.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its endocrine disruption for human health, but there are sufficient data on the individual components and similar tested mixtures (subject to paragraph 3.11.3.2.1) to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, those data shall be used in accordance with the applicable bridging principles set out in Section 1.1.3.

3.11.3.4. *Application in time*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 3.11.3.1, 3.11.3.2 and 3.11.3.3.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 3.11.3.1, 3.11.3.2 and 3.11.3.3 until 1 May 2028.

3.11.4. **Hazard Communication**

3.11.4.1. Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 3.11.3 for substances and mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class (Endocrine disruption for human health).

Table 3.11.3.

Label elements of endocrine disruption for human health

Classification	Category 1	Category 2
Symbol/pictogram		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning

▼ **M32**

Classification	Category 1	Category 2
Hazard Statement	EUH380: May cause endocrine disruption in humans	EUH381: Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P263 P280	P201 P202 P263 P280
Precautionary Statement Response	P308 + P313	P308 + P313
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	P405
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501

3.11.4.2. *Application in time for substances*

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be labelled in accordance with Section 3.11.4.1.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 3.11.4.1 until 1 November 2026.

3.11.4.3. *Application in time for mixtures*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be labelled in accordance with Section 3.11.4.1.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 3.11.4.1 until 1 May 2028.

▼ **M2**

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) ‘► **M12** 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.

▼ **M2**

- (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) '► **M12** long-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. ► **M12** Hazardous to the aquatic environment is differentiated into:

— short-term (acute) aquatic hazard

— long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard. ◄

▼ M2

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. ► **M12** The 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. ► **M12** 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.

▼ **M12**

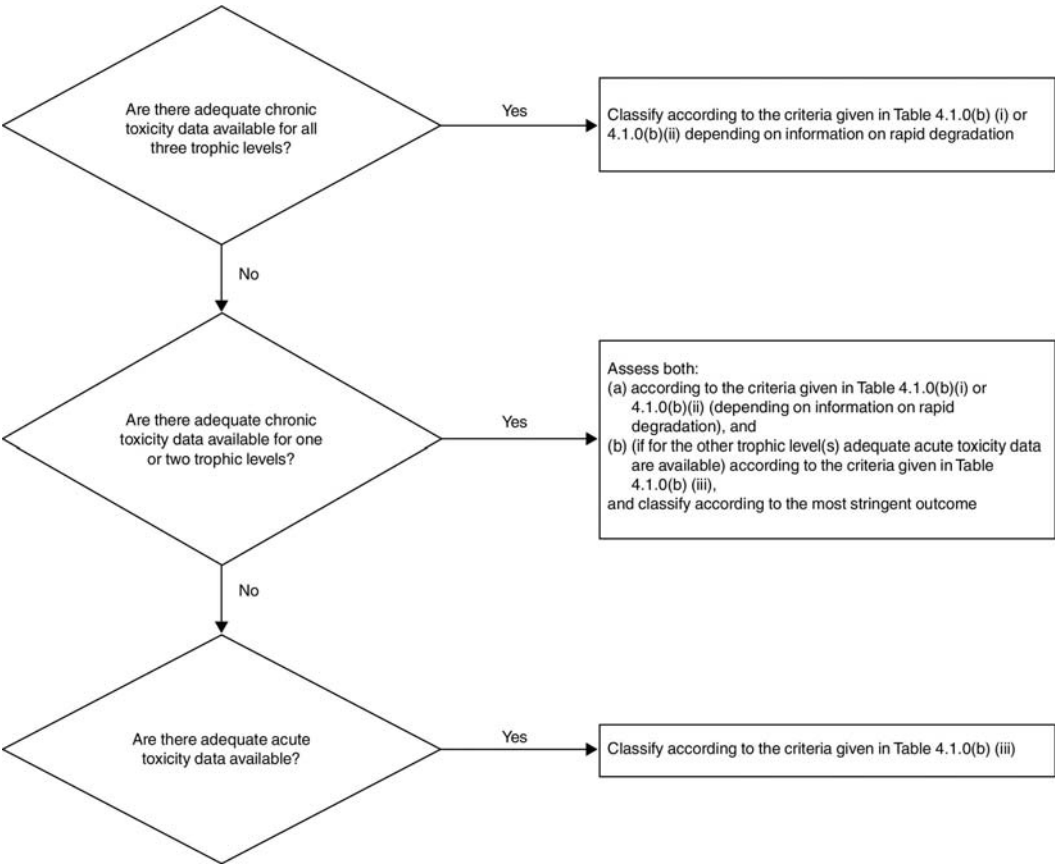
- 4.1.2.2. ► **M12** The core classification system for substances consists of one short-term (acute) hazard classification category and three long-term (chronic) hazard classification categories. The short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) classification categories are applied independently. ◀
- 4.1.2.3. ► **M12** 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

▼ **M12**

Categories for substances long-term (chronic) hazardous to the aquatic environment

▼ **M2**



- 4.1.2.4. ► **M12** The 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). ◀

▼ **M2**

- 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.

▼ **M12**

Table 4.1.0

Classification categories for substances hazardous to the aquatic environment

(a) Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard		
<u>Category Acute 1:</u>	(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		
<u>Category Chronic 1:</u>	(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.	
<u>Category Chronic 2:</u>		
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		
<u>Category Chronic 1:</u>	(Note 1)	
Chronic NOEC or EC _x (for fish)	≤ 0,01 mg/l and/or	

▼ **M12**

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.	
<u>Category Chronic 2:</u>		
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.	
<u>Category Chronic 3:</u>		
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		
<u>Category Chronic 1:</u>	(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).	
<u>Category Chronic 2:</u>		
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).	

▼ **M12**

<u>Category Chronic 3:</u>		
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 K_{ow} ≥ 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.

▼ **M2**

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 ErC₅₀ [= EC₅₀ (growth rate)]. In circumstances where the basis of the EC₅₀ is not specified or no ErC₅₀ is recorded, classification shall be based on the lowest EC₅₀ 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)C₅₀(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 LC₅₀, a crustacea species 48-hour EC₅₀ and/or an algal species 72- or 96-hour EC₅₀. These species cover a range of trophic levels and taxa and are considered as surrogate for all aquatic organisms.

▼ M2

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 EC₅₀s 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. EC₁₀) 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} ≥ 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.

▼ M2

- 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 BOD₅/COD is $\geq 0,5$; 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 ⁽¹⁾.
- 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

⁽¹⁾ 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.

▼ **M2**

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.

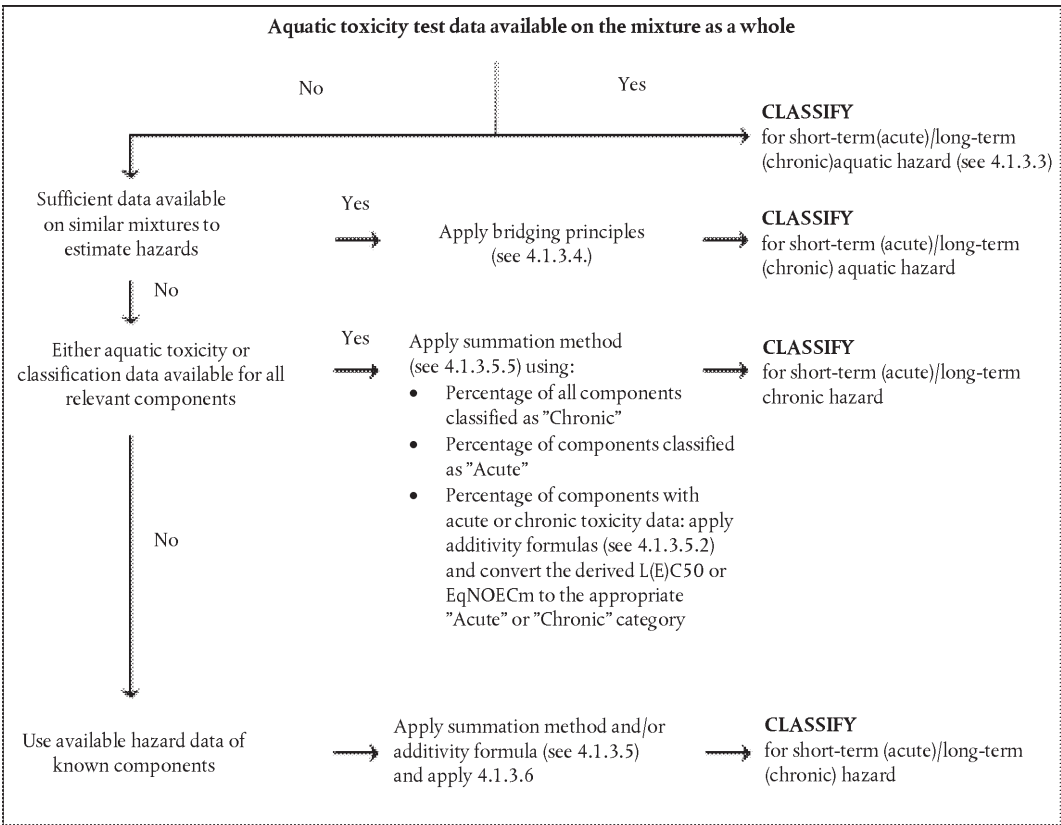
Elements of the tiered approach include:

- classification based on tested mixtures,
- classification based on bridging principles,
- the use of ‘summation of classified components’ and/or an ‘additivity formula’.

▼ **M12**

Figure 4.1.2

Tiered approach to classification of mixtures for short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) aquatic environmental hazards



▼ **M2**

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).

▼ M2

- 4.1.3.3.2. ► **M12** 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 $L(E)C_{50} \leq 1 \text{ mg/l}$:

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 $L(E)C_{50}(s) > 1 \text{ mg/l}$ for normally all trophic levels:

▼ M12

No need to classify for short-term (acute) hazard.

▼ M2

4.1.3.3.4. Classification for categories Chronic 1, 2 and 3

- (a) When there are adequate chronic toxicity data (EC_x or NOEC) available for the mixture as a whole showing EC_x or NOEC of the tested mixture $\leq 1 \text{ mg/l}$:

- (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 $> 1 \text{ mg/l}$ for normally all trophic levels:

▼ M12

No need to classify for long-term (chronic) hazard in categories Chronic 1, 2 or 3.

▼ M2

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

▼ M2

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.

▼ M4

- 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.

▼ M2

- 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.

▼ M12

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;

▼ M2

(b) Based on chronic aquatic toxicity:

$$\frac{\sum C_i + \sum C_j}{EqNOECm} = \sum_n \frac{C_i}{NOEC_i} + \sum_n \frac{C_j}{0,1 \times NOEC_j}$$

where:

- C_i = concentration of component i (weight percentage) covering the rapidly degradable components;
 C_j = concentration of component j (weight percentage) covering the non- rapidly degradable components;
 $NOEC_i$ = NOEC (or other recognised measures for chronic toxicity) for component i covering the rapidly degradable components, in mg/l;
 $NOEC_j$ = 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.

▼ M2

The equivalent toxicity thus reflects the fact that non-rapidly degrading substances are classified one hazard category level more 'severe' than rapidly degrading substances.

▼ M12

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.

▼ M2

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.

▼ **M2**

4.1.3.5.5.3. *Classification for category Acute 1*

▼ **M19**

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.

▼ **M2**

4.1.3.5.5.3.2. ► **M12** 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

▼ **M12**

Classification of a mixture for short-term (acute) hazards based on summation of classified components

▼ **M2**

Sum of components classified as:	Mixture is classified as:
Acute 1 $\times$ 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*

4.1.3.5.5.4.1. 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.

4.1.3.5.5.4.2. 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.

4.1.3.5.5.4.3. 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 %.

4.1.3.5.5.4.4. 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 %.

▼ M2

4.1.3.5.5.4.5. ► **M12** The 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

▼ M12

Classification of a mixture for long-term (chronic) hazards, based on summation of the concentration of classified components

▼ M2

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.

▼ **M4**

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.				

▼ **M2**

- 4.1.3.6. *Classification of mixtures with components without any useable information*
- 4.1.3.6.1. ► **M12** In 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.

▼ **M12**

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

▼ **M12**

SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD				
	Acute 1			
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

▼ **M32**

4.2. **Endocrine disruption for the environment**

4.2.1. ***Definitions and general considerations***

4.2.1.1. ***Definitions***

For the purposes of Section 4.2., the following definitions shall apply:

(a) ‘endocrine disruptor’ means a substance or a mixture that alters one or more functions of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse effects in an intact organism, its progeny, populations or subpopulations;

(b) ‘endocrine disruption’ means the alteration of one or more functions of the endocrine system caused by an endocrine disruptor;

▼ **M32**

- (c) ‘endocrine activity’ means an interaction with the endocrine system that may result in a response of that system, of target organs or target tissues and that confers on a substance or mixture the potential to alter one or more functions of the endocrine system;
- (d) ‘adverse effect’ means a change in morphology, physiology, growth, development, reproduction or lifespan of an organism, system, population or subpopulation that results in an impairment of functional capacity, an impairment of the capacity to compensate for additional stress or an increase in susceptibility to other influences;
- (e) ‘biologically plausible link’ means the correlation between an endocrine activity and an adverse effect, based on biological processes, where the correlation is consistent with existing scientific knowledge.

4.2.1.2. *General considerations*

4.2.1.2.1 Substances and mixtures fulfilling the criteria of endocrine disruptors for the environment based on evidence referred to in Table 4.2.1 shall be considered to be known, presumed or suspected endocrine disruptors for the environment unless there is evidence conclusively demonstrating that the adverse effects identified are not relevant at the population or subpopulation level.

4.2.1.2.2 Evidence that is to be considered for classification of substances in accordance with other Sections of this Annex may also be used for classification of substances as an endocrine disruptor for the environment where the criteria provided in this Section are met.

4.2.2 *Classification criteria for substances*

4.2.2.1 *Hazard categories*

For the purpose of classification for endocrine disruption for the environment, substances shall be allocated to one of two categories.

Table 4.2.1.

Hazard categories for endocrine disruptors for the environment

Categories	Criteria
CATEGORY 1	Known or presumed endocrine disruptors for the environment The classification in Category 1 shall be largely based on evidence from at least one of the following: a) animal data; b) non-animal data providing an equivalent predictive capacity as data in point a. Such data shall provide evidence that the substance meets all the following criteria: (a) endocrine activity; (b) an adverse effect in an intact organism or its offspring or future generations; (c) a biologically plausible link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effect. However, where there is information that raises serious doubt about the relevance of the adverse effects identified at population or subpopulation level, classification in Category 2 may be more appropriate.

▼ M32

Categories	Criteria
CATEGORY 2	Suspected endocrine disruptors for the environment A substance shall be classified in Category 2 where all the following criteria are met: (a) there is evidence of: - an endocrine activity; and - an adverse effect in an intact organism or its offspring or future generations; (b) the evidence referred to in point (a) is not sufficiently convincing to classify the substance in Category 1; (c) there is evidence of a biologically plausible link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effect.

Where there is evidence conclusively demonstrating that the adverse effects identified are not relevant at the population or subpopulation level, the substance shall not be considered an endocrine disruptor for the environment.

4.2.2.2. *Basis of classification*

4.2.2.2.1 Classification shall be made on the basis of the appropriate criteria outlined above, and a weight of evidence determination of each of the criteria (see Section 4.2.2.3) and an overall weight of evidence determination (see Section 1.1.1). Classification as an endocrine disruptor for the environment is intended to be used for substances which cause or may cause an endocrine-related adverse effect at population or subpopulation level.

4.2.2.2.2 Adverse effects that are solely non-specific consequences of other toxic effects shall not be considered for the identification of a substance as endocrine disruptor for the environment.

4.2.2.3. *Weight of evidence and expert judgment*

4.2.2.3.1 Classification as an endocrine disruptor for the environment is made on the basis of an assessment of the total weight of evidence using expert judgment (see Section 1.1.1). This means that all available information that bears on the determination of endocrine disruption for the environment is considered together, such as:

- in vivo studies or other studies (e.g. in vitro, in silico studies) predictive of adverse effects, endocrine activity or biologically plausible link in animals;
- data from analogue substances using structure-activity relationships (SAR),
- evaluation of substances chemically related to the substance under study may also be included (grouping, read-across), particularly when information on the substance is scarce;
- any additional relevant and acceptable scientific data.

4.2.2.3.2 In applying the weight of evidence determination and expert judgement, the assessment of the scientific evidence referred to in Section 4.2.2.3.1 shall, in particular, consider all of the following factors:

- both positive and negative results;

▼ **M32**

- (b) the relevance of the study design for the assessment of adverse effects and its relevance at the population or subpopulation level, and for the assessment of the endocrine activity;
- (c) the adverse effects on reproduction, growth/development, and other relevant adverse effects which are likely to impact on populations or subpopulations;
- (d) the quality and consistency of the data, considering the pattern and coherence of the results within and between studies of a similar design and across different species;
- (e) the route of exposure, toxicokinetic and metabolism studies;
- (f) the concept of the limit dose (concentration), and international guidelines on maximum recommended doses (concentrations) and for assessing confounding effects of excessive toxicity;
- (g) where available, adequate, reliable and representative field or monitoring data or results from population models.

4.2.2.3.3. Using a weight of evidence determination, the link between the endocrine activity and the adverse effects shall be established based on biological plausibility, which shall be determined in light of available scientific knowledge. The biologically plausible link does not need to be demonstrated with substance specific data.

4.2.2.3.4. Using a weight of evidence determination, evidence considered for the classification of a substance as an endocrine disruptor for human health referred to in Section 3.11 shall be considered when assessing the classification of the substance as an endocrine disruptor for the environment under Section 4.2.

4.2.2.4. *Application in time*

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.3.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.3 until 1 November 2026.

4.2.3. *Classification criteria for mixtures*

4.2.3.1. *Classification of mixtures where data are available for all components or only for some components of the mixture*

4.2.3.1.1. A mixture shall be classified as an endocrine disruptor for the environment where at least one component has been classified as a Category 1 or Category 2 endocrine disruptor for the environment and is present at or above the appropriate generic concentration limit as shown in Table 4.2.2 for Category 1 and Category 2, respectively.

▼ M32

Table 4.2.2.

Generic concentration limits of components of a mixture classified as endocrine disruptor for the environment that trigger classification of the mixture

Component classified as:	Generic concentration limits triggering classification of a mixture as:	
	Category 1 endocrine disruptor for the environment	Category 2 endocrine disruptor for the environment
Category 1 endocrine disruptor for the environment	≥ 0,1 %	
Category 2 endocrine disruptor for the environment		≥ 1 % [Note 1]

Note: The concentration limits in this Table apply to solids and liquids (w/w units) as well as gases (v/v units).

Note 1: If a Category 2 endocrine disruptor for the environment is present in the mixture as an ingredient at a concentration ≥ 0,1 % a SDS shall be available for the mixture upon request.

4.2.3.2. *Classification of mixtures where data are available for the complete mixture*

4.2.3.2.1. Classification of mixtures shall be based on the available test data for the individual components of the mixture using concentration limits for the components classified as endocrine disruptor for the environment. On a case-by-case basis, test data on the mixture as a whole may be used for classification when demonstrating endocrine disruption for the environment that has 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 (concentration) and other factors such as duration, observations, sensitivity and statistical analysis of the test systems. Adequate documentation supporting the classification shall be retained and made available for review upon request.

4.2.3.3. *Classification of mixtures where data are not available for the complete mixture: bridging principles*

4.2.3.3.1. Where the mixture itself has not been tested to determine its endocrine disruption for the environment, but there are sufficient data on the individual components and similar tested mixtures (subject to paragraph 4.2.3.2.1) to adequately characterise the hazards of the mixture, those data shall be used in accordance with the applicable bridging principles set out in Section 1.1.3.

4.2.3.4. *Application in time*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.2.3.1 to 4.2.3.3.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.2 and 4.2.3.3 until 1 May 2028.

4.2.4. **Hazard Communication**

4.2.4.1. Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 4.2.3 for substances and mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class (Endocrine disruption for the environment).

▼ M32

Table 4.2.3.

Label elements of endocrine disruption for the environment

Classification	Category 1	Category 2
Symbol/pictogram		
Signal Word	Danger	Warning
Hazard Statement	EUH430: May cause endocrine disruption in the environment	EUH431: Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P273	P201 P202 P273
Precautionary Statement Response	P391	P391
Precautionary Statement Storage	P405	P405
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501

4.2.4.2. *Application in time for substances*

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be labelled in accordance with Section 4.2.4.1.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 4.2.4.1 until 1 November 2026.

4.2.4.3. *Application in time for mixtures*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be labelled in accordance with Section 4.2.4.1.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 4.2.4.1 until 1 May 2028.

4.3. **Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic or Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative properties**4.3.1. *Definitions and general considerations*

4.3.1.1. For the purposes of Section 4.3 the following definitions shall apply:

‘PBT’ means a persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance or mixture that meets the classification criteria set out in Section 4.3.2.1.

‘vPvB’ means a very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance or mixture that meets the classification criteria set out in Section 4.3.2.2.

4.3.1.2. The hazard class Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic or Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative properties is differentiated into:

- PBT properties and,
- vPvB properties.

4.3.2. *Classification criteria for substances*4.3.2.1. *Classification criteria for PBT*

A substance shall be considered a PBT substance when it fulfils the persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity criteria set out in Sections 4.3.2.1.1 to 4.3.2.1.3 and assessed according to Section 4.3.2.3.

▼ M32**4.3.2.1.1. Persistence**

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the persistence criterion (P) where any of the following conditions is met:

- (a) the degradation half-life in marine water is higher than 60 days;
- (b) the degradation half-life in fresh or estuarine water is higher than 40 days;
- (c) the degradation half-life in marine sediment is higher than 180 days;
- (d) the degradation half-life in fresh or estuarine water sediment is higher than 120 days;
- (e) the degradation half-life in soil is higher than 120 days.

4.3.2.1.2. Bioaccumulation

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the bioaccumulation criterion (B) where the bioconcentration factor in aquatic species is higher than 2 000.

4.3.2.1.3. Toxicity

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the toxicity criterion (T) in any of the following situations:

- (a) the long-term no-observed effect concentration (NOEC) or EC_x (e.g. EC₁₀) for marine or freshwater organisms is less than 0,01 mg/l;
- (b) the substance meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), germ cell mutagenic (category 1A or 1B), or toxic for reproduction (category 1A, 1B, or 2) according to Sections 3.5, 3.6 or 3.7;
- (c) there is other evidence of chronic toxicity, as identified by the substance meeting the criteria for classification: specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (STOT RE category 1 or 2) according to Section 3.9;
- (d) the substance meets the criteria for classification as endocrine disruptor (category 1) for humans or the environment according to Sections 3.11 or 4.2.

4.3.2.2. Classification criteria for vPvB

A substance shall be considered a vPvB substance when it fulfils the persistence and bioaccumulation criteria set out in Sections 4.3.2.2.1 and 4.3.2.2.2 and assessed according to Section 4.3.2.3.

4.3.2.2.1. Persistence

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the 'very persistent' criterion (vP) where any of the following conditions is met:

- (a) the degradation half-life in marine, fresh or estuarine water is higher than 60 days;
- (b) the degradation half-life in marine, fresh or estuarine water sediment is higher than 180 days;
- (c) the degradation half-life in soil is higher than 180 days.

▼ **M32**4.3.2.2.2. *Bioaccumulation*

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the 'very bioaccumulative' criterion (vB) where the bioconcentration factor in aquatic species is higher than 5 000.

4.3.2.3. *Basis of classification*

For the classification of PBT substances and vPvB substances, a weight of evidence determination using expert judgement shall be applied, by comparing all relevant and available information listed in Section 4.3.2.3 with the criteria set out in Sections 4.3.2.1 and 4.3.2.2. That weight of evidence shall be applied in particular where the criteria set out in Sections 4.3.2.1 and 4.3.2.2 cannot be applied directly to the available information.

The information used for the purposes of assessment of the PBT/vPvB properties shall be based on data obtained under relevant conditions.

The identification shall also take account of the PBT/vPvB properties of relevant constituents, additives or impurities of a substance and relevant transformation or degradation products.

This hazard class (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) or Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) properties) shall apply to all organic substances, including organo-metals.

The information set out in Sections 4.3.2.3.1, 4.3.2.3.2 and 4.3.2.3.3 shall be considered for the assessment of P, vP, B, vB and T properties.

4.3.2.3.1. *Assessment of P or vP properties*

The following information shall be considered for the assessment of P or vP properties:

- (a) results from simulation testing on degradation in surface water;
- (b) results from simulation testing on degradation in soil;
- (c) results from simulation testing on degradation in sediment;
- (d) other information, such as information from field studies or monitoring studies, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

4.3.2.3.2. *Assessment of B or vB properties*

The following information shall be considered for the assessment of B or vB properties:

- (a) results from a bioconcentration or bioaccumulation study in aquatic species;
- (b) other information on the bioaccumulation potential, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated, such as:
 - (i) results from a bioaccumulation study in terrestrial species;
 - (ii) data from scientific analysis of human body fluids or tissues, such as blood, milk or fat;
 - (iii) detection of elevated levels in biota, in particular in endangered species or in vulnerable populations or subpopulations, compared to levels in their surrounding environment;

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- (iv) results from a chronic toxicity study on animals;
- (v) assessment of the toxicokinetic behaviour of the substance.
- (c) information on the ability of the substance to biomagnify in the food chain, where possible expressed by biomagnification factors or trophic magnification factors.

4.3.2.3.3. *Assessment of T properties*

The following information shall be considered for the assessment of T properties:

- (a) results from long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates;
- (b) results from long-term toxicity testing on fish;
- (c) results from growth inhibition study on algae or aquatic plants;
- (d) the substance meeting the criteria for classification as carcinogenic in Category 1A or 1B (assigned hazard statements: H350 or H350i), germ cell mutagenic in Category 1A or 1B (assigned hazard statement: H340), toxic for reproduction in Category 1A, 1B or 2 (assigned hazard statements: H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360fD, H361, H361f, H361d or H361fd), specific target organ toxic after repeated dose in Category 1 or 2 (assigned hazard statements: H372 or H373);
- (e) the substance meeting the criteria for classification as endocrine disruptor (Category 1) for human health or the environment (assigned hazard statements: EUH380 or EUH430);
- (f) results from long-term toxicity testing on terrestrial organisms; invertebrates and plants;
- (g) results from long-term toxicity testing on sediment organisms;
- (h) results from long-term or reproductive toxicity testing with birds;
- (i) other information, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

4.3.2.4. *Weight of evidence and expert judgment*

4.3.2.4.1. In applying the weight of evidence determination using expert judgment as referred to in Section 1.1.1 all available relevant scientific data shall be considered together, such as:

- (a) in vivo studies or other studies (e.g. in vitro, in silico studies);
- (b) information from the application of the category approach (grouping, read-across);
- (c) data from analogue substances using structure-activity relationships (SAR), informing about P, vP, B, vB and T properties;
- (d) results of monitoring and modelling;
- (e) human experience such as occupational data and data from accident databases;

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- (f) epidemiological and clinical studies;
- (g) well documented case reports, peer-reviewed published studies and observations;
- (h) any additional acceptable data.

The quality and consistency of the data shall be given appropriate weight. The available results regardless of their individual conclusions shall be assembled together in a single weight of evidence determination.

- 4.3.2.4.2. In applying the weight of evidence determination, the following information, in addition to the information referred to in Sections 4.3.2.3.1, 4.3.2.3.2 and 4.3.2.3.3, shall be considered as part of the scientific assessment of the information relevant for the P, vP, B, vB and T properties:

- (a) Indication of P or vP properties:
 - (i) Results from tests on ready biodegradation;
 - (ii) Results from other degradation screening tests (e.g. enhanced ready test, tests on inherent biodegradability);
 - (iii) Results obtained from well-developed and reliable biodegradation (Q)SAR models;
 - (iv) Other information provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.
- (b) Indication of B or vB properties:
 - (i) Octanol-water partitioning coefficient experimentally determined or estimated by well-developed and reliable (Q)SAR models;
 - (ii) Other information provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.
- (c) Indication of T properties:
 - (i) Short-term aquatic toxicity (e.g. results from acute toxicity testing on invertebrates, algae or aquatic plants or fish, in vitro acute toxicity testing on fish cell line);
 - (ii) Other information provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

4.3.2.5. *Application in time*

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.3.2.1 to 4.3.2.4.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.3.2.1 to 4.3.2.4 until 1 November 2026.

4.3.3. ***Classification criteria for mixtures***

- 4.3.3.1. A mixture shall be classified respectively as a PBT or vPvB when at least one component contained in the mixture has been classified respectively as a PBT or vPvB and is present at or above 0,1 % (weight/weight).

4.3.3.2. *Application in time*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Section 4.3.3.1.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Section 4.3.3.1 until 1 May 2028.

▼ **M32**4.3.4. ***Hazard communication***

- 4.3.4.1. Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 4.3.1 for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class.

Table 4.3.1.

Label elements for PBT and vPvB properties

	PBT	vPvB
Symbol/pictogram		
Signal word	Danger	Danger
Hazard Statement	EUH440: Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans	EUH441: Strongly accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P273	P201 P202 P273
Precautionary Statement Response	P391	P391
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501

4.3.4.2. ***Application in time for substances***

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be labelled in accordance with Section 4.3.4.1.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 4.3.4.1 until 1 November 2026.

4.3.4.3. ***Application in time for mixtures***

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions laid down in Section 4.3.4.1.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 4.3.4.1 until 1 May 2028.

4.4. **Persistent, Mobile and Toxic or Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties**4.4.1. ***Definitions and general considerations***

- 4.4.1.1. *For the purposes of Section 4.4 the following definitions shall apply:*

‘PMT’ means a persistent, mobile and toxic substance or mixture that meets the classification criteria set out in Section 4.4.2.1.

‘vPvM’ means a very persistent and very mobile substance or mixture that meets the classification criteria set out in Section 4.4.2.2.

‘log K_{oc}’ means the common logarithm of the organic carbon-water partition coefficient (i.e. K_{oc}).

- 4.4.1.2. *The hazard class Persistent, Mobile and Toxic or Very Persistent, Very Mobile properties is differentiated into:*

— PMT properties and,

— vPvM properties.

▼ M32**4.4.2. Classification criteria for substances****4.4.2.1. Classification criteria for PMT**

A substance shall be considered a PMT substance when it fulfils the persistence, mobility and toxicity criteria set out in Sections 4.4.2.1.1, 4.4.2.1.2 and 4.4.2.1.3. and assessed according to Section 4.4.2.3.

4.4.2.1.1. Persistence

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the persistence criterion (P) in any of the following situations:

- (a) the degradation half-life in marine water is higher than 60 days;
- (b) the degradation half-life in fresh or estuarine water is higher than 40 days;
- (c) the degradation half-life in marine sediment is higher than 180 days;
- (d) the degradation half-life in fresh or estuarine water sediment is higher than 120 days;
- (e) the degradation half-life in soil is higher than 120 days.

4.4.2.1.2. Mobility

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the mobility criterion (M) when the log K_{oc} is less than 3. For an ionisable substance, the mobility criterion shall be considered fulfilled when the lowest log K_{oc} value for pH between 4 and 9 is less than 3.

4.4.2.1.3. Toxicity

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the toxicity criterion (T) in any of the following situations:

- (a) the long-term no-observed effect concentration (NOEC) or EC_x (e.g. EC₁₀) for marine or freshwater organisms is less than 0,01 mg/l;
- (b) the substance meets the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1A or 1B), germ cell mutagenic (category 1A or 1B), or toxic for reproduction (category 1A, 1B, or 2) according to Sections 3.5, 3.6 or 3.7;
- (c) there is other evidence of chronic toxicity, as identified by the substance meeting the criteria for classification as specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (STOT RE category 1 or 2) according to Section 3.9;
- (d) the substance meets the criteria for classification as endocrine disruptor (category 1) for human health or the environment according to Sections 3.11 or 4.2.

4.4.2.2. Classification criteria for vPvM

A substance shall be considered a vPvM substance when it fulfils the persistence and mobility criteria set out in Sections 4.4.2.2.1 and 4.4.2.2.2 and assessed according to Section 4.4.2.3.

4.4.2.2.1. Persistence

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the 'very persistent' criterion (vP) in any of the following situations:

- (a) the degradation half-life in marine, fresh or estuarine water is higher than 60 days;

▼ **M32**

(b) the degradation half-life in marine, fresh or estuarine water sediment is higher than 180 days;

(c) the degradation half-life in soil is higher than 180 days.

4.4.2.2.2. *Mobility*

A substance shall be considered to fulfil the ‘very mobile’ criterion (vM) when the log K_{oc} is less than 2. For an ionisable substance, the mobility criterion shall be considered fulfilled when the lowest log K_{oc} value for pH between 4 and 9 is less than 2.

4.4.2.3. *Basis of classification*

For the classification of PMT substances and vPvM substances, a weight of evidence determination using expert judgment shall be applied, by comparing all relevant and available information listed in Section 4.4.2.3 with the criteria set out in Sections 4.4.2.1 and 4.4.2.2. That weight of evidence shall be applied in particular where the criteria set out in Sections 4.4.2.1 and 4.4.2.2 cannot be applied directly to the available information.

The information used for the purposes of assessment of the PMT/vPvM properties shall be based on data obtained under relevant conditions.

The identification shall also take account of the PMT/vPvM properties of relevant constituents, additives or impurities of a substance and relevant transformation or degradation products.

This hazard class (PMT and vPvM properties) shall apply to all organic substances, including organo-metals.

The information set out in Sections 4.4.2.3.1, 4.4.2.3.2 and 4.4.2.3.3 shall be considered for the assessment of P, vP, M, vM and T properties.

4.4.2.3.1. *Assessment of P or vP properties*

The following information shall be considered for the assessment of P or vP properties:

- (a) results from simulation testing on degradation in surface water;
- (b) results from simulation testing on degradation in soil;
- (c) results from simulation testing on degradation in sediment;
- (d) other information, such as information from field studies or monitoring studies, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

4.4.2.3.2. *Assessment of M or vM properties*

The following information shall be considered for the assessment of M or vM properties:

- (a) results from adsorption/desorption testing;
- (b) other information, such as information from leaching, modelling or monitoring studies, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

▼ **M32**4.4.2.3.3. *Assessment of T properties*

The following information shall be considered for the assessment of T properties:

- (a) results from long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates;
- (b) results from long-term toxicity testing on fish;
- (c) results from growth inhibition study on algae or aquatic plants;
- (d) the substance meeting the criteria for classification as carcinogenic in Category 1A or 1B (assigned hazard statements: H350 or H350i), germ cell mutagenic in Category 1A or 1B (assigned hazard statement: H340), toxic for reproduction in Category 1A, 1B or 2 (assigned hazard statements: H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360fD, H361, H361f, H361d or H361fd), specific target organ toxic after repeated dose in Category 1 or 2 (assigned hazard statements: H372 or H373);
- (e) the substance meeting the criteria for classification as endocrine disruptor (Category 1) for human health or the environment (assigned hazard statements: EUH380 or EUH430);
- (f) results from long-term toxicity testing on terrestrial organisms; invertebrates and plants;
- (g) results from long-term toxicity testing on sediment organisms;
- (h) results from long-term or reproductive toxicity testing on birds;
- (i) other information provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

4.4.2.4. *Weight of evidence and expert judgment*

4.4.2.4.1. In applying the weight of evidence determination using expert judgment as referred to in Section 1.1.1, all available relevant scientific data shall be considered together, such as:

- (a) in vivo studies or other studies (e.g. in vitro, in silico studies);
- (b) information from the application of the category approach (grouping, read-across);
- (c) data from analogue substances using structure-activity relationships (SAR), informing about P, vP, M, vM and T properties;
- (d) results of monitoring and modelling;
- (e) human experience such as occupational data and data from accident databases;
- (f) epidemiological and clinical studies;
- (g) well documented case reports, peer-reviewed published studies and observations;
- (h) any additional acceptable data.

The quality and consistency of the data shall be given appropriate weight. The available results regardless of their individual conclusions shall be assembled together in a single weight of evidence determination.

▼ M32

4.4.2.4.2. In applying the weight of evidence determination, the following information, in addition to the information referred to in Sections 4.4.2.3.1, 4.4.2.3.2 and 4.4.2.3.3 shall be considered as part of the scientific assessment of the information relevant for the P, vP, M, vM and T properties:

- (a) Indication of P or vP properties:
 - (i) Results from tests on ready biodegradation;
 - (ii) Results from other degradation screening tests (e.g. enhanced ready test, tests on inherent biodegradability);
 - (iii) Results obtained from well-developed and reliable biodegradation (Q)SAR models;
 - (iv) Other information, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.
- (b) Information relevant for the M or vM properties:
 - (i) Organic carbon to water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) estimated by well-developed and reliable (Q)SAR models;
 - (ii) Other information, provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.
- (c) Information relevant for the T properties:
 - (i) Short-term aquatic toxicity (e.g. results from acute toxicity testing on invertebrates, algae or aquatic plants or fish, in vitro acute toxicity testing on fish cell line);
 - (ii) Other information provided that its suitability and reliability can be reasonably demonstrated.

4.4.2.5. *Application in time*

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.4.2.1 to 4.4.2.4.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Sections 4.4.2.1 to 4.4.2.4 until 1 November 2026.

4.4.3. ***Classification criteria for mixtures***

4.4.3.1 A mixture shall be classified as a PMT or vPvM where at least one of its components has been classified as a PMT or vPvM and is present at or above 0,1 % (weight/weight).

4.4.3.2 *Application in time*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Section 4.4.3.1.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Section 4.4.3.1 until 1 May 2028.

4.4.4. ***Hazard communication***

4.4.4.1 Label elements shall be used in accordance with Table 4.4.1 for substances or mixtures meeting the criteria for classification in this hazard class (PMT and vPvM properties).

▼ **M32**

Table 4.4.1.

Label elements for PMT and vPvM properties

	PMT	vPvM
Symbol/pictogram		
Signal word	Danger	Danger
Hazard Statement	EUH450: Can cause long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources	EUH451: Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources
Precautionary Statement Prevention	P201 P202 P273	P201 P202 P273
Precautionary Statement Response	P391	P391
Precautionary Statement Disposal	P501	P501

4.4.4.2. *Application in time for substances*

From 1 May 2025 at the latest, substances shall be labelled in accordance with Section 4.4.4.1.

However, substances which were placed on the market before 1 May 2025 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 4.4.4.1 until 1 November 2026.

4.4.4.3. *Application in time for mixtures*

From 1 May 2026 at the latest, mixtures shall be labelled in accordance with Section 4.4.4.1.

However, mixtures which were placed on the market before 1 May 2026 are not required to be labelled in accordance with Section 4.4.4.1 until 1 May 2028.

▼ **M2**

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.

▼ **M2**

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 ⁽¹⁾.

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 ≥ 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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 1.

▼B*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**

▼M19**▼M4****▼B**

► **M19** 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.

► **M19** 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.

► **M19** 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.

► **M19** 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.

▼B**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 part 3 of Annex VI.

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**▼M22**

The statements set out in sections 2.1 to 2.10 and 2.12 shall be assigned to mixtures in accordance with Article 25(6).

▼B**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’

▼B

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’

▼M2**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.

▼M12

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.

▼B**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:

▼M2

— $\geq 0,1$ % of a substance classified as skin sensitiser category 1, 1B, respiratory sensitiser category 1, 1B, or carcinogenic category 2, or

— $\geq 0,01$ % of a substance classified as skin sensitiser category 1A, respiratory sensitiser category 1A, or

▼M19

— $\geq$ one tenth of the specific concentration limit for a substance classified as skin sensitiser or respiratory sensitiser with a specific concentration limit, or

▼B

— $\geq 0,1$ % 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 $\geq 0,2$ % by volume for gaseous mixtures either:

▼B

- classified with other health or environmental hazards; or
- for which there are Community workplace exposure limits

▼M32

- $\geq 0,1$ % of a substance classified as endocrine disruptor for human health category 2; or
- $\geq 0,1$ % of a substance classified as endocrine disruptor for the environment category 2.

▼B

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.

▼M22

2.12. Mixtures containing titanium dioxide

The label on the packaging of liquid mixtures containing 1 % or more of titanium dioxide particles with aerodynamic diameter equal to or below 10 μm shall bear the following statement:

EUH211: 'Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.'

The label on the packaging of solid mixtures containing 1 % or more of titanium dioxide shall bear the following statement:

EUH212: 'Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust.'

In addition, the label on the packaging of liquid and solid mixtures not intended for the general public and not classified as hazardous which are labelled with EUH211 or EUH212, shall bear statement EUH210.

▼B

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.

▼B

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	dichlorome-thane	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.

▼M4

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.

▼ M4

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'.

▼ M10

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.

3.4. **Supply via refill stations**

When hazardous substances or mixtures are supplied in accordance with Article 35(2a), the supplier shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the refill station carries labels corresponding to the labels for each hazardous substance or mixture supplied at the station;
- (b) the labels on the refill station are firmly affixed horizontally on a visible place and fulfil the requirements in Article 31 (2), (3) and (4) *mutatis mutandis*;
- (c) risk mitigation measures are applied to minimise the exposure of humans, especially of children, and of the environment;
- (d) measures are taken to prevent uncontrolled use of the refill station by children;
- (e) at the moment of refill, the supplier is available on site for maintenance and immediate assistance, including emergency assistance;

- (f) refill stations can be operated outdoors and outside business hours only if immediate assistance can be provided;
- (g) the substances or mixtures provided through a refill station do not react with each other in a way that could endanger clients or staff;
- (h) staff of the supplier are appropriately trained to minimise safety risks to consumers, professional users and themselves;
- (i) for every refilled package, the requirements on hazard communication in the form of labelling set out in Title III of this Regulation are fulfilled;
- (j) for every refilled package the requirements on packaging set out in Title IV of this Regulation are fulfilled;
- (k) hazardous substances or mixtures are not provided at a refill station if the criteria for classification in any of the following hazard classes or differentiations are met:
 - (i) acute toxicity, any category;
 - (ii) specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, any category;
 - (iii) specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, any category;
 - (iv) skin corrosion, category 1, any sub-category;
 - (v) serious eye damage category 1;
 - (vi) respiratory sensitisation, any category;
 - (vii) skin sensitisation, any category;
 - (viii) aspiration hazard;
 - (ix) germ cell mutagenicity, any category;
 - (x) carcinogenicity, any category;
 - (xi) reproductive toxicity, any category;
 - (xii) flammable gases, any category;
 - (xiii) flammable liquids, categories 1 and 2;
 - (xiv) flammable solids, any category;
 - (xv) endocrine disruption for human health, any category.;
 - (xvi) endocrine disruption for the environment, any category;
 - (xvii) persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic;
 - (xviii) very persistent and very bioaccumulative;
 - (xix) persistent, mobile and toxic;
 - (xx) very persistent and very mobile

By way of derogation from point (a), a single label on the refill station may be used for several substances or mixtures for which the label elements referred to in Article 17(1) are identical, provided that the label clearly indicates the name of each substance or mixture that it applies to.’;

▼B

4. PART 4: SPECIAL RULE FOR LABELLING OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Without prejudice to the information required in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 91/414/EEC and Annex V of that Directive, the labelling for plant protection products subject to Directive 91/414/EEC shall also include the following wording:

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 shall be accompanied by a copy of the label elements in accordance with Article 17. For a substance or a mixture supplied at a filling station and directly pumped into a receptacle that forms an integral part of a vehicle and from where the substance or mixture is normally not intended to be removed, the label elements referred to in Article 17 shall be provided on a visible place on the respective pump. When vehicle fuels are supplied at a filling station through pumping into portable receptacles designed to be used for fuels, a physical copy of the label elements referred to in Article 17 shall, in addition to the visible place on the pump, also be provided to be attached to the receptacle.

▼B

ANNEX III

LIST OF HAZARD STATEMENTS, SUPPLEMENTAL HAZARD INFORMATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL ELEMENTS

1. Part 1: hazard statements

▼M2

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;

▼M12

(b) if the statement H314 ‘Causes severe skin burns and eye damage’ is assigned, the statement H318 ‘Causes serious eye damage’ may be omitted;

▼M32

(c) if the hazard statement EUH441 ‘Strongly accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans’ is assigned, the statement EUH440 ‘Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans’ may be omitted;

(d) if the hazard statement EUH451 ‘Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources’ is assigned, the statement EUH450 ‘Can cause long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources’ may be omitted.

▼M2

In order to indicate the route of administration or exposure the combined hazard statements in Table 1.2 may be used.

▼B

Table 1.1

Hazard statements for physical hazards

H200 ►M2 — ◀	Language	2.1 — Explosives, Unstable explosives
	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.
	HR	Nestabilni eksplozivi.
	IT	Esplosivo instabile.
	LV	Nestabili sprādzienbīstami materiāli.
	LT	Nestabilios sprogios medžiagos.

▼M5

▼B

▼ B

H200 ► M2 ◀	Language	2.1 — Explosives, Unstable explosives
	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 räjähd.
	SV	Instabilt explosivt.

▼ M2

▼ B

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	Eksplisiv, 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Eksplzivno; opasnost od eksplozije ogromnih razmjera.

▼ B

	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	Eksplzivno; nevarnost eksplozije v masi.

▼ B

H201	Language	2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.1
	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	Eksplisiv, 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Eksplzivno; velika opasnost od rasprskavanja.

▼ B

	IT	Esplosivo; grave pericolo di proiezione.
	LV	Sprādzienbīstams; augsta izmetes bīstamība.
	LT	Sprogios medžiagos, kelia didelį išsivaidymo 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 projecção.
	RO	Exploziv; pericol grav de proiectare.
	SK	Výbušnina, závažné nebezpečenstvo rozletenia úlomkov.
	SL	Eksplzivno, 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.

▼ B

H203	Language	2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.3
	DA	Eksplisiv, fare for brand, eksplosion eller udslyngning af fragmenter.
	DE	Explosiv; Gefahr durch Feuer, Luftdruck oder Splitter, Spreng- und Wurfstücke.
	ET	Plahvatusohtlik; süttimis-, plahvatus- või laiali-paiskumisoht.
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Eksplzivno; opasnost od vatre, udarnog vala ili rasprskavanja.

▼ B

	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 išsivaidymo pavojų.
	HU	Robbanóanyag; tűz, robbanás vagy kivetés veszélye.
	MT	Splussiv; periklu ta' nar, blast jew projezzjoni.
	NL	Ontploffbare stof; gevaar voor brand, luchtdrukwerking of scherfwerking.
	PL	Materiał wybuchowy; zagrożenie pożarem, wybuchem lub rozrzutem.
	PT	Explosivo; perigo de incêndio, sopro ou projecção.
	RO	Exploziv; pericol de incendiu, detonare sau proiectare.
	SK	Výbušnina, nebezpečenstvo požiaru, výbuchu alebo rozletenia úlomkov.
	SL	Eksplzivno; 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.

▼ B

H204	Language	2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.4
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Opasnost od vatre ili rasprskavanja.

▼ B

	IT	Pericolo di incendio o di proiezione.
	LV	Uguns vai izmetes bīstamība.
	LT	Gaisro arba išsivaidymo 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 mórfhléascadh i dtine.

▼ M5

	HR	U vatri može izazvati eksploziju ogromnih razmjera.

▼ B

	IT	Pericolo di esplosione di massa in caso d'incendio.

▼B

H205	Language	2.1 — Explosives, Division 1.5
	LV	Ugunī var masveidā eksplodēt.
	LT	Per gaisrą gali sukelti masinį sproginimą.
	HU	Tűz hatására a teljes tömeg felrobbanhat.
	MT	Jista' jisplodi f'daqqa fin-nar.
	NL	Gevaar voor massa-explosie bij brand.
	PL	Może wybuchnąć 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 tullessa.
	SV	Fara för massexplosion vid brand.

▼M19

H206	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 znečlivujícího 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, phléasccha nó teilgin; baol méadaithe pléasccha má laghdaítear an dí-íogróir.
	HR	Opasnost od vatre, udarnog vala ili rasprskavanja; povećan rizik od eksplozije ako je smanjen udio desenzitirajućeg agensa.

▼ M19

H206	Language	2.17 — Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 1
	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 išsivaidymo 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 projecções; 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 znečlivujícího prostředku.

▼ M19

H207	Language	2.17 — Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 2, 3
	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 αυξημένου 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 išsivaidymo 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 ontplofingsgevaar als de ongeveiligheidsagens wordt verminderd.
	PL	Zagrożenie pożarem lub rozrzutem; zwiększone ryzyko wybuchu jeśli zawartość środka odczułającego 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.

▼ M19

H207	Language	2.17 — Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 2, 3
	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 znečitlivujícího prostředku.
	DA	Brandfare; øget risiko for eksplosion, hvis det desensibiliserende middel reduceres.
	DE	Gefahr durch Feuer; erhöhte Explosionsgefahr wenn das Desensibilisierungsmittel reduziert wird.
	ET	Süttimisoh; desensibilisaatori vähenemise korral suurenenud plahvatusoh.
	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 sprogdimo rizika.
	HU	Tűz veszélye; fokozott robbanásveszély a deszenzibilizáló szer csökkenésével.
	MT	Periklu ta' nar; riskju ikbar ta' splużjoni jekk l-aġent disensitizzanti jitnaqqas.

▼ **M19**

H208	Language	2.17 — Desensitised explosives, Hazard Category 4
	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.

▼ **B**

H220	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-inadhaite.

▼ **M5**▼ **B**

	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 hafna.
	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.

▼ **M19**

H220	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A
▼ B	FI	Erittäin helposti syttyvä kaasu.
	SV	Extremt brandfarlig gas.

▼ **M19**

H221	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1B, 2
▼ B	BG	Запалим газ.
	ES	Gas inflamable.
	CS	Hořlavý plyn.
	DA	Brandfarlig gas.
	DE	Entzündbares Gas.
	ET	Tulehtlik gaas.
	EL	Εύφλεκτο αέριο.
	EN	Flammable gas.
	FR	Gaz inflammable.
	GA	Gás inadhainte.

▼ **M5**

▼ B	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	Hořlavý plyn.
	SL	Vnetljiv plin.
	FI	Syttyvä kaasu.
	SV	Brandfarlig gas.

▼ **M4**

H222	Language	2.3 — Aerosols, Hazard Category 1
▼ B	BG	Изключително запалим аерозол.
	ES	Aerosol extremadamente inflamable.
	CS	Extrémně hořlavý aerosol.
	DA	Yderst brandfarlig aerosol.
	DE	Extrem entzündbares Aerosol.
	ET	Eriti tulehtlik aerosool.
	EL	Εξαιρετικά εύφλεκτο αερόλυμα.
	EN	Extremely flammable aerosol.

▼ M4

H222	Language	2.3 — Aerosols, Hazard Category 1

▼ B

	FR	Aérosol extrêmement inflammable.
	GA	Aerasól fíor-inadhainte.

▼ M5

	HR	Vrlo lako zapaljivi aerosol.

▼ B

	IT	Aerosol altamente infiammabile.
	LV	Īpaši viegli uzliesmojošs aerosols.
	LT	Ypač degus aerosolis.
	HU	Rendkívül tűzveszélyes aeroszol.
	MT	Aerosol li jaqbad malajr ħafna.
	NL	Zeer licht ontvlambare aerosol.
	PL	Skrajnie łatwopalny aerosol.
	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.

▼ M4

H223	Language	2.3 — Aerosols, Hazard Category 2
	BG	Запалим аерозол.
	ES	Aerosol inflamable.
	CS	Hořlavý aerosol.
	DA	Brandfarlig aerosol.
	DE	Entzündbares Aerosol.
	ET	Tulehtlik aerosool.
	EL	Εύφλεκτο αερόλυμα.
	EN	Flammable aerosol.
	FR	Aérosol inflammable.
	GA	Aerasól inadhaite.

▼ M5

	HR	Zapaljivi aerosol.

▼ M4

	IT	Aerosol infiammabile.
	LV	Uzliesmojošs aerosols.
	LT	Degus aerosolis.
	HU	Tűzveszélyes aeroszol.
	MT	Aerosol li jaqbad.
	NL	Ontvlambaar aerosol.
	PL	Łatwopalny aerosol.
	PT	Aerossol inflamável.
	RO	Aerosol inflamabil.
	SK	Horľavý aerosól.
	SL	Vnetljiv aerosol.
	FI	Syttyvä aerosoli.
	SV	Brandfarlig aerosol.

▼B

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-inadhaite agus gal fhíor-inadhaite.

▼M5

	HR	Vrlo lako zapaljiva tekućina i para.

▼B

	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 și 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.

▼B

H225	Language	2.6 — Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 2
	GA	Leacht an-inadhaite agus gal an-inadhaite.

▼M5

	HR	Lako zapaljiva tekućina i para.

▼B

	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 și 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 inadhaite agus gal inadhaite.

▼M5

	HR	Zapaljiva tekućina i para.

▼B

	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.

▼ B

H226	Language	2.6 — Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3
	RO	Lichid și 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 inadhaite.

▼ M5

	HR	Zapaljiva krutina.

▼ B

	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.

▼ M4

H229	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.

▼ **M4**

H229	Language	2.3 — Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, 2, 3
	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 brúcháirthe: D'fhéadfadh sé pléascadh, má théitear é.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Spremnik pod tlakom: može se rasprsnuti ako se grije.

▼ **M4**

	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 taht pressjoni. Jista jinfaka meta jissahhan.
	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.

▼ **M19**

H230	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, chemically unstable gas A

▼ **M4**

	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.

▼ **M19**

H230	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, chemically unstable gas A

▼ **M4**

	EL	Δύνεται 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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Može eksplozivno reagirati i bez prisustva zraka.

▼ **M4**

	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.

▼ **M19**

H231	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, chemically unstable gas B

▼ **M4**

	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	Δύνεται 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.

▼ **M19**

H231	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, chemically unstable gas B

▼ **M4**

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.

▼ **M8**

HR	Može eksplozivno reagirati i bez prisustva zraka na povišenom tlaku i/ili temperaturi.

▼ **M4**

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 jispłodi 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.

▼ **M19**

H232	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.

▼ **M19**

H232	Language	2.2 — Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1A, pyrophoric gas
	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.

▼ **B**

H240	Language	2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Type A 2.1.5 — 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	Eksplodingsfare ved opvarmning.
	DE	Erwärmung kann Explosion verursachen.
	ET	Kuumenemisel võib plahvatada.
	EL	Η θέρμανση μπορεί να προκαλέσει έκρηξη.

▼B

H240	Language	2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Type A 2.1.5 — Organic Peroxides, Type A
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Zagrijavanje može uzrokovati eksploziju.

▼B

	IT	Rischio di esplosione per riscaldamento.
	LV	Sakaršana var izraisīt eksploziju.
	LT	Kaitinant gali sprogti.
	HU	Hő hatására robbanhat.
	MT	It-tishin 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 B 2.1.5 — 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.

▼ B

H241	Language	2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Type B 2.1.5 — Organic Peroxides, Type B
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Zagrijavanje može uzrokovati požar ili eksploziju.

▼ B

	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-tishin jista' jikkawża nar jew splużjoni.
	NL	Brand- of ontplofingsgevaar 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 kuumenttaessa.
	SV	Brandfarligt eller explosivt vid uppvärmning.

H242	Language	2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Types C, D, E, F 2.1.5 — 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Zagrijavanje može uzrokovati požar.

▼ B

	IT	Rischio d'incendio per riscaldamento.

▼B

H242	Language	2.8 — Self-Reactive Substances and Mixtures, Types C, D, E, F 2.1.5 — Organic Peroxides, Types C, D, E, F
	LV	Sakaršana var izraisīt degšanu.
	LT	Kaitinant gali sukelti gaisrą.
	HU	Hő hatására meggyulladhat.
	MT	It-tishin 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 1 2.10 — Pyrophoric 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.

▼M5

	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.

▼B

▼B

H250	Language	2.9 — Pyrophoric Liquids, Hazard Category 1 2.10 — Pyrophoric Solids, Hazard Category 1
	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	Самонагриващо 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.

▼M5

	HR	Samozagrijavanje; može se zapaliti.

▼B

	IT	Autoriscaldante; può infiammarsi.
	LV	Pašasilstošs; var aizdegties.
	LT	Savaime kaistančios, gali užsidegti.
	HU	Önmelegedő: meggyulladhat.
	MT	Jishon wahdu: jista' jiehu 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	Självpupphettande. Kan börja brinna.

▼B

H252	Language	2.11 — Self-Heating Substances and Mixtures, Hazard Category 2
	BG	Самонагриващо 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.

▼M5

	HR	Samozagrijavanje u velikim količinama; može se zapaliti.

▼B

	IT	Autoriscaldante in grandi quantità; può infiammarsi.
	LV	Lielos apjomas pašsilsīošs; var aizdegties.
	LT	Laikant dideliais kiekiais savaime kaista, gali užsidegti.
	HU	Nagy mennyiségben önmelegedő; meggyulladhat.
	MT	Jiżhon wahdu 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	►C3 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	Självpupphettande i stora mängder. Kan börja brinna.

▼B

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 samozапалят.
	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.

▼M5

	HR	U dodiru s vodom oslobađa zapaljive plinove koji se mogu spontano zapaliti.

▼B

	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 jerhi gassijiet li jaqbd u li jistgħu jiehdu n-nar spontanament.
	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.

▼B

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.

▼M5

	HR	U dodiru s vodom oslobađa zapaljive plinove.

▼B

	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 jerhi 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 apă 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.

▼B

H270	Language	2.4 — Oxidising Gases, Hazard Category 1
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Može uzrokovati ili pojačati požar; oksidans.

▼B

	IT	Può provocare o aggravare un incendio; comburente.
	LV	Var izraisīt vai pastiprināt degšanu, oksidētājs.
	LT	Gali sukelti arba padidinti gaisrą, oksidatorius.
	HU	Tűzet 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 1 2.14 — 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.

▼B

H271	Language	2.13 — Oxidising Liquids, Hazard Category 1 2.14 — Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 1
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Može uzrokovati požar ili eksploziju; jaki oksidans.

▼B

	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	Tűzet 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, 3 2.14 — Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 2, 3
	BG	Може да усили пожара; окислител.
	ES	Puede agravar un incendio; comburente.

▼B

H272	Language	2.13 — Oxidising Liquids, Hazard Category 2, 3 2.14 — Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 2, 3
	CS	Může zesílit požár; oxidant.
	DA	Kan forstærke brand, brandnærende.
	DE	Kann Brand verstärken; Oxidationsmittel.
	ET	Võib soodustada põlemist; oksüdeerija.
	EL	Μπορεί να αναζωογονήσει την πυρκαγιά· οξειδωτικό.
	EN	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
	FR	Peut aggraver un incendie; comburant.
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé cur le tine; ocsaídeoir.

▼M5

	HR	Može pojačati požar; oksidans.

▼B

	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 gas Liquefied gas Dissolved 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.

▼B

H280	Language	2.5 — Gases under pressure: Compressed gas Liquefied gas Dissolved gas
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Sadrži stlačeni plin; zagrijavanje može uzrokovati eksploziju.

▼B

	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' jispłodi jekk jissahħan.
	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	►C3 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.

▼ B

H281	Language	2.5 — Gases under pressure: Refrigerated liquefied gas
	DE	► C3 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 dónná criógineacha nó le díobháil chriógineach.

▼ M5

	HR	Sadrži pothlađeni, ukapljeni plin; može uzrokovati kriogene opekline ili ozljede.

▼ B

	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 imkessah; jista' jikkawża hruq 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 ozeblino ali poškodbe.
	FI	Sisältää jäähdytettyä kaasua; voi aiheuttaa jääty-misvamman.
	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 sõõvitada metalle.

▼ B

H290	Language	2.16 — Corrosive to metals, Hazard Category 1
	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 mhio-tail.

▼ M5

	HR	Može nagrizzati metale.

▼ B

	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta.

▼ B

	IT	Letale se ingerito.
	LV	Norijot iestājas nāve.
	LT	Mirtina prarijus.

▼B

H300	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 1, 2
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta.

▼B

	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.

▼B

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.

▼M5

	HR	Štetno ako se proguta.

▼B

	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.

▼ B

H304	Language	3.10 — Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1
	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 jidhol 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.

▼ M5▼ B

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.
	HR	Smrtonosno u dodiru s kožom.
	HU	Bőrrel érintkezve halálos.
	IT	Letale per contatto con la pelle.
	LV	Nonākot saskarē ar ādu, iestājas nāve.

▼ M5▼ B

▼B

H310	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 1, 2
	LT	Mirtina susilietus su oda.
	MT	Fatali jekk imiss mal-ġilda.
	NL	Dodelijk bij contact met de huid.
	PL	Grozi śmiercią w kontakcie 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 gceann.

▼M5

	HR	Otrovno u dodiru s kožom.

▼B

	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.

▼B

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 gceann.

▼M5

	HR	Štetno u dodiru s kožom.

▼B

	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.

▼M12

H314	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.

▼ **M12**

H314	Language	3.2 — Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 1, Sub-Categories 1A, 1B, 1C
	EN	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

▼ **M19**

	FR	Provoque de graves brûlures de la peau et de graves lésions des yeux.

▼ **M12**

	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-ġhajnejn.
	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 și 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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Nadražuje kožu.

▼ **B**

	IT	Provoca irritazione cutanea.

▼B

H315	Language	3.2 — Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2
	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	Dráždí kožu.
	SL	Povzroča draženje kože.
	FI	Ärsyttää ihoa.
	SV	Irriterar huden.

H317	Language	►M2 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 frith-ghníomh ailléirgeach craicinn.

▼M5

	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 allergika 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.

▼B

▼ **B**

H317	Language	► M2 3.4 — Sensitisation — Skin, hazard category 1, 1A, 1B ◀
	SL	Lahko povzroči alergijski odziv kože.
	FI	Voi aiheuttaa allergisen ihoreaktion.
	SV	Kan orsaka allergisk hudreaktion.

▼ **M12**

H318	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-ghajnejn.
	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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼B

H319	Language	3.3 — Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2

▼M5

	HR	Uzrokuje jako nadraživanje oka.

▼B

	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.

▼M5

	HR	Smrtonosno ako se udiše.

▼B

	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.

▼B

H330	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 1, 2
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Otrovno ako se udiše.

▼B

	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.

▼ **B**

H332	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 4
	DE	Gesundheitsschädlich bei Einatmen.
	ET	Sissehingamisel kahjulik.
	EL	Επιβλαβές σε περίπτωση εισπνοής.
	EN	Harmful if inhaled.
	FR	Nocif par inhalation.
	GA	Díobhálach má ionanálaítear.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Štetno ako se udiše.

▼ **B**

	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	► M2 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.

▼B

H334	Language	►M2 3.4 — Sensitisation — Respiratory, hazard category 1, 1A, 1B ◀
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le siomptóim ailléirge nó asma nó le deacrachtaí anáilaithe má ionanálaítear é.
	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' allergija jew ta' azma jew diffikultajiet biex jittiehed in-nifs jekk jinx-tamm.
	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 dýchanie 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.

▼ B

H335	Language	3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le greannú riospráide.

▼ M5

	HR	Može nadražiti dišni sustav.

▼ B

	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Može izazvati pospanost ili vrtoglavicu.

▼ B

	IT	Può provocare sonnolenza o vertigini.
	LV	Var izraisīt miegainību vai reibošus.
	LT	Gali sukelti mieguistumą arba galvos svaigimą.
	HU	Álmosságot vagy szédülést okozhat.

▼B

H336	Language	3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Narcosis
	MT	Jista' jikkawża hedla 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 amețelă.
	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 <uved'te 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 kokkupuuteviisi, 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>.

▼B

H340	Language	3.5 — Germ cell mutagenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B
▼M5	HR	Može izazvati genetska oštećenja <navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>.
▼B	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 konkluziv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni iehor 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 conclusivas 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 spôsobiť genetické poškodenie <uved'te 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>.

▼B

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 <uved'te 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 kokkupuuteviisi, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohlikud>.
	EL	Υποπτο 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>.
	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>.

▼M5

▼B

▼B

H341	Language	3.5 — Germ cell mutagenicity, Hazard Category 2
	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	Podejrzenia, 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 <uved'ť 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 <uved'ť 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>.

▼B

H350	Language	3.6 — Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B
	DE	Kann Krebs erzeugen <Expositionsweg angeben, sofern schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht>.
	ET	Võib põhjustada vähktõbe <märkida kokkupuuteviisi, 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>.

▼M5

	HR	Može uzrokovati rak <navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>.

▼B

	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>.

▼B

H350	Language	3.6 — Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B
	SK	Môže spôsobiť rakovinu <uved'te 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 ha demostrado concluyentemente que el peligro no se produce por ninguna otra vía>.
	CS	Podezření na vyvolání rakoviny <uved'te 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 kokkupuuteviisi, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud>.
	EL	Υποπτο για πρόκληση καρκίνου <αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης>.
	EN	►C3 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>.

▼M5

	HR	Sumnja na moguće uzrokovanje raka <navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost>.

▼B

H351	Language	3.6 — Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2
	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 meggyőződen 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 konkluziv 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	Podejrzenia 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 <uved'ť 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>.

▼B

H360	Language	3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B
	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 <uved'te specifický účinek, je-li znám> <uved'te 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 thor-thúlacht 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>.
	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>.

▼M5

▼B

▼B

H360	Language	3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B
	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 meggyőződen bizonyított, hogy más expozíciós útvonal nem okozza a veszélyt >.
	MT	Jista' jagħmel hsara 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 konkluziv 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 <uved'te konkrétny účinok, ak je známy > <uved'te 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>.

▼ B

H361	Language	3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2
	BG	Предполага се, че уврежда оплодотелната 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	►C3 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 <uved'te specifický účinek, je-li znám> <uved'te 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	►C3 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 kokkupuuteviisi, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud>.
	EL	Υποπτο 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>.
	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>.

▼ M5

▼B

H361	Language	3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2
	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 negimusiui 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 litarbija li għadha fil-ġuf <semmi l-effett speċifiku jekk ikun magħruf> <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konkluziv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni iehor ma jikkawża l-periklu >.
	NL	Kan mogelijk 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	Podejrzenia, 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 <uved'te konkrétny účinok, ak je známy > <uved'te 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>.

▼B

H361	Language	3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Može štetno djelovati na djecu koja se hrane majčinim mlijekom.

▼B

	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.

▼B

H362	Language	3.7 — Reproductive toxicity, Additional category, Effects on or via lactation
	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> <uved'te 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 kokkupuuteviisi, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohelikud>.
	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>.

▼B

H370	Language	3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Hazard Category 1
▼M5	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>.
▼B	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 konkluziv 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 zagrożeń>.
	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 uvedte všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe> <uvedte 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>.

▼B

H370	Language	3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Hazard Category 1
	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 indiquense 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> <uved'te 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 bekannt> <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 kokkupuuteviisi, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohlikud>.
	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>.

▼B

H371	Language	3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 2
	GA	D'fhéadfadh damáiste a dhéanamh d'orgáin <nó tabhair na horgáin go léir a bhailtear, más eol> <tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais>.
▼M5	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>.
▼B	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 hsara lill-organi <jew semmi l-organi kollha affettwati, jekk ikunu magħrufa> <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konkluziv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni iehor 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 uviesť všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe> <uviesť spôsob expozície, ak sa presvedčivo preukáže, že iné spôsoby expozície nevyvolávajú nebezpečenstvo>.

▼B

H371	Language	3.8 — Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 2
	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 <uved'te 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 kokkupuuteviisi, 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>.

▼B

H372	Language	3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 1
	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 bhualtear, 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>.
	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> minhabba espożizzjoni fit-tul jew ripetuta <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konkluziv 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>.

▼M5

▼B

▼B

H372	Language	3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 1
	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 uved'ite všetky zasiahnuté orgány, ak sú známe> pri dlhšej alebo opakovanej expozícii <uved'ite 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>.

▼B

H373	Language	3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2
	CS	Může způsobit poškození orgánů <i><nebo uvést všechny postižené orgány, jsou-li známy></i> při prodloužené nebo opakované expozici <i><uved'te cestu expozice, je-li přesvědčivě prokázáno, že ostatní cesty expozice nejsou nebezpečné></i> .
	DA	Kan forårsage organskader <i><eller angiv alle berørte organer, hvis de kendes></i> ved længerevarende eller gentagen eksponering <i><angiv eksponeringsvej, hvis det er endeligt påvist, at faren ikke kan frembringes ad nogen anden eksponeringsvej></i> .
	DE	Kann die Organe schädigen <i><alle betroffenen Organe nennen, sofern bekannt></i> bei längerer oder wiederholter Exposition <i><Expositionsweg angeben, wenn schlüssig belegt ist, dass diese Gefahr bei keinem anderen Expositionsweg besteht></i> .
	ET	Võib kahjustada elundeid <i><või märkida kõik mõjutatud elundid, kui need on teada></i> pikaa- jalisel või korduval kokkupuutel <i><märkida kokkupuuteviisi, kui on veenvalt tõestatud, et muud kokkupuuteviisid ei ole ohtlikud></i> .
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει βλάβες στα όργανα <i><ή αναφέρονται όλα τα όργανα που βλάπτονται, εάν είναι γνωστά></i> ύστερα από παρατεταμένη ή επανειλημμένη έκθεση <i><αναφέρεται η οδός έκθεσης αν έχει αποδειχθεί αδιαμφισβήτητα ότι δεν υπάρχει κίνδυνος από τις άλλες οδούς έκθεσης></i> .
	EN	May cause damage to organs <i><or state all organs affected, if known></i> through prolonged or repeated exposure <i><state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard></i> .
	FR	Risque présumé d'effets graves pour les organes <i><ou indiquer tous les organes affectés, s'ils sont connus></i> à la suite d'expositions répétées ou d'une exposition prolongée <i><indiquer la voie d'exposition s'il est formellement prouvé qu'aucune autre voie d'exposition ne conduit au même danger></i> .
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé damáiste a dhéanamh d'orgáin <i><nó tabhair na horgáin go léir a bhuailtear, más eol></i> trí nochtadh fada nó ilnochtadh <i><tabhair an bealach nochta má tá sé cruthaithe go cinntitheach nach bealach nochta ar bith eile is cúis leis an nguais></i> .
▼M5	HR	Može uzrokovati oštećenje organa <i><ili navesti sve organe na koje djeluje ako je poznato></i> tijekom produljene ili ponavljane izloženosti <i><navesti način izloženosti ako je nedvojbeno dokazano da niti jedan drugi način izloženosti ne uzrokuje takvu opasnost></i> .
▼B	IT	Può provocare danni agli organi <i><o indicare tutti gli organi interessati, se noti></i> in caso di esposizione prolungata o ripetuta <i><indicare la via di esposizione se è accertato che nessun'altra via di esposizione comporta il medesimo pericolo></i> .

▼B

H373	Language	3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2
	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 expozíció útvonalat, ha meggyőzően bizonyított, hogy más expozíció útvonala 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> minhabba espożizzjoni fit-tul jew ripetuta <semmi l-mod ta' espożizzjoni jekk ikun pruvat b'mod konkluziv li l-ebda mod ta' espożizzjoni iehor 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 conclusivas 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>.

▼ B

H373	Language	3.9 — Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2
	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>.

▼ M2

H300 + 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 gcaiceann

▼ M5

	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta ili u dodiru s kožom.

▼ M2

	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

▼ **M2**

H300 + H310	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (dermal), hazard category 1, 2
	RO	Mortal în caz de înghițire sau în contact cu pielea
	SK	Pri použití 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 použití 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

▼ **M5**

	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta ili ako se udiše

▼ **M2**

	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

▼ **M2**

H300 + H330	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 1, 2
	MT	Fatali jekk tinbela' jew tittiehed 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 gcaiceann nó má ionanálaítear é

▼ **M5**

	HR	Smrtonosno u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše

▼ **M2**

	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 tittiehed bin-nifs
	NL	Dodelijk bij contact met de huid en bij inademing
	PL	Grozi śmiercią w kontakcie ze skórą lub w następstwie wdychania

▼ **M2**

H310 + H330	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 1, 2
	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 ggráiceann nó má ionanálaítear é

▼ **M5**

	HR	Smrtonosno ako se proguta, u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše

▼ **M2**

	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-gilda jew tittiehed bin-nifs
	NL	Dodelijk bij inslikken, bij contact met de huid en bij inademing

▼ M2

H300 + H310 + H330	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 1, 2
	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 hengittynä
	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 gcaiceann

▼ M5

	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta ili u dodiru s kožom

▼ M2

	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

▼ M2

H301 + H311	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (dermal), hazard category 3
	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

▼ M5

	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta ili ako se udiše

▼ M2

	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 tittiehed 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

▼ M12

H311 + 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 gcráiceann 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 tittieheb 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

▼ M2

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

▼ **M2**

H301 + H311 + H331	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 3
	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 gcaiceann nó má ionanálaítear é

▼ **M5**

	HR	Otrovno ako se proguta, u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše

▼ **M2**

	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 tittiehed 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

▼ **M12**

H302 + 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

▼ M12

H302 + H312	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (dermal), hazard category 4
	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 bőrrrel 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 înghițire 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

▼ M2

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

▼ M2

H302 + H332	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 4
	GA	Ábhar dochrach má shlogtar nó má ionanálaítear é

▼ M5

	HR	Štetno ako se proguta ili ako se udiše

▼ M2

	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 tittiehed 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 gcráiceann nó má ionanálaítear é

▼ M5

	HR	Štetno u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše

▼ M2

	IT	Nocivo a contatto con la pelle o se inalato

▼ M2

H312 + H332	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 4
	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 tittiehed 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 gceisceann nó má ionanálaítear é

▼ M5

	HR	Štetno ako se proguta, u dodiru s kožom ili ako se udiše

▼ M2

	IT	Nocivo se ingerito, a contatto con la pelle o se inalato
	LV	Kaitīgs, ja norīts, saskaras ar ādu vai nonāk elpceļos

▼ M2

H302 + H312 + H332	Language	3.1 — Acute toxicity (oral), acute toxicity (dermal) and acute toxicity (inhalation), hazard category 4
	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 hengittynä
	SV	Skadligt vid förtäring, hudkontakt eller inandning

▼ M32

EUH 380	Language	
	BG	Може да причини нарушение на функциите на ендокринната система при хора
	ES	Puede provocar alteración endocrina en los seres humanos
	CS	Může způsobit narušení činnosti endokrinního systému u lidí.
	DA	Kan forårsage hormonforstyrrelse hos mennesker
	DE	Kann beim Menschen endokrine Störungen verursachen
	ET	Võib põhjustada inimesel endokriinseid häireid
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει ενδοκρινική διαταραχή στον άνθρωπο
	EN	May cause endocrine disruption in humans
	FR	Peut provoquer une perturbation endocrinienne chez l'être humain
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le suaithreadh inchríneach sa duine

▼ M32

EUH 380	Language	
	HR	Može uzrokovati endokrinu disrupciju u ljudi
	IT	Può interferire con il sistema endocrino negli esseri umani
	LV	Var izraisīt endokrīnu disrupciju cilvēka organismā
	LT	Gali ardyti žmonių endokrininę sistemą
	HU	Endokrin károsító hatású lehet az embereknél
	MT	Jistgħu jikkawżaw tfixkil fis-sistema endokrinali fil-bnedmin
	NL	Kan hormoonontregeling bij de mens veroorzaken
	PL	Może powodować zaburzenia funkcjonowania układu hormonalnego u ludzi
	PT	Pode causar desregulação endócrina nos seres humanos
	RO	Poate cauza dereglări endocrine la oameni
	SK	Môže spôsobiť endokrinnú disrupciu u ľudí
	SL	Lahko povzroči endokrine motnje pri ljudeh.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa hormonitoiminnan häiriöitä ihmisissä
	SV	Kan orsaka hormonstörningar hos människor
EUH 381	Language	
	BG	Вероятно причинява нарушение на функциите на ендокринната система при хора
	ES	Se sospecha que provoca alteración endocrina en los seres humanos
	CS	Podezření, že vyvolává narušení činnosti endokrinního systému u lidí.
	DA	Mistænkt for at forårsage hormonforstyrrelse hos mennesker
	DE	Steht in dem Verdacht, beim Menschen endokrine Störungen zu verursachen
	ET	Arvatavasti põhjustab inimesel endokriinseid häireid
	EL	Υποπτο για πρόκληση ενδοκρινικής διαταραχής στον άνθρωπο
	EN	Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans
	FR	Susceptible de provoquer une perturbation endocrinienne chez l'être humain
	GA	Ceaptar go bhfuil sé ina chúis le suaithéadh inchríneach sa duine
	HR	Sumnja se da uzrokuje endokrinu disrupciju u ljudi

▼ **M32**

EUH 381	Language	
	IT	Sospettato di interferire con il sistema endocrino negli esseri umani
	LV	Domājams, ka var izraisīt endokrīnu disrupciju cilvēka organismā
	LT	Įtariama, kad ardo žmonių endokrininę sistemą
	HU	Feltételezhetően endokrin zavart okozhat az embereknek
	MT	Suspettati li jikkawżaw tfixkil fis-sistema endokrinjali fil-bnedmin
	NL	Wordt ervan verdacht hormoonontregeling bij de mens te veroorzaken
	PL	Podejrzuwa się, że powoduje zaburzenia funkcjonowania układu hormonalnego u ludzi
	PT	Suspeito de causar desregulação endócrina nos seres humanos
	RO	Suspectată că ar cauza dereglări endocrine la oameni
	SK	Podozrenie, že spôsobuje endokrinnú disrupciu u ľudí
	SL	Domnevno povzroča endokrine motnje pri ljudeh.
	FI	Epäillään aiheuttavan hormonitoiminnan häiriöitä ihmisissä
	SV	Misstänks orsaka hormonstörningar hos människor

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Vrlo otrovno za vodeni okoliš.
	IT	Molto tossico per gli organismi acquatici.
	LV	Ļoti toksisks ūdens organismiem.
	LT	Labai toksiška vandens organizmams.

▼ **B**

▼B

H400	Language	4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1
	HU	Nagyon mérgező a vízi élővilágra.
	MT	Tossiku ħafna għall-organizmi akwatici.
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Vrlo otrovno za vodeni okoliš, s dugotrajnim učincima.

▼B

	IT	Molto tossico per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.
	LV	Ļoti toksisks ūdens organismiem ar ilgstošām sekām.

▼B

H410	Language	4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1
	LT	Labai toksiška vandens organizmams, sukelia ilgalaikius pakitimus.
	HU	Nagyon mérgező a vízi élővilágra, hosszan tartó károsodást okoz.
	MT	Tossiku ħafna għall-organizmi akwatiċi b'mod li jhalli 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.
	HR	Otrovno za vodeni okoliš s dugotrajnim učincima.
	IT	Tossico per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.

▼M5

▼B

▼B

H411	Language	4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2
	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-organizmi akwatiċi b'mod li jhalli effetti dejjiema.
	NL	Giftig voor in het water levende organismen, met langdurige gevolgen.
	PL	Działą 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 vesieliölle, 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	►C3 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.
	HR	Štetno za vodeni okoliš s dugotrajnim učincima.
	IT	Nocivo per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.

▼M5

▼B

▼ B

H412	Language	4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 3
	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-organizmi akwatiċi b'mod li jhalli 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 vesieliölle, 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Može uzrokovati dugotrajne štetne učinke na vodeni okoliš.
	IT	Può essere nocivo per gli organismi acquatici con effetti di lunga durata.

▼ B

▼B

H413	Language	4.1 — Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 4
	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' hsara dejjiema lill-organizmi 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 vesieläölle.
	SV	Kan ge skadliga långtidseffekter på vattenlevande organismer.

▼M2

H420	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

▼ M2

H420	Language	5.1 — Hazardous to the ozone layer — hazard category 1

▼ M5

	HR	Štetno za zdravlje ljudi i okoliš zbog uništavanja ozona u višoj atmosferi

▼ M2

	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

▼ M32

EUH 430	Language	
	BG	Може да причини нарушение на функциите на ендокринната система в околната среда
	ES	Puede provocar alteración endocrina en el medio ambiente
	CS	Může způsobit narušení činnosti endokrinního systému v životním prostředí.
	DA	Kan forårsage hormonforstyrrelse hos miljøet
	DE	Kann endokrine Störungen in der Umwelt verursachen
	ET	võib põhjustada endokriinseid häireid keskkonnas
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει ενδοκρινική διαταραχή στο περιβάλλον

▼ M32

EUH 430	Language	
	EN	May cause endocrine disruption in the environment
	FR	Peut provoquer une perturbation endocrinienne dans l'environnement
	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le suaitheadh inchríneach sa chomhshaol
	HR	Može uzrokovati endokrinu disrupciju u okolišu
	IT	Può interferire con il sistema endocrino nell'ambiente
	LV	Var izraisīt endokrīnu disrupciju vidē
	LT	Būdamą aplinkoje gali ardyti endokrininę sistemą
	HU	Endokrin károsító hatású lehet a környezetben
	MT	Jistgħu jikkawżaw tfixkil fis-sistema endokrinali fl-ambjent
	NL	Kan hormoonontregeling in het milieu veroorzaken
	PL	Może powodować zaburzenia funkcjonowania układu hormonalnego w środowisku
	PT	Pode causar desregulação endócrina no ambiente
	RO	Poate cauza perturbări endocrine la nivelul mediului
	SK	Môže spôsobiť endokrinnú disrupciu v životnom prostredí
	SL	Lahko povzroči endokrine motnje v okolju.
	FI	Saattaa aiheuttaa hormonitoiminnan häiriöitä ympäristössä
	SV	Kan orsaka hormonstörningar i miljön
EUH 431	Language	
	BG	Вероятно причинява нарушение на функциите на ендокринната система в околната среда
	ES	Se sospecha que provoca alteración endocrina en el medio ambiente
	CS	Podezření, že vyvolává narušení činnosti endokrinního systému v životním prostředí.
	DA	Mistænkt for at forårsage hormonforstyrrelse hos miljøet
	DE	Steht in dem Verdacht, endokrine Störungen in der Umwelt zu verursachen
	ET	Arvatavasti põhjustab endokriinseid häireid keskkonnas
	EL	Υποπτο για πρόκληση ενδοκρινικής διαταραχής στο περιβάλλον
	EN	Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment
	FR	Susceptible de provoquer une perturbation endocrinienne dans l'environnement
	GA	Ceaptar go bhfuil sé ina chúis le suaitheadh inchríneach sa chomhshaol

▼ M32

EUH 431	Language	
	HR	Sumnja se da uzrokuje endokrinu disrupciju u okolišu
	IT	Sospettato di interferire con il sistema endocrino nell'ambiente
	LV	Domājams, ka var izraisīt endokrīnu disrupciju vidē
	LT	Įtariama, kad būdama aplinkoje ardo endokrininę sistemą
	HU	Feltételezhetően endokrin zavart okozhat a környezetben
	MT	Suspettati li jikkawżaw tfixkil fis-sistema endokrinali fl-ambjent
	NL	Wordt ervan verdacht hormoonontregeling in het milieu te veroorzaken
	PL	Podejrzenia się, że powoduje zaburzenia funkcjonowania układu hormonalnego w środowisku
	PT	Suspeito de causar desregulação endócrina no ambiente
	RO	Suspectată că ar cauza perturbări endocrine la nivelul mediului
	SK	Podozrenie, že spôsobuje endokrinnú disrupciu v životnom prostredí
	SL	Domnevno povzroča endokrine motnje v okolju.
	FI	Epäillään aiheuttavan hormonitoiminnan häiriöitä ympäristössä
	SV	Misstänks orsaka hormonstörningar i miljön
EUH 440	Language	
	BG	Нагрупва се в околната среда и в живите организми, включително в човешкия организъм
	ES	Se acumula en el medio ambiente y en los organismos vivos, incluidos los humanos
	CS	Hromadí se v životním prostředí a živých organismech včetně člověka
	DA	Ophobes i miljøet og levende organismer, herunder i mennesker
	DE	Anreicherung in der Umwelt und in lebenden Organismen einschließlich Menschen
	ET	Akumuleerub keskkonnas ja elusorganismides, sealhulgas inimestes
	EL	Συσσωρεύεται στο περιβάλλον και σε ζωντανούς οργανισμούς, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του ανθρώπου
	EN	Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans
	FR	S'accumule dans l'environnement et dans les organismes vivants, y compris chez l'être humain
	GA	Carnann in orgánaigh bheo lena n-áirítear sa duine agus bíonn éifeachtaí fadtéarmacha acu

▼ M32

EUH 440	Language	
	HR	Nakuplja se u okolišu i živim organizmima, uključujući ljude
	IT	Si accumula nell'ambiente e negli organismi viventi, compresi gli esseri umani
	LV	Uzkrājas vidē un dzīvos organismos, tai skaitā cilvēka organismā
	LT	Kaupiasi aplinkoje ir gyvuose organizmuose, įskaitant žmones
	HU	Felhalmozódik a környezetben és az élő szervezetekben, beleértve az embereket is
	MT	Jakkumulaw fl-ambjent u fl-organizmi hajjin inkluz fil-bnedmin
	NL	Accumulatie in het milieu en levende organismen, met inbegrip van mensen
	PL	Akumuluje się w środowisku i organizmach żywych, w tym u ludzi
	PT	Acumula-se no ambiente e nos organismos vivos, inclusive no ser humano
	RO	Se acumulează în mediu și în organisme vii, inclusiv la oameni
	SK	Akumuluje sa v životnom prostredí a živých organizmoch vrátane ľudí
	SL	Se kopiči v okolju in živih organizmih, tudi v ljudeh.
	FI	Kertyy ympäristöön ja eläviin eliöihin, myös ihmisiin
	SV	Ackumuleras i miljön och i levande organismer, inbegripet människor.
EUH 441	Language	
	BG	Нагрупва се в значителни количества в околната среда и в живите организми, включително в човешкия организъм
	ES	Acumulación elevada en el medio ambiente y en los organismos vivos, incluidos los humanos
	CS	Silně se hromadí v životním prostředí a živých organismech včetně člověka
	DA	Ophobes i høj grad i miljøet og levende organismer, herunder i mennesker
	DE	Starke Anreicherung in der Umwelt und in lebenden Organismen einschließlich Menschen
	ET	Akumuleerub rohkelt keskkonnas ja elusorganismides, sealhulgas inimestes
	EL	Συσσωρεύεται έντονα στο περιβάλλον και σε ζωντανούς οργανισμούς, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του ανθρώπου
	EN	Strongly accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans
	FR	S'accumule fortement dans l'environnement et dans les organismes vivants, y compris chez l'être humain
	GA	Carnann go mór in orgánaigh bheo lena n-áirítear sa duine agus d'fhéadfadh éifeachtaí fadtéarmacha a bheith acu

▼ M32

EUH 441	Language	
	HR	U velikoj se mjeri nakuplja u okolišu i živim organizmima, uključujući ljude
	IT	Si accumula notevolmente nell'ambiente e negli organismi viventi, compresi gli esseri umani
	LV	Izteikti uzkrājas vidē un dzīvos organismos, tai skaitā cilvēka organismā
	LT	Gausiai kaupiasi aplinkoje ir gyvuose organizmuose, įskaitant žmones
	HU	Nagymértékben felhalmozódik a környezetben és az élő szervezetekben, beleértve az embereket is
	MT	Jakkumulaw ħafna fl-ambjent u fl-organizmi ħajjin inkluż fil-bnedmin
	NL	Sterke accumulatie in het milieu en levende organismen, met inbegrip van mensen
	PL	W znacznym stopniu akumuluje się w środowisku i organizmach żywych, w tym u ludzi
	PT	Acumula-se fortemente no ambiente e nos organismos vivos, inclusive no ser humano
	RO	Se acumulează puternic în mediu și în organisme vii, inclusiv la oameni
	SK	Výrazne sa akumuluje v životnom prostredí a živých organizmoch vrátane ľudí
	SL	Se močno kopiči v okolju in živih organizmih, tudi v ljudeh.
	FI	Kertyy voimakkaasti ympäristöön ja eläviin eliöihin, myös ihmisiin
	SV	Ackumuleras kraftigt i miljön och i levande organismer, inbegripet människor.
EUH 450	Language	
	BG	Може да причини дълготрайно и дифузно замърсяване на водните ресурси
	ES	Puede ser causa de una contaminación difusa y duradera de los recursos hídricos
	CS	Může způsobit dlouhodobé a difúzní znečištění vodních zdrojů
	DA	Kan forårsage langvarig og diffus forurening af vandressourcer
	DE	Kann lang anhaltende und diffuse Verschmutzung von Wasserressourcen verursachen
	ET	Võib põhjustada veevarude pikaajalist ja hajusat saastumist
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει μακροχρόνια και διάχυτη μόλυνση υδάτινων πόρων
	EN	Can cause long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources
	FR	Peut provoquer une contamination diffuse à long terme des ressources en eau
	GA	Substaint mharthanach ar féidir léi acmhainní uisce a thruailliú

▼ M32

EUH 450	Language	
	HR	Može uzrokovati dugotrajno i raspršeno onečišćenje vodnih resursa
	IT	Può provocare la contaminazione duratura e diffusa delle risorse idriche
	LV	Var izraisīt ilgstošu un difūzu ūdens resursu kontamināciju
	LT	Gali sukelti ilgalaikę ir pasklidąją vandens išteklių taršą
	HU	Tartós, diffúz szennyezést okozhat a vízkészletekben
	MT	Jistgħu jikkawżaw kontaminazzjoni dejjiema u diffuża tar-riżorsi tal-ilma
	NL	Kan langdurige en diffuse verontreiniging van watervoorraden veroorzaken
	PL	Może powodować długotrwałe i rozproszone zanieczyszczenie zasobów wodnych
	PT	Pode causar uma contaminação prolongada e difusa dos recursos hídricos
	RO	Poate cauza contaminarea difuză și de lungă durată a resurselor de apă
	SK	Môže spôsobiť dlhotrvajúcu a difúznú kontamináciu vodných zdrojov
	SL	Lahko povzroči dolgotrajno in razpršeno kontaminacijo vodnih virov.
	FI	Voi aiheuttaa vesivarojen pitkäkestoista hajakuormitusta
	SV	Långlivat ämne som kan förorena vattenkällor
EUH 451	Language	
	BG	Може да причини особено дълготрайно и дифузно замърсяване на водните ресурси
	ES	Puede ser causa de una contaminación difusa y muy duradera de los recursos hídricos
	CS	Může způsobit velmi dlouhodobé a difúzní znečištění vodních zdrojů
	DA	Kan forårsage meget langvarig og diffus forurening af vandressourcer
	DE	Kann sehr lang anhaltende und diffuse Verschmutzung von Wasserressourcen verursachen
	ET	Võib põhjustada veevarude väga pikaajalist ja hajusat saastumist
	EL	Μπορεί να προκαλέσει πολύ μακροχρόνια και διάχυτη μόλυνση υδάτινων πόρων
	EN	Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources
	FR	Peut provoquer une contamination diffuse à très long terme des ressources en eau
	GA	Substaint an-mharthanach ar féidir léi acmhainní uisce a thruailliú

▼ **M32**

EUH 451	Language	
	HR	Može uzrokovati vrlo dugotrajno i raspršeno onečišćenje vodnih resursa
	IT	Può provocare la contaminazione molto duratura e diffusa delle risorse idriche
	LV	Var izraisīt ļoti ilgstošu un difūzu ūdens resursu kontamināciju
	LT	Gali sukelti labai ilgalaikę ir pasklidąją vandens išteklių taršą
	HU	Rendkívül tartós, diffúz szennyezést okozhat a vízkészletekben
	MT	Jistgħu jikkawżaw kontaminazzjoni dejjiema u diffuża ħafna tar-riżorsi tal-ilma
	NL	Kan zeer langdurige en diffuse verontreiniging van watervoorraden veroorzaken
	PL	Może powodować bardzo długotrwałe i rozproszone zanieczyszczenie zasobów wodnych
	PT	Pode causar uma contaminação muito prolongada e difusa dos recursos hídricos
	RO	Poate cauza contaminarea difuză și de foarte lungă durată a resurselor de apă
	SK	Môže spôsobiť veľmi dlhotrvajúcu a difúznú kontamináciu vodných zdrojov
	SL	Lahko povzroči zelo dolgotrajno in razpršeno kontaminacijo vodnih virov.
	FI	Voi aiheuttaa vesivarojen erittäin pitkäkestoista hajakuormitusta
	SV	Mycket långlivat ämne som kan förorena vattenkällor

▼ **B**

2. Part 2: supplemental hazard information

▼ **M19**▼ **M4**▼ **B**

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.

▼ B

EUH 014	Language	
	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 foirtíl le huisce.

▼ M5

	HR	Burno reagira s vodom.

▼ B

	IT	Reagisce violentemente con l'acqua.
	LV	Aktīvi reaģē ar ūdeni.
	LT	Smarkiai reaguoja su vandeniu.
	HU	Vízzel hevesen reagál.
	MT	Jirreagixxi 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	► <u>C3</u> Al 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.

▼ B

EUH 018	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Pri uporabi može nastati zapaljiva/eksplozivna smjesa para-zrak.

▼ B

	IT	Durante l'uso può formarsi una miscela vapore-aria esplosiva/inflammabile.
	LV	Izmantojot var veidot uzliesmojšu 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 tahlitiet esplussivi jew li jaqbd u jekk jithallat ma' l-arja.
	NL	Kan bij gebruik een ontvlambaar/ontploffbaar 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 vytvárať 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 ångluftblandningar bildas.

▼B

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.

▼M5

	HR	Može stvarati eksplozivne perokside.

▼B

	IT	Può formare perossidi esplosivi.
	LV	Var veidot sprādzienbīstamus peroksīdus.
	LT	Gali sudaryti sprogus 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	Eksplodingsfarlig 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.

▼B

EUH 044	Language	
	FR	Risque d'explosion si chauffé en ambiance confinée.
	GA	Baol pléasctha arna théamh i limistéar iata.

▼M5

	HR	Opasnost od eksplozije ako se zagrijava u zatvorenom prostoru.

▼B

	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 jissahħhan 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.

▼ B

EUH 029	Language	
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	U dodiru s vodom oslobađa otrovni plin.
	IT	A contatto con l'acqua libera un gas tossico.
▼ <u>B</u>	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 apă, 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.

▼ M5

	HR	U dodiru s kiselinama oslobađa otrovni plin.
▼ <u>B</u>	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.

▼B

EUH 031	Language	
	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.

▼M5

	HR	U dodiru s kiselinama oslobađa vrlo otrovni plin.

▼B

	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.

▼B

EUH 032	Language	
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Ponavljano izlaganje može prouzročiti sušenje ili pucanje kože.

▼B

	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 džiovimą 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 wysuszenie lub pękanie skóry.

▼ **B**

EUH 066	Language	
	PT	Pode provocar pele seca ou gretada, por exposição repetida.
	RO	Expunerea repetată poate provoca uscarea sau crăparea pielii.
	SK	Opakovaná expozícia môže spôsobiť 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.

▼ **M5**▼ **B**

	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-ghajnejn.
	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.

▼ B

EUH 071	Language	
	DE	Wirkt ätzend auf die Atemwege.
	ET	Sõõvitav hingamisteedele.
	EL	Διαβρωτικό της αναπνευστικής οδού.
	EN	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
	FR	Corrosif pour les voies respiratoires.
	GA	Creimneach don chonair riospráide.

▼ M5

	HR	Nagrizajuće za dišni sustav.

▼ B

	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.

▼ M2

▼ B

3. Part 3: supplemental label elements/information on certain
► M2 ◀ mixtures

EUH 201/201A	Language	
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	BG	Съдържа олово. Да не се използва върху повърхност, която евентуално може да се дъвче или смуче от деца. Внимание! Съдържа олово.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	ES	Contiene plomo. No utilizar en objetos que los niños puedan masticar o chupar. ¡Atención! Contiene plomo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	CS	Obsahuje olovo. Nemá se používat na povrchy, které mohou okusovat nebo olizovat děti. Pozor! Obsahuje olovo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	DA	Indeholder bly. Må ikke anvendes på genstande, som børn vil kunne tygge eller sutte på. Advarsel! Indeholder bly.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	DE	Enthält Blei. Nicht für den Anstrich von Gegenständen verwenden, die von Kindern gekaut oder gelutscht werden könnten. Achtung! Enthält Blei.

▼ B

EUH 201/ 201A	Language	
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	ET	► C3 Sisaldab pliidi. Mitte kasutada pindadel, mida lapsed võivad närida või imeda. Hoiatus! Sisaldab pliidi. ◀
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	EL	Περιέχει μόλυβδο. Να μη χρησιμοποιείται σε επιφάνειες που είναι πιθανόν να μασήσουν ή να πιπλίσουν τα παιδιά. Προσοχή! Περιέχει μόλυβδο.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	EN	Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children. Warning! Contains lead.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	FR	Contient du plomb. Ne pas utiliser sur les objets susceptibles d'être mâchés ou sucés par des enfants. Attention! Contient du plomb.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	GA	Luaidhe ann. Níor chóir a úsáid ar dhromchlaí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith á gcogaint nó á sú ag leanaí. Rabhadh! Luaidhe ann.
▼ <u>M5</u>		
	HR	Sadrži olovo. Ne smije se koristiti na površinama koje mogu žvakati ili sisati djeca. Upozorenje! Sadrži olovo.
▼ <u>B</u>		
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	IT	Contiene piombo. Non utilizzare su oggetti che possono essere masticati o succhiati dai bambini. Attenzione! Contiene piombo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	LV	Satur svīnu. Nedrīkst lietot uz virsmām, kuras var nonākt bērnam mutē. Brīdinājums! Satur svīnu.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	LT	Sudėtyje yra švino. Nenaudoti paviršiams, kurie gali būti vaikų kramtomi arba čiulpiami. Atsargiai! Sudėtyje yra švino.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	HU	Ólmot tartalmaz. Tilos olyan felületeken használni, amelyeket gyermekek szájukba vehetnek. Figyelem! Ólmot tartalmaz.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	MT	Fih iċ-ċomb. M'għandux jintuża' fuq uċuħ li x'aktarx jomogħduhom jew jerdgħuhom it-tfal. Twissija! Fih iċ-ċomb.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	NL	Bevat lood. Mag niet worden gebruikt voor voorwerpen waarin kinderen kunnen bijten of waaraan kinderen kunnen zuigen. Let op! Bevat lood.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	PL	Zawiera ołów. Nie należy stosować na powierzchniach, które mogą być gryzione lub ssane przez dzieci. Uwaga! Zawiera ołów.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	PT	Contém chumbo. Não utilizar em superfícies que possam ser mordidas ou chupadas por crianças. Atenção! Contém chumbo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	RO	Conține plumb. A nu se utiliza pe obiecte care pot fi mestecate sau supte de copii. Atenție! Conține plumb.

▼ B

EUH 201/ 201A	Language	
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	SK	Obsahuje olovo. Nepoužívajte na povrchy, ktoré by mohli žuť alebo oblizovať deti. Pozor! Obsahuje olovo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	SL	Vsebuje svinec. Ne sme se nanašati na površine, ki bi jih lahko žvečili ali sesali otroci. Pozor! Vsebuje svinec.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	FI	Sisältää lyijyä. Ei saa käyttää pintoihin, joita lapset voivat pureskella tai imeä. Varoitus! Sisältää lyijyä.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Cianoakrilat. Opasnost. Trenutno lijepi kožu i oči. Čuvati izvan dohvata djece.

▼ B

	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.

▼B

EUH 202	Language	
	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. Iwahhal il-ġilda u l-ghajnejn fi ftit sekondi. Żomm 'il bogħod minn fejn jistgħu jilhqūh 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 lipește de piele și ochi în câteva secunde. A nu se lăsa la îndemâna copiilor.
	SK	Kyanoakrylát. Nebezpečenstvo. V priebehu niekoľkých sekúnd zlepi pokožku a oči. Uchovávať 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.

▼ B

EUH 203	Language	
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	Sadrži krom (VI). Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.
	IT	Contiene cromo (VI). Può provocare una reazione allergica.
▼ <u>B</u>	LV	Satur hromu (VI). Var izraisīt alergisku reakciju.
	LT	Sudėtyje yra chromo (VI). Gali sukelti alerginę reakciją.
	HU	Krómot (VI) tartalmaz. Allergiás reakciót válthat ki.
	MT	Fih il-kromju (VI). Jista' jghloq reazzjoni allergika.
	NL	Bevat zeswaardig chroom. Kan een allergische reactie veroorzaken.
	PL	Zawiera chrom (VI). Može 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)-yhdistettä. 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.

▼ B

EUH 204	Language	
	GA	Isicianaití ann. D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach.

▼ M5

	HR	Sadrži izocianate. Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.

▼ B

	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 allergika.
	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.

▼ B

EUH 205	Language	
	FR	Contient des composés époxydiques. Peut produire une réaction allergique.
	GA	Comhábhair eapocsacha ann. D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith ina chúis le frithghníomh ailléirgeach.

▼ M5

	HR	Sadrži epoksidne sastojke. Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.

▼ B

	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 allergika.
	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 componenteți 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.

▼ B

EUH 206	Language	
	ET	► C3 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).

▼ M5

	HR	Upozorenje! Ne koristiti s drugim proizvodima. Mogu se osloboditi opasni plinovi (klor).

▼ B

	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! Tuzahx flimkien ma' prodotti oħra. Jista' jerfhi gassijiet perikolużi (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! Nepoužívať 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 käyttää yhdessä muiden tuotteiden kanssa. Tuotteesta voi vapautua vaarallista kaasua (klooria).
	SV	Varning! Får ej användas tillsammans med andra produkter. Kan avge farliga gaser (klor).

▼B

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	►C3 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.
	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.

▼M5

▼B

▼B

EUH 207	Language	
	MT	Twissija! Fih il-kadmju. Waqt li jintuza jiffurmaw dhahen perikolużi. Ara l-informazzjoni mogħtija mill-fabbrikant. Hares 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	Varoitusta! 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 сенсibiliзиращото 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.

▼ B

EUH 208	Language	
	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 frith-ghníomh ailléirgeach.
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	Sadrži <naziv tvari koja dovodi do preosjetljivosti>. Može izazvati alergijsku reakciju.
▼ <u>B</u>	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 <I-isem tas-sustanza sensibbli>. Jista' jagħmel reazzjoni allergika.
	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	
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	BG	При употреба може да стане силно запалимо. При употреба може да стане запалимо.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	ES	Puede inflamarse fácilmente al usarlo Puede inflamarse al usarlo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	CS	Při používání se může stát vysoce hořlavým. Při používání se může stát hořlavým.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	DA	Kan blive meget brandfarlig ved brug. Kan blive brandfarlig ved brug.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	DE	Kann bei Verwendung leicht entzündbar werden. Kann bei Verwendung entzündbar werden.

▼ B

EUH 209/ 209A	Language	
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	ET	Kasutamisel võib muutuda väga tuleohtlikuks. Kasutamisel võib muutuda tuleohtlikuks.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	EL	Μπορεί να γίνει πολύ εύφλεκτο κατά τη χρήση. Μπορεί να γίνει εύφλεκτο κατά τη χρήση.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	EN	Can become highly flammable in use. Can become flammable in use.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	FR	Peut devenir facilement inflammable en cours d'utilisation. Peut devenir inflammable en cours d'utilisation.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	GA	D'fhéadfadh sé éirí an-inadhainte agus é á úsáid. D'fhéadfadh sé éirí inadhainte agus é á úsáid.

▼ M5

	HR	Pri uporabi može postati lako zapaljivo. Pri uporabi može postati zapaljivo.

▼ B

► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	IT	Può diventare facilmente infiammabile durante l'uso. Può diventare infiammabile durante l'uso.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	LV	Lietojot var viegli uzliesmot. Kļūt uzliesmojšs.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	LT	Naudojama gali tapti labai degi. Naudojama gali tapti degi.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	HU	A használat során fokozottan tűzveszélyessé válhat. A használat során tűzveszélyessé válhat.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	MT	Jista' jieħu n-nar faċilment meta jintuża. Jista' jieħu n-nar meta jintuża.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	NL	Kan bij gebruik licht ontvlambaar worden. Kan bij gebruik ontvlambaar worden.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	PL	Podczas stosowania może przekształcić się w substancję wysoce łatwopalną. Podczas stosowania może przekształcić się w substancję łatwopalną.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	PT	Pode tornar-se facilmente inflamável durante o uso. Pode tornar-se inflamável durante o uso.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	RO	Poate deveni foarte inflamabil în timpul utilizării. Poate deveni inflamabil în timpul utilizării.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	SK	Pri používaní sa môže stať veľmi horľavou. Pri používaní sa môže stať horľavou.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	SL	Med uporabo utegne postati lahko vnetljivo. Med uporabo utegne postati vnetljivo.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	FI	Voi muuttua helposti syttyväksi käytössä. Voi muuttua syttyväksi käytössä.
► <u>M2</u> — ◀ ► <u>M2</u> — ◀	SV	Kan bli mycket brandfarligt vid användning. Kan bli brandfarligt vid användning.

▼ B

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.

▼ M5

	HR	Sigurnosno-tehnički list dostupan na zahtjev.

▼ B

	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	Fișă 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.

▼ M22

EUH 211	Language	
	BG	Внимание! При пулверизация могат да се образуват опасни респирабилни капки. Не вдишвайте пулверизираната струя или мъгла.
	ES	► C8 ¡Atención! Al rociar pueden formarse gotas respirables peligrosas. No respirar el aerosol o la niebla. ◄

▼ M22

EUH 211	Language	
	CS	Pozor! Při postřiku se mohou vytvářet nebezpečné respirabilní kapičky. Nevdechujte aerosoly nebo mlhu.
	DA	Advarsel! Der kan danne sig farlige respirable dråber, når der sprayer. Undgå indånding af spray eller tåge.
	DE	Achtung! Beim Sprühen können gefährliche lungengängige Tröpfchen entstehen. Aerosol oder Nebel nicht einatmen.
	ET	Hoiatus! Pihustamisel võivad tekkida ohtlikud sissehingatavad piisad. Pihustatud ainet või udu mitte sisse hingata.
	EL	Προσοχή! Κατά τον ψεκασμό μπορούν να σχηματιστούν επικίνδυνα εισπνεύσιμα σταγονίδια. Μην αναπνέετε το εκνέφωμα ή τα σταγονίδια.
	EN	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.
	FR	Attention! Des gouttelettes respirables dangereuses peuvent se former lors de la pulvérisation. Ne pas respirer les aérosols ni les brouillards.
	GA	Aire! D'fhéadfaí braoiníní guaiseacha inánálaithe a chruthú nuair a spraeáiltear an táirge seo. Ná hanálaigh sprae ná ceo.
	HR	Upozorenje! Pri prskanju mogu nastati opasne respirabilne kapljice. Ne udisati aerosol ni maglicu.
	IT	Attenzione! In caso di vaporizzazione possono formarsi goccioline respirabili pericolose. Non respirare i vapori o le nebbie.
	LV	Uzmanību! Izsmidzinot var veidoties bīstami ieelpojami pilieni. Ne smidzinājumu, ne miglu neieelpot.
	LT	Atsargiai! Purškiant gali susidaryti pavojingų įkvėpiamų lašelių. Neįkvėpti rūko ar aerozolio.
	HU	Figyelem! Permetezés közben veszélyes, belélegezhető cseppek képződhetnek. A permetet vagy a ködöt nem szabad belélegezni.
	MT	Twissija! Jista' jifforma qtar perikoluż li jingibed man-nifs meta tisprejja minn dan. Tiġbidx l-isprej jew l-irxiex man-nifs.
	NL	Let op! Bij verneveling kunnen gevaarlijke inhaleerbare druppels worden gevormd. Sputnevel niet inademen.
	PL	Uwaga! W przypadku rozpylania mogą się tworzyć niebezpieczne respirabilne kropelki. Nie wdychać rozpylonej cieczy lub mgły.
	PT	Atenção! Podem formar-se gotículas inaláveis perigosas ao pulverizar. Não respirar a pulverização ou névoas.

▼ M22

EUH 211	Language	
	RO	►C8 Atenție! La pulverizare, se pot forma picături respirabile periculoase. Nu inspirați vaporii, ceața sau aerosolii. ◀
	SK	Pozor! Pri rozprašovaní sa môžu vytvárať nebezpečné respirabilné kvapôčky. Nevdychujte aerosóly ani hmlu.
	SL	Pozor! Pri razprševanju lahko nastanejo nevarne vdihljive kapljice. Ne vdihavajte razpršila ali meglice.
	FI	Varoitus! Vaarallisia keuhkorakkuloihin kulkeutuvia pisaroita saattaa muodostua suihkutuksen yhteydessä. Älä hengitä suihketta tai sumua.
	SV	Varning! Farliga respirabla droppar kan bildas vid sprejning. Inandas inte sprej eller dimma.
EUH 212	Language	
	BG	Внимание! При употреба може да се образува опасен респирабилен прах. Не вдишвайте праха.
	ES	¡Atención! Al utilizarse, puede formarse polvo respirable peligroso. No respirar el polvo.
	CS	Pozor! Při použití se může vytvářet nebezpečný respirabilní prach. Nevdechujte prach.
	DA	Advarsel! Der kan danne sig farligt respirabelt støv ved anvendelsen. Undgå indånding af støv.
	DE	Achtung! Bei der Verwendung kann gefährlicher lungengängiger Staub entstehen. Staub nicht einatmen.
	ET	Hoiatus! Kasutamisel võib tekkida ohtlik sissehingatav tolm. Tolmu mitte sisse hingata.
	EL	Προσοχή! Κατά τη χρήση μπορεί να σχηματιστεί επικίνδυνη εισπνεύσιμη σκόνη. Μην αναπνέετε τη σκόνη.
	EN	Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust.
	FR	Attention! Une poussière respirable dangereuse peut se former lors de l'utilisation. Ne pas respirer cette poussière.
	GA	Aire! D'fhéadfaí deannach guaiseach inánálaithe a chruthú nuair a úsáidtear an táirge seo. Ná hanálaigh deannach.
	HR	Upozorenje! Pri prskanju može nastati opasna respirabilna prašina. Ne udisati prašinu.
	IT	Attenzione! In caso di utilizzo possono formarsi polveri respirabili pericolose. Non respirare le polveri.

▼ **M22**

EUH 212	Language	
	LV	Uzmanību! Izmantojot var veidoties bīstami ieelpojami putekļi. Putekļus neieelpot.
	LT	Atsargiai! Naudojant gali susidaryti pavojingų įkvėpiamų dulkių. Neįkvėpti dulkių.
	HU	Figyelem! Használatkor veszélyes, belélegezhető por képződhet. A port nem szabad belélegezni.
	MT	Twissija! Meta jintuża dan, jista' jiforma trab perikoluż li jingibed man-nifs. Tiġbidx it-trab man-nifs.
	NL	Let op! Bij gebruik kunnen gevaarlijke inhalerbare stofdeeltjes worden gevormd. Stof niet inademen.
	PL	Uwaga! W przypadku stosowania może się tworzyć niebezpieczny pył respirabilny. Nie wdychać pyłu.
	PT	Atenção! Podem formar-se poeiras inaláveis perigosas ao pulverizar. Não respirar as poeiras.
	RO	Avertizare! Se poate forma pulbere respirabilă periculoasă în timpul utilizării. Nu inspirați pulberea.
	SK	Pozor! Pri použití sa môže vytvárať nebezpečný respirabilný prach. Nevdychujte prach.
	SL	Pozor! Pri uporabi lahko nastane nevaren vdihljiv prah. Prahu ne vdihavajte.
	FI	Varoitusta! Vaarallista keuhkorakkuloihin kulkeutuvaa pölyä saattaa muodostua käytön yhteydessä. Älä hengitä pölyä.
	SV	Varning! Farligt respirabelt damm kan bildas vid användning. Inandas inte damm.

▼ **B**

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.

▼B

EUH 401	Language	
	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.
	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, haresh l-istruzzjonijiet dwar l-użu.
	NL	Volg de gebruiksaanwijzing om gevaar voor de menselijke gezondheid en het milieu te voorkomen.
	PL	W celu uniknięcia zagrożenia 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.

▼M5

▼B

▼ B

ANNEX IV

LIST OF PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

▼ M19

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.

▼ M4

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).

▼ M12

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).

▼ M4

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).

▼ M12

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.

▼ B

1. Part 1: Criteria for the selection of precautionary statements

Table 6.1

Precautionary statements — General

Code (1)	General precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (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

▼ **B**

Code (1)	General precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.	as appropriate		Consumer products – <i>omit where P202 is used</i>

▼ **B**

Table 6.2

Precautionary statements — Prevention

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	Explosives (section 2.1)	Unstable explosive	
		Germ cell mutagenicity (section 3.5)	1A,1B, 2	Consumer products – <i>omit where P202 is used</i>
		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	
P210	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	

▼ **M19**

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		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	
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.	Aerosols (section 2.3)	1, 2	
P212	Avoid heating under confinement or reduction of the desensitising agent.	Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	
P220	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.	Oxidising gases (Section 2.4)	1	
		Oxidising liquids (Section 2.13)	1, 2, 3	
		Oxidising solids (Section 2.14)	1, 2, 3	

▼ **M12**

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)

▼ **M19**

P222	Do not allow contact with air.	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	Pyrophoric gas	— <i>if emphasis of the hazard statement is deemed necessary.</i>
		Pyrophoric liquids (section 2.9)	1	
		Pyrophoric solids (section 2.10)	1	

▼ **M12**

P223	Do not allow contact with water.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Section 2.12)	1, 2	— <i>if emphasis of the hazard statement is deemed necessary</i>

▼ **M19**

P230	Keep wetted with ...	Explosives (section 2.1)	Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5	Manufacturer/supplier to specify appropriate material — <i>for substances and mixtures which are wetted, diluted, dissolved or suspended with a phlegmatiser in order to suppress their explosive properties</i>
		Desensitised explosives (section 2.17)	1, 2, 3, 4	Manufacturer/supplier to specify appropriate material

▼ **M12**

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	— <i>if the substance or mixture reacts readily with moisture in air.</i> ... Manufacturer/supplier to specify appropriate liquid or gas if 'inert gas' is not appropriate.

▼ **B**

P232	Protect from moisture.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼ M19 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	
▼ M12 P234	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

▼ M12

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
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 generate an explosive atmosphere
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)		
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.

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P244	Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease.	Oxidising gases (section 2.4)	1	
P250	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.
P251	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. — if inhalable particles of dusts or mists may occur during use.
		Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	
P261	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 tract irritation (Section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcotic effects (Section 3.8)	3	

▼ B

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.	Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2	

▼ M12

P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.	Reproductive toxicity — effects on or via lactation (Section 3.7)	Additional category	

▼ B

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	

▼ B

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
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	

▼ M2

P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	

▼ B

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 — ► <u>M2</u> long-term aquatic hazard (section 4.1) ◀	1, 2, 3, 4	

▼ M2

▼ M19

P280	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	

▼ M19

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		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	— <i>Specify protective gloves/clothing.</i> Manufacturer/supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	— <i>Specify protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.</i> Manufacturer/supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	— <i>Specify protective gloves.</i> Manufacturer/supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	Manufacturer/supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Serious eye damage (section 3.3)	1	— <i>Specify eye/face protection.</i> Manufacturer/supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	Manufacturer/supplier may further specify type of equipment where appropriate.
		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	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Prevention precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼ M4				
▼ M12				
P282	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	
▼ M4				
▼ M12				
P231 + 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.

▼B

Table 6.3

Precautionary statements — Response

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼M19 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, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2	
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
		Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	
		Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
▼B P303	IF ON SKIN (or hair):	Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	
		Skin corrosion (section 3.2)	1A, 1B, 1C	
▼M2 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	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
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	
P308	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	
P310	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 source of emergency medical advice.
		Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (section 3.8)	1, 2	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼ M12 P312	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	
▼ M2 P313	Get medical advice/atten- tion.	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 via lactation (section 3.7)	Additional category	
▼ B P314	Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure (section 3.9)	1, 2	
		Gases under pressure (section 2.5)	Refrigerated liquefied gas	
P315	Get immediate medical advice/attention.			

▼B**▼M12**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P320	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.
		Skin irritation (Section 3.2)	2	Manufacturer/supplier may specify a cleansing agent if appropriate.
		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.
▼M4 _____				
▼B 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	
▼M19 P332	If skin irritation occurs:	Skin irritation (section 3.2)	2	may be omitted if P333 is given on the label.

▼B

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P333	If skin irritation or rash occurs:	Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	
P334	Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages].	Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	— text in square brackets to be used for pyrophoric liquids and solids
		Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	
		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	
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	

▼ **M4**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3	

▼ **M2**

P342	If experiencing respiratory symptoms:	Respiratory sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	

▼ **M4**

▼ **B**

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	

▼ **M4**

P352	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	

▼ **M12**

P353	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	

▼ **B**

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	

▼ **M4**

P361	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.	Flammable liquids (section 2.6)	1, 2, 3	
		Acute toxicity — dermal (section 3.1)	1, 2, 3	

▼ **M4**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		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	
P364	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	

▼ **M19**

P370	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	

▼B

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼M12 P372	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	
▼M19 P375	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	

▼B

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P376	Stop leak if safe to do so.	Oxidising gases (section 2.4)	1	
▼M19				
P377	Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	1A, 1B, 2	
▼M12				
P378	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 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 B, C, D, E, F	
▼M19				
P380	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	
P381	In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources	Flammable gases (section 2.2)	1A, 1B, 2	
▼B				
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.	Corrosive to metals (section 2.16)	1	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P391	Collect spillage.	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – acute aquatic hazard (section 4.1)	1	
		Hazardous to the aquatic environment – ► M2 long-term aquatic hazard (section 4.1) ◀	1, 2	
▼ M4 P301 + 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	
▼ M19 P301 + 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
▼ M12 _____				
P302 + P334	IF ON SKIN: Immerse in cool water or wrap in wet bandages.	Pyrophoric liquids (Section 2.9)	1	
▼ M4 _____				
P302 + 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	
▼ M12 _____				
▼ M4 P304 + 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; respiratory tract irritation (section 3.8)	3	

▼ **M4**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (section 3.8)	3	

▼ **M12**

▼ **B**

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	

▼ **M4**

P308 + 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.

▼ **B**

P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/atten- tion.	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	

▼ **M4**

▼ **M12**

P332 + 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.

▼ **M2**

P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	Skin sensitisation (section 3.4)	1, 1A, 1B	

▼ **M12**

P336 + 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	

▼ **M12**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
—				

▼ **B**

P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	Eye irritation (section 3.3)	2	

▼ **M4**

P342 + 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.
P361 + 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	

▼ **B**

P370 + P376	In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so.	Oxidizing gases (section 2.4)	1	

▼ **M12**

P370 + 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	

▼ **M12**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P301 + 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 [or wrap in wet bandages].	Pyrophoric solids (Section 2.10)	1	— text in square brackets to be used 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	
—				

▼ **M19**

P370 + 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	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Response precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼ M12 P370 + 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	

▼ **B**

Table 6.4

Precautionary statements — Storage

Code (1)	Storage precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼ M19 P401	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	
▼ B P402	Store in a dry place.	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (section 2.12)	1, 2, 3	
▼ M19 P403	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	

▼ **M19**

Code (1)	Storage precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
			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 and mixtures (section 2.8)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	— except for temperature 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	

▼ **B**

Code (1)	Storage precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		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	

▼ **M12**

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.
P407	Maintain air gap between stacks or pallets.	Self-heating substances and mixtures (Section 2.11)	1, 2	

▼ **M4**

P410	Protect from sunlight.	Aerosols (section 2.3)	1,2, 3	
		Gases under pressure (section 2.5)	Compressed gas Liquefied gas Dissolved gas	— <i>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</i>
		Self-heating substances and mixtures (section 2.11)	1, 2	
		Organic peroxides (section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	

▼ **M12**

P411	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 applicable temperature scale.
		Organic peroxides (Section 2.15)	Types A, B, C, D, E, F	

▼ **M12**

Code (1)	Storage precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
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	
▼ B				
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	
▼ M12				
P403 + 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 a hazardous atmosphere.
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; respiratory tract irritation (Section 3.8)	3	
		Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure; narcosis (Section 3.8)	3	
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.

▼ **M12**

Code (1)	Storage precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
P410 + P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.	Gases under pressure (Section 2.5)	Compressed 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.
			Liquefied gas	
			Dissolved gas	
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.	Aerosols (Section 2.3)	1, 2, 3	Manufacturer/ supplier to use applicable temperature scale.
—				

▼ **M2**

Table 6.5

Precautionary statements — Disposal

Code (1)	Disposal precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
▼ M19 P501	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	

▼ **M19**

Code (1)	Disposal precautionary statements (2)	Hazard class (3)	Hazard category (4)	Conditions for use (5)
		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 aquatic hazard (section 4.1)	1, 2, 3, 4	
P502	Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling	Hazardous to the ozone layer (Section 5.1)	1	
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.

▼B

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.
	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 mehtieg 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, țineti la îndemână recipientul sau eticheta produsului.

▼M5

▼B

▼ B

P101	Language	
	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 lääkinällistä 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Čuvati izvan dohvata djece.

▼ B

	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 jistghu jilhquh 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	Uchovávať 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.

▼ B

P103	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Prije uporabe pročitati naljepnicu.

▼ B

	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 a utiliza.
	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	► C3 Solicitar instrucciones especiales antes del uso. ◀
	CS	Před použitím si obstarajte 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	► C3 Se procurer les instructions spéciales avant utilisation. ◀
	GA	Faigh treoracha speisialta roimh úsáid.

▼ M5

	HR	Prije uporabe pribaviti posebne upute.

▼B

P201	Language	
	IT	Procurarsi istruzioni specifiche prima dell'uso.
	LV	Pirms lietošanas saņemt speciālu instruktažu.
	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 oboznáňte 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.

▼M5

	HR	Ne rukovati prije upoznavanja i razumijevanja sigurnosnih mjera predostrožnosti.

▼B

	IT	Non manipolare prima di avere letto e compreso tutte le avvertenze.

▼B

P202	Language	
	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 seznanimate z vsemi varnostnimi ukrepi.
	FI	Lue varoitukset huolellisesti ennen käsittelyä.
	SV	Använd inte produkten innan du har läst och förstått säkerhetsanvisningarna

▼M4

P210	Language	
	BG	Да се пази от топлина, нагорещени повърхности, искри, открит пламък, и други източници на запалване. Тютюнопушенето е 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.

▼ **M4**

P210	Language	
	GA	Coimeád ó theas, dromchlaí te, splancacha, lasair gan chosaint agus foinsí eile adhainte. Ná caitear tobac.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Čuvati odvojeno od topline, vrućih površina, iskri, otvorenih plamena i ostalih izvora paljenja. Ne pušiti.

▼ **M4**

	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	Biegħed mis-šhana, uċuħ jaħarqu, xrar tan-nar, fjammi miftuħa u sorsi oħra li jaqbd u. 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	Uchovávať 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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼ B

P211	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Ne prskati u otvoreni plamen ili drugi izvor paljenja.

▼ B

	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 användningskällor.

▼ M19

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 znečitlivujícího prostředku.
	DA	Undgå opvarmning under indeslutning eller reduktion af det desensibiliserende middel."
	DE	Erhitzen unter Einschluss und Reduzierung des Desensibilisierungsmittels vermeiden.

▼ M19

P212	Language	
	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 dí-íogróir.
	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-tishin fil-maghluq jew it-tnaqis tal-aġenti disensitizzanti.
	NL	Vermijd verwarming onder opsluiting of vermindering van de ongevoeligheidsagens.
	PL	Unikać ogrzewania pod zamknięciem lub w sytuacji zmniejszonej zawartości środka odczułającego.”
	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.

▼ M12

P220	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.

▼ **M12**

P220	Language	
	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 degių medžiagų.
	HU	Ruhától és más éghető anyagoktól távol tartandó.
	MT	Żomm 'il bogħod mill-ħwejjeg u materjali ohra li jaqbd.
	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 și de alte materiale combustibile.
	SK	Uchovávať 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.

▼ **B**

P222	Language	
	BG	Не допускайте контакт с въздух.
	ES	No dejar que entre en contacto con el aire.
	CS	Zabraňte styku se vzduchem.
	DA	Undgå kontakt med luft.
	DE	► C3 Keinen Kontakt mit Luft zulassen. ◄

▼ **B**

P222	Language	
	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 ceadaiigh teagmháil le haer.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Spriječiti dodir sa zrakom.

▼ **B**

	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.

▼ **M4**

P223	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 biodh aon teagmháil le huisce.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Spriječiti dodir s vodom.

▼ **M4**

	IT	Evitare qualunque contatto con l'acqua.
	LV	Nepieļaut saskari ar ūdeni.
	LT	Saugoti nuo sąlyčio su vandeniu.
	HU	Nem érintkezhet vízzel.
	MT	Thallihx imiss mal-ilma.
	NL	Contact met water vermijden.

▼ **M4**

P223	Language	
	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.

▼ **B**

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...

▼ **M5**

	HR	Čuvati navlaženo s ...

▼ **B**

	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	Uchovávať zvlhčené ...
	SL	Hraniti prepojeno z ...
	FI	Säilytä kostutettuna ...
	SV	Ska hållas fuktigt med...

▼ M12

P231	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 inert /...
	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 și a se depozita conținutul 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	Käsittellä ja varastoi sisältö inertissä kaasussa/...
	SV	Hantera och förvara innehållet under inert gas/...

▼ B

P232	Language	
	BG	Да се пази от влага.
	ES	Proteger de la humedad.
	CS	Chraňte před vlhkem.

▼ B

P232	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Zaštititi od vlage.

▼ B

	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	Chrániť 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Čuvati u dobro zatvorenom spremniku.

▼ B

	IT	Tenere il recipiente ben chiuso.

▼ **B**

P233	Language	
	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 uchovávať tesne uzavretú.
	SL	Hraniti v tesno zaprti posodi.
	FI	Säilytä tiiviisti suljettuna.
	SV	Behållaren ska vara väl tillsluten.

▼ **M12**

P234	Language	
	BG	Да се съхранява само в оригиналната опаковка.
	ES	Conservar únicamente en el embalaje original.
	CS	Uchovávejte pouze v původním balení.
	DA	Opbevar 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	Uchovávať iba v pôvodnom balení.

▼ **M12**

P234	Language	
	SL	Hraniti samo v originalni embalaži.
	FI	Säilytä alkuperäispakkauksessa.
	SV	Förvaras endast i originalförpackningen.

▼ **B**

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

▼ **M5**

	HR	Održavati hladnim.

▼ **B**

	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	Uchovávať v chlade.
	SL	Hraniti na hladnem.
	FI	Säilytä viileässä.
	SV	Förvaras svalt.

▼ **M12**

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.

▼ M12

P240	Language	
	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 wahhal 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 echipotentială cu recipientul și cu echipamentul de recepție.
	SK	Uzemnite a upevnite nádoby a plniace zariadenie.
	SL	Ozemljiti posodo in opremo za sprejem tekočine ter izenačiti potenciala.
	FI	Maadoita ja yhdistä säiliö ja vastaanottavat laitteet.
	SV	Jorda och potentialförbind behållare och mottagarutrustning.

P241	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	Explosionssgeschützte [elektrische/Lüftungs-/Beleuchtungs-/...] Geräte verwenden.
	ET	Kasutada plahvatuskindlaid [elektri-/ventilatsiooni-/valgustus-/...] seadmeid.

▼ M12

P241	Language	
	EL	Να χρησιμοποιείται αντιακρηκτικός 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/soilsíúcháin/...].
	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.

P242	Language	
	BG	Използвайте инструменти, които не предизвикват искри.
	ES	No utilizar herramientas que produzcan chispas.
	CS	Používejte nářadí z nejjiskřícího kovu.
	DA	Anvend værktøj, som ikke frembringer gnister.
	DE	Funkenarmes Werkzeug verwenden.

▼ M12

P242	Language	
	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.

P243	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.

▼ **M12**

P243	Language	
	HR	Poduzeti mjere za sprečavanje statičkog elektri-citeta.
	IT	Fare in modo di prevenire le scariche elettros-tatiche.
	LV	Nodrošināties pret statiskās enerģijas izlādi.
	LT	Imtis veiksmų statinei iškrovai išvengti.
	HU	Az elektrosztatikus kisülés megakadályozására óvintézkedéseket kell tenni.
	MT	Hu azzjoni biex tipprevjeni l-hruġ 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 sähköön aiheuttama kipinäinti.
	SV	Vidta åtgärder mot statisk elektricitet.

▼ **M4**

P244	Language	
	BG	Поддържайте вентилите и фитингите чисти от масло и смазка.
	ES	Mantener las válvulas y los racores libres de aceite y grasa.
	CS	Udržujte ventily i příslušenství čisté — bez olejí 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 comhláí agus feistis saor ó ola agus ó ghréisc.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Spriječiti dodir ventila i spojnice s uljem i masti.

▼ **M4**

P244	Language	
	IT	Mantenere le valvole e i raccordi liberi da olio e grasso.
	LV	Uzturēt ventīļus 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 <i>fittings</i> ħielsa miż-żejt u l- <i>grease</i> .
	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 grăsimi.
	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.

▼ **M12**

P250	Language	
	BG	Да не се подлага на стържение/удар/триене...
	ES	Evitar abrasiones/choques/fricciones/... .
	CS	Nevystavujte obrušování/narázům/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 fhrith-chuimilt/... .
	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 /... .

▼ **M12**

P250	Language	
	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/șocuri/frecare/... .
	SK	Nevystavujte brúseniu/nárazu/treniu/... .
	SL	Ne izpostavljati drgnjenju/udarcem/trenju/... .
	FI	Suojele rasiukselta/iskuulta/hankaukselta/....
	SV	Får inte utsättas för malning/stötar/friktion/... .

▼ **M4**

P251	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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Ne bušiti, niti paliti čak niti nakon uporabe.

▼ **M4**

	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	Ittaqgbux 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 nespálujte 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.

▼ B

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.

▼ M5

	HR	Ne udisati prašinu/dim/plin/maglu/pare/aerosol.

▼ B

	IT	Non respirare la polvere/i fumi/i gas/la nebbia/i vapori/gli aerosol.
	LV	Neieelpot puteklus/tvaikus/gāzi/dūmus/izgarojumus/smidzinājumu.
	LT	Neįkvėpti dulkių/dūmų/dujų/rūko/garų/aerosolio.
	HU	A por/füst/gáz/köd/gőzök/permet belélegzése tilos.
	MT	Tiblax bin-nifs trabijiet/dħahen/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/ceata/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.

▼ B

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 anáilú.

▼ M5

	HR	Izbjegavati udisanje prašine/dima/plina/magle/pare/aerosola.

▼ B

	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/aerolio.
	HU	Kerülje a por/füst/gáz/köd/gőzök/permet belélegzését.
	MT	Evita li tibra' bin-nifs trabijiet/dhahen/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.

▼ B

P261	Language	
	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/meglíce/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 gcráiceann, ná ar éadaí.

▼ M5

	HR	Spriječiti dodir s očima, kožom ili odjećom.

▼ B

	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	Iddahħalx fl-ghajnejn, fuq il-ġilda, jew fuq il-ħwejjegħ.
	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.

▼ **B**

P262	Language	
	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.

▼ **M12**

P263	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 chíos 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-treddigh.
	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.

▼ **M12**

P263	Language	
	FI	Vältä kosketusta raskauden ja imetyksen aikana.
	SV	Undvik kontakt under graviditet och amning.

▼ **B**

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 láinchúramach tar éis láimhsithe.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Nakon uporabe temeljito oprati ...

▼ **B**

	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	Ahsel ... sew wara li timmanigġjah.
	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.

▼ B

P270	Language	
	DE	Bei Gebrauch nicht essen, trinken oder rauchen.
	ET	Toote käitlemise ajal mitte süüa, juua ega suitsetada.
	EL	► C3 Μην τρώτε, πίνετε ή καπνίζετε, όταν χρησιμοποιείτε αυτό το προϊόν. ◀
	EN	► C3 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Pri rukovanju proizvodom ne jesti, piti niti pušiti.

▼ B

	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 проветриво място.
	ES	Utilizar únicamente en exteriores o en un lugar bien ventilado.
	CS	Používejte pouze venku nebo v dobře větraných prostorech.
	DA	Brug kun udendørs eller i et rum med god udluftning.

▼ B

P271	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Rabiti samo na otvorenom ili u dobro prozračenom prostoru.

▼ B

	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.

▼ B

P272	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Zagađena radna odjeća ne smije se iznositi izvan radnog prostora.

▼ B

	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 jithalla johroġ 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.

▼ B

P273	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Izbjegavati ispuštanje u okoliš.

▼ B

	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/øjebeskyttelse/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.

▼ B

P280	Language	
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	Nositi zaštitne rukavice/zaštitno odijelo/zaštitu za oči/zaštitu za lice.
	IT	Indossare guanti/indumenti protettivi/Proteggere gli occhi/il viso.
▼ <u>B</u>	LV	Izmantot aizsargcimdus/aizsargdrēbes/acu aizsargus/sejas aizsargus.
	LT	Mūvėti apsauginės pirštines/dėvėti apsauginius drabužius/naudoti akių (veido) apsaugos priemonės.
	HU	Védőkesztyű/védőruha/szemvédő/arcvédő használatra kötelező.
	MT	Ilbes ingwanti protettivi/ilbies protettiv/protezzjoni għall-ghajnejn/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/silmien-suojainta/kasvonsuojainta.
	SV	Använd skyddshandskar/skyddskläder/ögonskydd/ansiktsskydd.

▼ M4▼ M12

P282	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.

▼ M12

P282	Language	
	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	Mūvēti nuo šalčio izoliuojančias pirštines ir naudoti veido skydelį arba akių apsaugos priemonės.
	HU	Hidegszigetelő kesztyű és arcvédő vagy szemvédő használatra kötelező.
	MT	Ilbes ingwanti kiesha li ma jinfidx minnhom u jew ilqugh għall-wiċċ jew protezzjoni għall-ghajnejn.
	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.

P283	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.

▼ **M12**

P283	Language	
	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 hwejjeg 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 vaate-tusta.
	SV	Använd brandsäkra eller flammhämmande kläder.

▼ **M4**

P284	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.

▼ **M4**

P284	Language	
	DE	[Bei unzureichender Belüftung] Atemschutz tragen.
	ET	[Ebapiisava ventilatsiooni korral] kanda hingamisteede kaitsevahendit.
	EL	[Σε περίπτωση ανεπαρκούς αερισμού] χρησιμοποιείτε 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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	[U slučaju nedovoljne ventilacije] nositi sredstva za zaštitu dišnog sustava.

▼ **M4**

	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 priemonės.
	HU	[Nem megfelelő szellőzés esetén] légzés-védelem 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.

▼ **M12**

P231 + 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.

▼ M12

P231 + P232	Language	
	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 taht gass inert /.... 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.

▼B

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 ΚΑΤΑΠΙΟΣΗΣ:
	EN	IF SWALLOWED:
	FR	EN CAS D'INGESTION:
	GA	MÁ SHLOGTAR:
	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:

▼ B

P302	Language	
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM:
	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE:
▼ <u>B</u>	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 ΠΕΡΙΠΙΤΩΣΗ 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):

▼ M5

	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM (ili kosom):
▼ <u>B</u>	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE (o con i capelli):
	LV	SASKARĒ AR ĀDU (vai matiem):
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOS (arba plauką):
	HU	HA BŐRRE (vagy hajra) KERÜL:

▼B

P303	Language	
	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:

▼M5

	HR	AKO SE UDIŠE:

▼B

	IT	IN CASO DI INALAZIONE:
	LV	IEELPOJOT:
	LT	ĮKVĖPUS:
	HU	BELÉLEGZÉS ESETÉN:
	MT	JEKK JINGIBED 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:

▼ B

P304	Language	
	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:

▼ M5

	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S OČIMA:

▼ B

	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI OCCHI:
	LV	IEKĻŪSTOT ACĪS:
	LT	PATEKUS Į AKIS:
	HU	SZEMBE KERÜLÉS ESETÉN:
	MT	JEKK JIDHOL FL-GHAJNEJN:
	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	► C3 BEI KONTAKT MIT DER KLEIDUNG: ◀
	ET	RÕIVASTELE SATTUMISE KORRAL:
	EL	ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΕΠΑΦΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΡΟΥΧΑ:

▼ B

P306	Language	
	EN	IF ON CLOTHING:
	FR	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LES VÊTEMENTS:
	GA	I gCÁS TEAGMHÁLA LE hÉADAÍ:

▼ M5

	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S ODJEĆOM:

▼ B

	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:

▼ M4▼ B

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:

▼ B

P308	Language	
	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:

▼ M4

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 MÜRGISTUS-TEABEKESKUSE/arstiga...
	EL	Καλέστε αμέσως το ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΛΗΘΡΙΑΣΕΩΝ/γιατρό/...
	EN	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
	FR	Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTI-POISON/un médecin/...
	GA	Cuir glao láithreach ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhochtúir/...

▼ M8

	HR	Odmah nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/liječnika/...

▼ M4

	IT	Contattare immediatamente un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico...

▼ **M4**

P310	Language	
	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	Sejjah minnufih ĊENTRU TAL-AVVEL-ENAMENT/tabib/...
	NL	Onmiddellijk een ANTIGIFCENTRUM/arts/... raadplegen.
	PL	Natychmiast skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUCIEK/lekarzem/...
	PT	Contacte imediatamente um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTIVENENOS/médico/...
	RO	Sunați 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 yhteyks MYRKYTYSTIETO-KESKUKSEEN/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 MÜRGISTUSTEABE-KESKUSE/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/...

▼ **M8**

	HR	Nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROV-ANJA/liječnika/...

▼ **M4**

	IT	Contattare un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/...
	LV	Sazinieties ar SAINDĒŠANĀS INFORMĀCIJAS CENTRU/ārstu/...

▼ **M4**

P311	Language	
	LT	Skambinti į APSINUODIJIMŲ KONTROLĖS IR INFORMACIJOS BIURĄ/kreiptis į gydytoją/....
	HU	Forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/....
	MT	Sejjah 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	Sunați la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic...
	SK	Volajte TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/...
	SL	Pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/zdravnika/...
	FI	Ota yhteyks MYRKYTYSTIETOKES-KUKSEEN/lääkäriin/...
	SV	Kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/läkare/...

▼ **M12**

P312	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 GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRUM/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 ANTIPOLISON/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/... .

▼ **M12**

P312	Language	
	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-AVVEL-ENAMENT / tabib / ... jekk thossok ma tiflahx.
	NL	Bij onwel voelen een ANTIGIF-CENTRUM/arts/... raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku złego samopoczucia skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem/....
	PT	Caso sinta indisposição, contacte um CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO ANTI-VENENOS/médico/... .
	RO	Sunați la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/... dacă nu vă simțiți bine.
	SK	Pri zdravotných problémoch volajte NÁRODNÉ TOXIKOLOGICKÉ INFORMAČNÉ CENTRUM/lekára/... .
	SL	Ob slabem počutju pokličite CENTER ZA ZASTRUPITVE/ zdravnika/... .
	FI	Ota yhteyks MYRKYTYSTIETOKES-KUKSEEN/lääkäriin/..., jos ilmenee pahoinvointia.
	SV	Vid obehag, kontakta GIFTINFORMATIONSCENTRALEN/läkare... .

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.
	IT	Consultare un medico.
	LV	Lūdziet palīdzību mediķiem.
	LT	Kreiptis į gydytoją.

▼ **B**

▼ B

P313	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	U slučaju zdravstvenih tegoba zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.

▼ B

	IT	In caso di malessere, consultare un medico.
	LV	Lūdziet palīdzību mediķiem, ja jums ir slikta pašsajūta.
	LT	Pasijutus blogai, kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Roszzullét esetén orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Ikkonsulta tabib jekk thossok ma tiflaħx.
	NL	Bij onwel voelen een arts raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku złego samopoczucia zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.

▼ B

P314	Language	
	PT	Em caso de indisposição, consulte um médico.
	RO	Consultați medicul, dacă nu vă simțiți bine.
	SK	Ak pocítujete zdravotné problémy, vyhľadajte lekársku pomoc/starostlivosť.
	SL	Ob slabem počutju poišcite 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	Põrduda 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Hitno zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.

▼ B

	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.

▼ B

P315	Language	
	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 επείγοντως 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).

▼ M5

	HR	Hitno je potrebna posebna liječnička obrada (vidi ... na ovoj naljepnici).

▼ B

	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 urgenti (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 nalichavé (pozri ... na etikete).

▼ B

P320	Language	
	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).

▼ M5

	HR	Potrebna je posebna liječnička obrada (vidi ... na ovoj naljepnici).

▼ B

	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 címén).
	MT	Trattament speċifiku (ara ... fuq din it-tikketta).
	NL	Specifieke behandeling vereist (zie ... op dit etiket).
	PL	Zastosować określone leczenie (patrz ... na etykietcie).
	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).

▼ **M4**▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**▼ **B**

	HR	Isprati usta.
	IT	Sciacquare la bocca.
	LV	Izskalot muti.
	LT	Išskalauti burną.
	HU	A szájat ki kell öblíteni.
	MT	Lahlaħ haqek.
	NL	De mond spoelen.
	PL	Wyplukać 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	MHN προκαλέσετε εμετό.
	EN	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	FR	NE PAS faire vomir.
	GA	NÁ spreagtar urlacan.

▼ **M5**▼ **B**

	HR	NE izazivati povraćanje.
	IT	NON provocare il vomito.
	LV	NEIZRAISĪT vemšanu.
	LT	NESKATINTI vėmimo.

▼B

P331	Language	
	HU	TILOS hánytatni.
	MT	TIPPROVOKAX ir-remettar.
	NL	GEEN braken opwekken.
	PL	NIE wywoływać wymiotów.
	PT	NÃO provocar o vômito.
	RO	NU provocați vomă.
	SK	Nevyvolávaťe zvracanie.
	SL	NE izzvati bruhanja.
	FI	Ei saa oksennutta.
	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:

▼M5

▼B

	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:

▼ **B**

P333	Language	
	DE	Bei Hautreizung oder -ausschlag:
	ET	► C3 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 grís craicinn:

▼ **M5**

	HR	U slučaju nadražaja ili osipa na koži:

▼ **B**

	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 vytvorí vyrážky:
	SL	Če nastopi draženje kože ali se pojavi izpuščaj:
	FI	Jos ilmenee ihoärsytystä tai ihottumaa:
	SV	Vid hudirritation eller utslag:

▼ **M12**

P334	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].

▼ **M12**

P334	Language	
	LV	Iegremdēt vēsā ūdenī [vai ietīt mitros apsējos].
	LT	Įmerkti į vėsų vandenį [arba apvynioti šlapiais tvarščiais].
	HU	Hideg vízzel [vagy nedves kötészel] kell hűteni.
	MT	Dahħal fl-ilma kiesah [jew kebbeb ffaxex imxarrbin].
	NL	In koud water onderdampelen [of nat verband aanbrengen].
	PL	Zanurzyć w zimnej wodzie [lub owiniąć 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 obvázmi].
	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].

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	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 szemeséket óvatosan le kell kefélni.
	MT	Farfar il-frak mhux imwahħla minn fuq il-ġilda.
	NL	Losse deeltjes van de huid afvegen.

▼ **B**

▼B

P335	Language	
	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 frostskaadede 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 not rub affected area.
	FR	Dégeler les parties gelées avec de l'eau tiède. Ne pas frotter les zones touchées.
	GA	Leáigh codanna siochta le huisce alabhog. Ná cuimil an réimse lena mbaineann.

▼M5

	HR	Zamrznute dijelove odmrznuti mlakom vodom. Ne trljati oštećeno mjesto.

▼B

	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	Holl il-partijiet kiesha bl-ilma fietel. Toghroxx il-parti affettwata.

▼B

P336	Language	
	NL	Bevroren lichaamsdelen met lauwwater 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	Dezghețați părțile degerate cu apă caldă. Nu frecăți zona afectată.
	SK	Zmrznuté časti ošetríte vlažnou vodou. Postihnuté miesto netrite.
	SL	Zamrznjene dele odtaliti z mlačno vodo. Ne drgniti prizadetega mesta.
	FI	Sulata jäätynneet 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:

▼M5

	HR	Ako nadražaj oka ne prestaje:

▼B

	IT	Se l'irritazione degli occhi persiste:
	LV	Ja acu iekaisums nepāriet:
	LT	Jei akių dirginimas nepaėina:
	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:

▼ B

P337	Language	
	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.
	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	Nehhi l-lentijiet tal-kuntatt, jekk ikun hemm u jkunu faċli biex tneħhihom. 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.

▼ M5▼ B

▼ **B**

P338	Language	
	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.

▼ **M4**

P340	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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Premjestiti osobu na svježi zrak i postaviti ju u položaj koji olakšava disanje.

▼ **M4**

	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 nukentėjusį į gryną orą; jam būtina patogi padėtis, leidžianti laisvai kvėpuoti.

▼ **M4**

P340	Language	
	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 tiehu 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 umožňte jej pohodlné 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.

▼ **B**

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:

▼ **M5**

	HR	Pri otežanom disanju:

▼ **B**

	IT	In caso di sintomi respiratori:
	LV	Ja rodas elpošanas traucējumu simptomi:
	LT	► C3 Jeigu pasireiškia kvėpavimo sutrikimo simptomai: ◀
	HU	Légzési problémák esetén:
	MT	Jekk tkun qed tbat i minn sintomi respiratorji:
	NL	Bij ademhalingssymptomen:

▼ B

P342	Language	
	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:

▼ M4▼ B

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.

▼ M5▼ B

	HR	Oprezno ispirati vodom nekoliko minuta.
	IT	Sciacquare accuratamente per parecchi minuti.
	LV	Uzmanīgi skalot ar ūdeni vairākas minūtes.
	LT	Atsargiai plauti vandeniui kelias minutes.
	HU	Óvatos öblítés vízzel több percen keresztül.
	MT	Lahlaħ 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.

▼ **B**

P351	Language	
	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	Huuhto huolellisesti vedellä usean minuutin ajan.
	SV	Skölj försiktigt med vatten i flera minuter.

▼ **M4**

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/...

▼ **M8**

	HR	Oprati velikom količinom vode/...

▼ **M4**

	IT	Lavare abbondantemente con acqua/...
	LV	Nomazgāt ar lielu ūdens/. daudzumu.
	LT	Plauti dideliu vandens kiekiu/...
	HU	Lemosás bő vízzel/....
	MT	Baħbaħ b'hafna 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/...

▼ **M12**

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	Lahlaħ il-ġilda bl-ilma [jew bix-xawer].
	NL	Huid met water afspoelen [of afdouchen].
	PL	Splukać 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 ihned' opláchnite vodou [alebo sprchou].
	SL	Kožo izprati z vodo [ali prho].
	FI	Huuhdo iho vedellä [tai suihkuta].
	SV	Skölj huden med vatten [eller duscha].

▼ **B**

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.

▼ B

P360	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Odmah isprati zagađenu odjeću i kožu velikom količinom vode prije uklanjanja odjeće.

▼ B

	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	Lahlaħ mall-ewwel l-ilbies ikkontaminat u l-ġilda b'haġna ilma qabel ma tneħhi 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.

▼ **B**

P360	Language	
	SK	Kontaminovaný odev a pokožku ihned opláchnite velkým množstvím vody a potom odev odstraňte.
	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.

▼ **M4**

P361	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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Odmah skinuti svu zagađenu odjeću.

▼ **M4**

	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	Nehhi 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 části odevu okamžite vyzlečte.
	SL	Takoj sleči vsa kontaminirana oblačila.
	FI	Riisu saastunut vaatetus välittömästi.
	SV	Ta omedelbart av alla nedstänkta kläder.

▼ **M4**

P362	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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Skinuti zagađenu odjeću.

▼ **M4**

	IT	Togliere gli indumenti contaminati.
	LV	Novilkt piesārņoto apģērbu.
	LT	Nuvilkti užterštus drabužius.
	HU	A szennyezett ruhadarabot le kell vetni.
	MT	Nehhi l-hwejjeg 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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼ B

P363	Language	
	GA	Nigh éadaí éillithe sula ndéanfar iad a athúsáid.

▼ M5

	HR	Oprati zagađenu odjeću prije ponovne uporabe.

▼ B

	IT	Lavare gli indumenti contaminati prima di indossarli nuovamente.
	LV	Pirms atkārtotas lietošanas piesārņoto apģērbu izmazgāt.
	LT	Užterštus drabužius išskalbti prieš vėl juos apsi- velkant.
	HU	A szennyezett ruhát újbóli használat előtt ki kell mosni.
	MT	Aħsel il-hwejjeġ 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 îmbrăcămintea 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.

▼ M4

P364	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.

▼ M8

	HR	I oprati je prije ponovne uporabe.

▼ M4

	IT	E lavarli prima di indossarli nuovamente.
	LV	Un pirms atkārtotas lietošanas izmazgāt.
	LT	Taip pat išskalbti prieš vėl apsivelkant.

▼ **M4**

P364	Language	
	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.

▼ **B**

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:

▼ **M5**

	HR	U slučaju požara:

▼ **B**

	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:

▼B

P370	Language	
	SK	V prípade požiaru:
	SL	Ob požaru:
	FI	Tulipalon sattuesssa:
	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:

▼M5

	HR	U slučaju velikog požara i velikih količina:

▼B

	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:

▼ **M12**

P372	Language	
	BG	Опасност от експлозия.
	ES	Riesgo de explosión.
	CS	Nebezpečí výbuchu.
	DA	Eksplodingsfare.
	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	Eksplzijas 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.

▼ **B**

P373	Language	
	BG	НЕ се опитвайте да гасите пожара, ако огънят наближи експлозивни.
	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 kustutustõid.
	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.

▼B

P373	Language	
	GA	NÁ DÉAN an dóiteán a chomhrac má shroicheann sé pléascáin.
	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 áttérjedt.
	MT	TIPPRUVAX TITFI n-nar meta n-nar jilhaq 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 exploziv.
	SK	Požiar NEHAŠTE, 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.

▼M12**▼B**

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 kustutustööd eemalt.
	EL	Προσπαθήστε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά από απόσταση, επειδή υπάρχει κίνδυνος έκρηξης.
	EN	Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

▼ B

P375	Language	
	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.

▼ M5

	HR	Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije.

▼ B

	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 minhabba 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	Standt 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.

▼ B

P376	Language	
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	Ako je sigurno, zaustaviti istjecanje.
	IT	Bloccare la perdita se non c'è pericolo.
▼ <u>B</u>	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 unik 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.

▼ B

P377	Language	
	GA	Tine gháis ag sceitheadh: Ná múch, mura i ndán agus gur féidir stop a chur leis an sceitheadh go sábháilte.
▼ <u>M5</u>	HR	Požar zbog istjecanja plina: ne gasiti ako nije moguće sa sigurnošću zaustaviti istjecanje.
▼ <u>B</u>	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 płonienia 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 unik 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.

▼ M4

P378	Language	
	BG	Използвайте..., за да загасите.
	ES	Utilizar... para la extinción.
	CS	K uhašení použijte...
	DA	Anvend...til brandslukning.

▼ **M4**

P378	Language	
	DE	... zum Löschen verwenden.
	ET	Kustutamiseks kasutada...
	EL	Χρησιμοποιήστε... για να κατασβήσετε.
	EN	Use... to extinguish.
	FR	Utiliser... pour l'extinction.
	GA	Úsáid ... le haghaidh múchta.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Za gašenje rabiti ...

▼ **M4**

	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...

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Evakuirati područje.

▼ **B**

	IT	Evacuare la zona.
	LV	Evakuēt zonu.
	LT	Evakuoti zoną.
	HU	A területet ki kell üríteni.
	MT	Evakwa ż-zona.

▼ **B**

P380	Language	
	NL	Evacueren.
	PL	Ewakuować teren.
	PT	Evacuar a zona.
	RO	Evacuați zona.
	SK	Priestory evakuujte.
	SL	Izprazniti območje.
	FI	Evakuoi alue.
	SV	Utrym området.

▼ **M12**

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 jqabdu.
	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.

▼ **M12**

P381	Language	
	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.

▼ **B**

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 materiálnímu 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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Apsorirati proliveno kako bi se spriječila materijalna šteta.

▼ **B**

	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 körülvévő 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.

▼B

P390	Language	
	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 opsaml.
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Sakupiti proliveno/rasuto.

▼B

	IT	Raccogliere il materiale fuoriuscito.
	LV	Savākt izšļakstīto šķidrumu.
	LT	Surinkti ištekejusių 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.

▼ M4

P301 + 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 dhochtúir/...

▼ M8

	HR	AKO SE PROGUTA: odmah nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/liječnika/...

▼ M4

	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': Sejjah 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/...

▼ M4

P301 + P310	Language	
	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/...

▼ M12

P301 + 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 thossok ma tiflahx.

▼ M12

P301 + P312	Language	
	NL	NA INSLIKKEN: bij onwel voelen een ANTI-GIFCENTRUM/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... .

P302 + 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.

▼ **M12**

P302 + P334	Language	
	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 vėsą 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 owinać 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.

▼ **M4**

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/...

▼ **M4**

P302 + P352	Language	
	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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S KOŽOM: oprati velikom količinom vode/...

▼ **M4**

	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: Bahbah 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/...

▼ **M12**▼ **M4**

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 vejtrækningen 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.

▼ **M4**

P304 + P340	Language	
	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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	AKO SE UDIŠE: premjestiti osobu na svježi zrak i postaviti ju u položaj koji olakšava disanje.

▼ **M4**

	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 nukentėjusį 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 JINGIBED MAN-NIFS: Qiegħed lill-persuna għall-arja friska f'pożizzjoni komda biex tiehu 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 umožňte jej pohodlné dýchať.
	SL	PRI VDIHAVANJU: Prenesti osebo na svež zrak in jo pustiti v udobnem položaju, ki olajša dihanje.

▼ M4

P304 + P340	Language	
	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.

▼ M12▼ B

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.

▼ M5

	HR	U SLUČAJU DODIRA S ODJEĆOM: odmah isprati zagađenu odjeću i kožu velikom količinom vode prije uklanjanja odjeće.

▼ B

	IT	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI INDUMENTI: sciacquare immediatamente e abbondantemente gli indumenti contaminati e la pelle prima di togliersi gli indumenti.

▼ B

P306 + P360	Language	
	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: laħlah mall-ewwel l-ilbies ikkontaminat u l-ġilda b'ħafna ilma qabel ma tneħhi 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.

▼ M4

P308 + 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.

▼ **M4**

P308 + P311	Language	
	ET	Kokkupuute korral: võtta ühendust MÜRGIS-TUSTEABEKESKUSE/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 noch-taithe: Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhochtúir/...

▼ **M8**

	HR	U SLUČAJU izloženosti ili sumnje na izloženost: nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/liječnika/...

▼ **M4**

	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: Sejjah ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/tabib/...
	NL	NA (mogelijke) blootstelling: Een ANTIGIF-CENTRUM/arts/... raadplegen.
	PL	W przypadku narażenia lub styczości: 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/...

▼B

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 gCÁS nochta nó má mheastar a bheith nochtaithe: Faigh comhairle/cúram liachta.

▼M5

	HR	U SLUČAJU izloženosti ili sumnje na izloženost: zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.

▼B

	IT	IN CASO di esposizione o di possibile esposizione, consultare un medico.
	LV	Ja nokļūst saskarē vai saistīts ar to: lūdziet medicīnu 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 styczości: 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.

▼ **M4**▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**▼ **B**

	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 medicīnu palīdzību.
	LT	Jeigu sudirginama oda: kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	Bőrirritáció esetén: orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Jekk ikun hemm irritazzjoni tal-gilda: 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: poišcite zdravniško pomoč/oskrbo.
	FI	Jos ilmenee ihoärsytystä: Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Vid hudirritation: Sök läkarhjälp.

▼B

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.

▼M5

	HR	U slučaju nadražaja ili osipa na koži: zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.

▼B

	IT	In caso di irritazione o eruzione della pelle: consultare un medico.
	LV	Ja rodas ādas iekaisums vai izsitumi: lūdziet medicīnu 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 vytvorí vyrážka: 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.

▼ M12

P336 + 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 frostskaadede 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. Põõrduda 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 síochta 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 zonas. Nedelsiant kreiptis į gydytoją.
	HU	A fagyott részeket langyos vízzel fel kell melegíteni. Tilos az érintett terület dörzsölése. Azonnal orvosi ellátást kell kérni.
	MT	Holl il-partijiet kiesha bl-ilma fietel. Toghroxx il-parti affettwata. Ikkonsulta tabib minnufih.
	NL	Bevroren lichaamsdelen met lauw water ontdooien. Niet wrijven. Onmiddellijk een arts raadplegen.

▼ **M12**

P336 + P315	Language	
	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	Dezghețați părțile degerate cu apă caldă. Nu frecați zona afectată. Consultați 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 jäätynneet 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.

▼ **B**

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: pööruda 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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Ako nadražaj oka ne prestaje: zatražiti savjet/pomoć liječnika.

▼ **B**

	IT	Se l'irritazione degli occhi persiste, consultare un medico.

▼B

P337 + P313	Language	
	LV	Ja acu iekaisums nepāriet: lūdziet mediķu palīdzību.
	LT	Jei akių dirginimas nepaeina: 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: poišcite zdravniško pomoč/oskrbo.
	FI	Jos silmä-ärsytys jatkuu: Hakeudu lääkäriin.
	SV	Vid bestående ögonirritation: Sök läkarhjälp.

▼M4

P342 + 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/...

▼ **M4**

P342 + P311	Language	
	GA	I gCÁS siomtóm riospráide: Cuir glao ar IONAD NIMHE/ar dhochtúir/...

▼ **M8**

	HR	Pri otežanom disanju: nazvati CENTAR ZA KONTROLU OTROVANJA/liječnika/...

▼ **M4**

	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	Léghzési problémák esetén: Forduljon TOXIKOLÓGIAI KÖZPONTHOZ/orvoshoz/....
	MT	Jekk ikollok sintomi respiratorji: Sejjah ĊENTRU TAL-AVVELENAMENT/tabib/...
	NL	Bij ademhalingssymptomen: Een ANTIGIF-CENTRUM/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 ANTI-VELENOS/médico/...
	RO	În caz de simptome respiratorii: sunați la un CENTRU DE INFORMARE TOXICOLOGICĂ/un medic/...
	SK	Pri sťažnom 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/...

P361 + 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.

▼ **M4**

P361 + P364	Language	
	DA	Alt tilmudset 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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Odmah skinuti svu zagađenu odjeću i oprati je prije ponovne uporabe.

▼ **M4**

	IT	Togliere immediatamente tutti gli indumenti contaminati e lavarli prima di indossarli nuovamente.
	LV	Nekavējoties novilkst 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	Nehhi 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 spălați-o înainte de reutilizare.
	SK	Všetky kontaminované části odevu okamžite vyzlečte a pred ďalším použitím vyperte.
	SL	Takoj sleči vsa kontaminirana oblačila in jih oprati pred ponovno uporabo.
	FI	Riisu saastunut vaateetus välittömästi ja pese ennen uudelleenkäyttöä.
	SV	Ta omedelbart av alla nedstänkta kläder och tvätta dem innan de används igen.

▼ **M4**

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 tilmudset 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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	Skinuti zagađenu odjeću i oprati je prije ponovne uporabe.

▼ **M4**

	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	Nehhi l-hwejjeg 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 spălați-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.

▼B

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.

▼M5

	HR	U slučaju požara: ako je sigurno, zaustaviti istjecanje.

▼B

	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.

▼ **M4**

P370 + 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.

▼ **M8**

	HR	U slučaju požara: za gašenje rabiti ...

▼ **M4**

	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...

▼ M12

P301 + 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': Lahlah il-halq. 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.

▼ M12

P301 + P330 + P331	Language	
	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 částičky 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].

▼ M12

P302 + P335 + P334	Language	
	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 szemszéket óvatosan le kell kefélni. Hideg vízzel [vagy nedves kötéssel] kell hűteni.
	MT	JEKK FUQ IL-ĠILDA: Farfar il-frak mhux imwahaħħal 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].

▼ M12

P303 + P361 + P353	Language	
	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): Tilsudset 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 matiēm): Nekavējoties novilkt visu piesārņoto apģērbu. Noskalot ādu ar ūdeni [vai iet dušā].
	LT	PATEKUS ANT ODOŠ (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. Lahlah il-ġilda bl-ilma [jew bix-xawer].

▼ M12

P303 + P361 + P353	Language	
	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 przysznycem].
	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.

▼ M12

P305 + P351 + P338	Language	
	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 JIDHOL FL-GHAJNEJN: Lahlah b'at-tenzjoni bl-ilma għal diversi minuti. Nehhi l-lentijiet tal-kuntatt, jekk ikun hemm u jkunu faċli biex tnehhom. Kompli lahlah.
	NL	BIJ CONTACT MET DE OGEN: voorzichtig afspoelen met water gedurende een aantal minuten; contactlenzen verwijderen, indien mogelijk; blijven spoelen.

▼ **M12**

P305 + P351 + P338	Language	
	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: Huuhto 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.

▼ **B**

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: Vyklid'te prostor. Kvůli nebezpečí výbuchu haste z dostatečné vzdále- nosti.
	DA	Ved brand: Evakuer området. Bekæmp branden på afstand på grund af eksplosionsfare.
	DE	Bei Brand: Umgebung räumen. Wegen Explo- sionsgefahr Brand aus der Entfernung bekämpfen.
	ET	Tulekahju korral: ala evakueerida. Plahvatusohu tõttu teha kustutustööd eemalt.

▼B

P370 + P380 + P375	Language	
	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.

▼M5

	HR	U slučaju požara: evakuirati područje. Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije.

▼B

	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-zona. Itfi n-nar mill-bogħod minhabba 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. Stingeti 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: Evakuoï alue. Sammuta palo etäältä räjähdysvaaran takia.
	SV	Vid brand: Utrym området. Bekämpa branden på avstånd på grund av explosionsrisken.

▼B

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 kustutustööd 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 pléastha.

▼M5

	HR	U slučaju velikog požara i velikih količina: evakuirati područje. Gasiti s veće udaljenosti zbog opasnosti od eksplozije.

▼B

	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-zona. Itfi n-nar mill-boghod minhabba r-riskju ta' splużjoni.

▼ B

P371 + P380 + P375	Language	
	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. Stingeti 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: Evakuoialue. Sammuta palo etäältä räjähdysvaaran takia.
	SV	Vid större brand och stora mängder: Utrym området. Bekämpa branden på avstånd på grund av explosionsrisken.

▼ M12

P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	Language	
	BG	При пожар: опасност от експлозия. Евакуирайте зоната. НЕ се опитвайте да гасите пожара, ако огънят наближи експлозивни.
	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. Vyklid'te prostor. Požár NEHASTE, dostane-li se k výbušninám.
	DA	Ved brand: Explosionsfare. 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 kustutustõid.
	EL	Σε περίπτωση πυρκαγιάς: Κίνδυνος έκρηξης. Εκκενώστε την περιοχή. ΜΗΝ προσπαθείτε να σβήσετε την πυρκαγιά, όταν η φωτιά πλησιάζει σε εκρηκτικά.

▼ M12

P370 + P372 + P380 + P373	Language	
	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 zona. NEGESINTI gaisro, jeigu ugnis pasiekia sprogmėnis.
	HU	Tűz esetén: Robbanásveszély. A területet ki kell üríteni. TILOS a tűz oltása, ha az robbanóanyagra átkerül.
	MT	F'każ ta' nar: Riskju ta' splużjoni. Evakwa ż-zona. TIPPRUVAX TITFI n-nar meta n-nar jilhaq l-isplussivi.
	NL	In geval van brand: ontplofingsgevaar. 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 NEHAŠTE, ak sa oheň priblížil k výbušninám.
	SL	Ob požaru: Nevarnost eksplozije. Izprazniti območje. NE gasiti, ko ogenj doseže eksploziv.
	FI	Tulipalon sattuessa: Räjähdyksvaara. Evakuoialue. Tulta EI SAA yrittää sammuttaa sen saavutettua räjähteet.
	SV	Vid brand: Explosionsrisk. Utrym området. Försök INTE bekämpa branden när den når explosiva varor.

▼ M12

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: Vyklid'te 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 kustutustõid 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 mbaoil 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 zona. 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 minhabba r-riskju ta' splużjoni. [Uża ... biex titfi].

▼ **M12**

P370 + P380 + P375[+ P378]	Language	
	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. Stingeti 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 sattuesssa: 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 ...].

▼ **B**

Table 1.4

Precautionary statements — Storage▼ **M12**

P401	Language	
	BG	Да се съхранява съгласно...
	ES	Almacenar conforme a
	CS	Skladujte v souladu s
	DA	Opbevarer 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.

▼ **M12**

P401	Language	
	MT	Ahżen 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

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Skladištiti na suhom mjestu.

▼ **B**

	IT	Conservare in luogo asciutto.
	LV	Glabāt sausā vietā.
	LT	Laikyti sausoje vietoje.
	HU	Száraz helyen tárolandó.
	MT	Ahżen 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	Uchovávať na suchom mieste.
	SL	Hraniti na suhem.
	FI	Varastoi kuivassa paikassa.
	SV	Förvaras torrt.

▼ B

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.

▼ M5

	HR	Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu.

▼ B

	IT	Conservare in luogo ben ventilato.
	LV	Glabāt labi vēdināmā vietā.
	LT	Laikyti gerai vėdinamoje vietoje.
	HU	Jól szellőző helyen tárolandó.
	MT	Ahżen 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	Uchovávať 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.

▼ B

P404	Language	
	GA	Stóráil i gcoimeádán iata.

▼ M5

	HR	Skladištiti u zatvorenom spremniku.

▼ B

	IT	Conservare in un recipiente chiuso.
	LV	Glabāt slēgtā tvertnē.
	LT	Laikyti uždaroje talpykloje.
	HU	Zárt edényben tárolandó.
	MT	Ahžen 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	Uchovávať 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.

▼ M5

	HR	Skladištiti pod ključem.

▼ B

	IT	Conservare sotto chiave.
	LV	Glabāt slēgtā veidā.
	LT	Laikyti užrakintą.
	HU	Elzárva tárolandó.
	MT	Ahžen f'post imsakkar.
	NL	Achter slot bewaren.

▼ **B**

P405	Language	
	PL	Przechowywać pod zamknięciem.
	PT	Armazenar em local fechado à chave.
	RO	A se depozita sub cheie.
	SK	Uchovávať uzamknuté.
	SL	Hraniti zaklenjeno.
	FI	Varastoi lukitussa tilassa.
	SV	Förvaras inlåst.

▼ **M12**

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 sõõbekindlas/... sõõbekindla 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.

▼ M12

P406	Language	
	MT	Aħżen f'post reżistenti għall-korrużjoni /... kontenitur li huwa infurra 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	Uchovávať 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.
P407	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 vinnade 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 pail-léid.
	HR	Osigurati razmak između polica ili paleta.
	IT	Mantenere uno spazio libero tra gli scaffali o i pallet.

▼ **M12**

P407	Language	
	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.

▼ **B**

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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Zaštititi od sunčevog svjetla.
	IT	Proteggere dai raggi solari.
	LV	Aizsargāt no saules gaismas.

▼ **B**

▼ **B**

P410	Language	
	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	Chránite 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	Opbevarer ved en temperatur, som ikke overstiger ... °C/...°F.
	DE	► C3 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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Skladištiti na temperaturi koja ne prelazi ...°C/...°F.

▼ **B**

	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.

▼B

P411	Language	
	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 sã nu depãșeascã ... °C/...°F.
	SK	Uchovávať 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	►C3 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.

▼M5

	HR	Ne izlagati temperaturi višoj od 50 °C/122 °F.

▼B

	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.

▼ **B**

P412	Language	
	MT	Tesponix għal temperaturi li jeċċedu 1-50 °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	► C3 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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Skladištiti količine veće od ... kg/ ... lbs na temperaturi koja ne prelazi ... °C/... °F.

▼B

P413	Language	
	IT	Conservare le rinfuse di peso superiore a ...kg/...lb a temperature non superiori a ... °C/°F.
	LV	Lielus apjomus, kas pārsniedz ... kg/... lbs, uzglabāt temperatūrā, kas nepārsniedz ... °C/...°F.
	LT	Didesnius kaip ... kg/... lbs medžiagos kiekius laikyti ne aukštesnėje kaip ... °C/...°F temperatūroje.
	HU	A ... kg/... lb tömeget meghaladó ömlesztett anyag tárolási hőmérséklete legfeljebb ... °C/...°F lehet.
	MT	Ahżen il-kwantitajiet f'massa ta' akbar minn ... kg/... lbs f'temperaturi ta' mhux aktar minn ... °C/...°F.
	NL	Bulkmateriaal, indien meer dan ... kg/... lbs, bij temperaturen van maximaal ... °C bewaren.
	PL	Przechowywać luzem masy przekraczające ... kg/... funtów w temperaturze nieprzekraczającej ... °C/...°F.
	PT	Armazenar quantidades a granel superiores a ... kg/... lbs a uma temperatura não superior a ... °C/...°F.
	RO	Depozitați cantitățile în vrac mai mari de ... kg/... lbs la temperaturi care să nu depășească ... °C/...°F.
	SK	Veľké množstvo s hmotnosťou nad ... kg/... lbs uchovávať pri teplote do ... °C/...°F.
	SL	Razsute količine, večje od ... kg/... lbs, hraniti pri temperaturi do ... °C/... °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.

▼M12

P420	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.

▼ **M12**

P420	Language	
	IT	Conservare separatamente.
	LV	Glabāt atsevišķi.
	LT	Laikyti atskirai.
	HU	Elkülönítve tárolandó.
	MT	Ahžen 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.

▼ **B**

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	► C3 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.

▼ **M5**

	HR	Skladištiti na suhom mjestu. Skladištiti u zatvorenom spremniku.

▼ **B**

	IT	Conservare in luogo asciutto e in recipiente chiuso.
	LV	Glabāt sausā vietā. Glabāt aizvērtā tvertnē.

▼B

P402 + P404	Language	
	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	Uchovávať na suchom mieste. Uchovávať 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	►C3 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.

▼M5

	HR	Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu. Čuvati u dobro zatvorenom spremniku.

▼B

P403 + P233	Language	
	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	Ahżen fpost 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	Uchovávať na dobre vetranom mieste. Nádobu uchovávať 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	►C3 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.

▼ B

P403 + P235	Language	
	FR	Stocker dans un endroit bien ventilé. Tenir au frais.
	GA	Stóráil in áit dhea-aeráilte. Coimeád fionnuar.

▼ M5

	HR	Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu. Održavati hladnim.

▼ B

	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	Ahżen fpost 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	Uchovávať na dobre vetranom mieste. Uchovávať 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	► <u>C3</u> Vor Sonnenbestrahlung schützen. An einem gut belüfteten Ort aufbewahren. ◄

▼B

P410 + P403	Language	
	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.

▼M5

	HR	Zaštititi od sunčevog svjetla. Skladištiti na dobro prozračenom mjestu.

▼B

	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. Ahżen 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	Chránite pred slnečným žiarením. Uchovávať 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.

▼B

P410 + P412	Language	
	DA	Beskyttes mod sollys. Må ikke udsættes for en temperatur, som overstiger 50 °C/122°F.
	DE	►C3 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 not 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.

▼M5

	HR	Zaštititi od sunčevog svjetla. Ne izlagati temperaturi višoj od 50 °C/122 °F.

▼B

	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	Chránite 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.

▼M12

▼ B

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/holderen 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 ...
	HR	Odložiti sadržaj/spremnik u/na ...
	IT	Smaltire il prodotto/recipiente in ...
	LV	Atbrīvoties no satura/tvertnes...
	LT	► <u>C4</u> Turinį/talpyklą šalinti ... ◀
	HU	A tartalom/edény elhelyezése hulladéként: ...
	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...

▼ M12

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.

▼ M12

P502	Language	
	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 uporabi 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.

▼ B

ANNEX V

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

▼ M2

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.

▼ B

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 ► M19 Flammable gases, hazard categories 1A, 1B. ◀ Section 2.3 ► M4 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 ► M19 Section 2.17 Desensitised explosives, hazard categories 1, 2, 3, 4 ◀

▼ B

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

▼ M4

- Section 2.3: Aerosols, hazard Category 3

▼ B

- Section 2.8: Self-reactive substances and mixtures, Type G
- Section 2.15: Organic peroxides, Type G

2. PART 2: HEALTH HAZARDS

▼ B**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

▼ M12**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

▼ B**2.3. Symbol: exclamation mark**

Pictogram (1)	Hazard class and hazard category (2)
► M2 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 ► M2 Skin sensitisation, hazard categories 1, 1A, 1B ◀ Section 3.8 Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single exposure, hazard category 3 Respiratory tract irritation Narcotic effects

▼ **B**

2.4. **Symbol: health hazard**

Pictogram (1)	Hazard class and hazard category (2)
GHS08 	Section 3.4 ► M2 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**

▼ **M4**

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

▼ **M4**

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.

▼ **M2**

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

▼B*ANNEX VI***Harmonised classification and labelling for certain hazardous substances****▼M15**

Part 1 of this Annex provides an introduction to the list of harmonised classification and labelling, including information listed for each entry and related classifications and hazard statements in Table 3.

Part 2 of this Annex lays down general principles for preparing dossiers to propose and justify harmonised classification and labelling of substances at Union level.

Part 3 of this Annex lists hazardous substances for which harmonised classification and labelling have been established at Union level. In Table 3 the classification and labelling are based on the criteria in Annex I to this Regulation.

▼B

1. **PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE LIST OF HARMONISED 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 Part 3 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'.

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)⁽¹⁾. 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⁾ OJ C 146A, 15.6.1990.

▼B1.1.1.4. ► **M18** *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 Part 3, 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.

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.

1.1.1.5. *Entries for groups of substances*

A number of group entries are included in Part 3. In these cases, the classification and labelling requirements will apply to all substances covered by the description.

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 Part 3 for the substance and the group entry will be annotated with the phrase 'except those specified elsewhere in this Annex'.

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 Part 3 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.

▼ **M15**

1.1.2. *Information related to the classification and labelling of each entry in Table 3*

▼ **B**

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
Flammable gases	Flam. Gas 1A
	Flam. Gas 1B
	Flam. Gas 2
	Pyr. Gas
	Chem. Unst. Gas A
	Chem. Unst. Gas B
Aerosol	Aerosol 1
	Aerosol 2
	Aerosol 3
Oxidising gas	Ox. Gas 1
Gases under pressure	Press. Gas ⁽¹⁾
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

▼ **M4**

▼ **B**

▼B

Hazard Class	Hazard Class and Category Code
Pyrophoric liquid	Pyr. Liq. 1
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
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
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

▼M19**▼B****▼M12****▼B**

▼B

Hazard Class	Hazard Class and Category Code
Respiratory/skin sensitization	► M2 Resp. Sens. 1, 1A, 1B ◀ ► M2 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 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

▼M32

Endocrine disruptor for human health	ED HH 1 ED HH 2

▼B

Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 3 Aquatic Chronic 4

▼M32

Endocrine disruptor for the environment	ED ENV 1 ED ENV 2
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic	PBT vPvB
Very persistent and very bioaccumulative	
Persistent, mobile and toxic	PMT
Very persistent and very mobile	vPvM

▼B

Hazardous for the ozone layer	► M2 Ozone 1 ◀

(¹) see Note U in 1.1.3.

1.1.2.1.2. Hazard statement codes

▼M4

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:

▼B

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.

▼M151.1.2.3. *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 table 3. 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 in this Annex 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.

Unless otherwise shown, the concentration limits are a percentage by weight of the substance calculated with reference to the total weight of the mixture.

▼M15

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 Table 3 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 Table 3 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 Table 3, 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 of Annex I.

▼B**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 Part 3.

In Part 3, 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 Part 3 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.

▼B**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.

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'.

▼M15**▼B****Note F:**

This substance may contain a stabiliser. If the stabiliser changes the hazardous properties of the substance, as indicated by the classification in Part 3, 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.

▼M2**▼M27****Note J:**

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen or mutagen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (Einecs No 200-753-7), in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for those hazard classes.

Note K:

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen or mutagen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3- butadiene (Einecs No 203-450-8), in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for those hazard classes. Where the substance is not classified as a carcinogen or mutagen, at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P210-P403 shall apply.

Note L:

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3 % of dimethyl sulphoxide 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), in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for that hazard class.

Note M:

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,005 % w/w benzo[a]-pyrene (Einecs No 200-028-5), in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for that hazard class.

▼ M27**Note N:**

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen applies unless the full refining history is known and it can be shown that the substance from which it is produced is not a carcinogen, in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for that hazard class.

Note P:

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen or mutagen applies unless it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (Einecs No 200-753-7), in which case a classification in accordance with Title II of this Regulation shall be performed also for those hazard classes.

Where the substance is not classified as a carcinogen or mutagen, at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P260-P262-P301 + P310-P331 shall apply.

Note Q:

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen applies unless one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- a short term biopersistence test by inhalation has shown that 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 provided no evidence of excess carcinogenicity; or
- no relevant pathogenicity or neoplastic changes are noted in a suitable long term inhalation test

Note R:

The harmonised classification as a carcinogen applies except in the case of fibres with a Length Weighted Geometric Mean Diameter (LWGMD) minus two geometric standard errors greater than 6 µm, as measured in accordance with Test method A.22 in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 ⁽¹⁾.

▼ M15**Note S:**

This substance may not require a label according to Article 17 (see Section 1.3 of Annex I) (Table 3).

▼ B**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.

⁽¹⁾ 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) (OJ L 142, 31.5.2008, p. 1).

▼ M15

Note U (Table 3):

▼ M12

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).

▼ M22

Note V:

If the substance is to be placed on the market as fibres (with diameter < 3 µm, length > 5 µm and aspect ratio ≥ 3:1) or particles of the substance fulfilling the WHO fibre criteria or as particles with modified surface chemistry, their hazardous properties must be evaluated in accordance with Title II of this Regulation, to assess whether a higher category (Carc. 1B or 1A) and/or additional routes of exposure (oral or dermal) should be applied.

Note W:

It has been observed that the carcinogenic hazard of this substance arises when respirable dust is inhaled in quantities leading to significant impairment of particle clearance mechanisms in the lung.

This note aims to describe the particular toxicity of the substance; it does not constitute a criterion for classification according to this Regulation.

▼ M33

Note X:

The classification for the hazard class(es) in this entry is based only on the hazardous properties of the part of the substance which is common to all substances in the entry. The hazardous properties of any substances in the entry also depend on the properties of the part of the substance which is not common to all substances in the group. The latter must be evaluated to assess whether more severe classification(s) (i.e. a higher category) or a broader scope of the same classification (additional differentiation, target organs and/or hazard statements) might apply for the hazard class(es) in the entry.

▼ B

1.1.3.2. *Notes relating to the classification and labelling of mixtures*

▼ M15

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.

▼ B

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.

▼ B**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/cm²/week, as measured by the European Standard reference test method EN 1811, is exceeded.

▼ M27**Note 8:**

The classification as a carcinogen shall apply unless 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 %.

Note 9:

The classification as a mutagen shall apply unless 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 %.

▼ M22**Note 10:**

The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures in powder form containing 1 % or more of titanium dioxide which is in the form of or incorporated in particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm.

▼ M33**Note 11:**

The classification of mixtures as reproductive toxicant is necessary if the sum of the concentrations of individual boron compounds that are classified as reproductive toxicant in the mixture as placed on the market is ≥ 0,3 %.

Note 12:

The classification of mixtures as reproductive toxicant is necessary if the sum of the concentrations of individual substances covered by this entry in the mixture as placed on the market is equal to, or above, the applicable generic concentration limit for the assigned category, or a specific concentration limit given in this entry.

▼ M15

1.2. **Classifications and hazard statements in Table 3 arising from translation of classifications listed in Annex I to directive 67/548/EEC**

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 this Annex shall be considered as a minimum classification. This classification shall be applied if none of the following conditions are fulfilled:

▼M15

- 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 this Annex if it differs from it.

Minimum classification for a category is indicated by the reference * in the column 'Classification' in Table 3.

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.

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 ** in Table 3.

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 *** in Table 3.

▼M151.2.4. *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 **** in Table 3.

▼B

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 the proposed grouping of substances for the purpose of harmonised classification and labelling

Where a harmonised classification and labelling proposal is made for a group of substances, the dossier shall include a scientific justification.

— Justification for other effects at Community level

For other effects than carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reprotoxicity, endocrine disruption for human health and the environment, persistent bioaccumulative and toxic, very persistent and very bioaccumulative, persistent, mobile and toxic, very persistent and very mobile, and respiratory sensitisation, a justification shall be provided that there is a need for action demonstrated at Union level shall be provided. Community level. This does not apply for an active substance in the meaning of Directive 91/414/EEC or Directive 98/8/EC. This shall not apply for an active substance within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009 or Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

▼M15 3.

PART 3: HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

TABLE

▼M26

ANNEX VIII

HARMONISED INFORMATION RELATING TO EMERGENCY
HEALTH RESPONSE AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

PART A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICATION

- 1.1. Importers, and downstream users and distributors referred to in Article 45 (1b) and (1c) 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 and distributors referred to in Article 45(1b) and (1c) 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 and distributors referred to in Article 45(1b) and (1c) 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 and distributors referred to in Article 45(1b) and (1c) 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 and distributors referred to in Article 45(1b) and (1c) shall comply with this Annex before placing the that mixture concerned, as changed, on the market.

2. PURPOSE, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

- 2.1. This Annex sets out the requirements that importers, and downstream users and distributors referred to in Article 45(1c) ('submitters') 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.

▼ **M26**

- 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.
 - (6) [composition conforming with a standard formula specified in Part D](#) means a composition which includes all the components listed in one of the standard formulas referred to in Part D of this Annex, where those components are present in the mixture in concentrations within the ranges specified in that standard formula.

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.

▼M26

- 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.

▼M26

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.

1.1a Name and product description of standard formula or name of fuel

For mixtures with a composition conforming with a standard formula specified in Part D, the name and product description of the relevant standard formula as indicated in that Part shall be included in the submission.

For fuels listed in Table 3, the name of the fuel shall be provided as indicated in that table.

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.

▼ M26**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.

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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. **However, if those components 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 it is certain that they will be present in the mixture at some point in time. In addition, for mixtures with a composition conforming with a standard formula specified in Part D for which the composition is notified in accordance with Section 3.6, first indent, components listed in the relevant standard formula shall be notified even if the component is potentially not, or not permanently, present in cases where the indicated concentration range in Part D includes 0 %.**

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.

▼ M26**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.

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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
$\geq 25 - < 100$	5 % units
$\geq 10 - < 25$	3 % units
$\geq 1 - < 10$	1 % units
$\geq 0,1 - < 1$	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
$\geq 25 - < 100$	20 % units
$\geq 10 - < 25$	10 % units
$\geq 1 - < 10$	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

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- 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.

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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 a composition conforming with a 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 name	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

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Fuel name	Product description
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 hydro-treatment
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,

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- 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.

- when there are other changes to a mixture placed on the market which are relevant for the emergency health response referred to in Article 45

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.

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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) [including, where relevant, brand name\(s\), name of the product and variant name\(s\) as they appear on the label, without abbreviations or non-alphanumeric symbols and enabling specific identification of the product.](#)

— Other names, synonyms

— Unique Formula Identifier(s) (UFI)

— Other identifiers (authorisation number, company product codes)

-- [In the case of group submission, all product identifiers shall be listed.](#)

Name and product description of standard formula or name of fuel

— [Standard formula name and product description as specified in Part D \(where applicable\)](#)

— [Fuel name as specified in Table 3 of Part B \(where applicable\)](#)

Contact details of the submitter, as defined in section 2.1 of Part A of this Annex, 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)

▼ M26*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)

*--- Standard Formula name and product description (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)

*A List as provided for in 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

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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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 1	
Product description	Portland cement <i>with one main constituent: clinker</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 2	
Product description	Portland-slag cement and Blast furnace cement <i>with two main constituents: clinker and slag</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 3	
Product description	Portland-silica fume cement <i>Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and silica fume</i>	
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

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Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 4	
Product description	Portland-pozzolana cement, Pozzolanic cement <i>Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and pozzolan (natural or natural calcined pozzolan)</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 5	
Product description	Portland-fly ash cement, Pozzolanic cement <i>Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and fly ash (siliceous and calcareous fly ash)</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 6	
Product description	Portland-burnt shale cement <i>Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and burnt shale</i>	
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

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Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 7	
Product description	Portland-limestone cement <i>Portland cements with two main constituents: clinker and limestone</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 8	
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite cement (slag – limestone) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, slag and limestone</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 9	
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite Cement (slag – fly ash) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, siliceous and calcareous fly ash</i>	
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

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Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 9	
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite Cement (slag – fly ash) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, siliceous and calcareous fly ash</i>	
Component name	EC No	Concentration (w/w %)
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 10	
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Composite cement (slag – pozzolana) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, natural or natural calcined pozzolan</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 11	
Product description	Portland-composite cement (slag – burnt shale) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, blast-furnace slag, burnt shale</i>	
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

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Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 12	
Product description	Portland-composite cement (limestone – fly ash) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, limestone, siliceous and calcareous fly ash</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 13	
Product description	Portland-composite cement (limestone – pozzolana) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, limestone, natural or natural calcined pozzolan</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 14	
Product description	Portland-composite cement (limestone – burnt shale) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, limestone and burnt shale</i>	
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

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Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 15	
Product description	Portland-composite cement, Pozzolanic cement (fly ash – pozzolana) <i>Portland cements with three main constituents: clinker, siliceous and calcareous fly ash, natural or natural calcined pozzolan</i>	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 16	
Product description	Portland-composite <i>Portland cements with four main constituents: clinker and three of these constituents: blast-furnace slag, silica fume, fly ash, pozzolan, burnt shale, limestone</i>	
Component name	EC No	Concentration (w/w %)
Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	59 – 94
Granulated blast furnace slag	266-002-0	5,5 – 23
Natural (calcined) pozzolana	310-127-6	
Fly ashes	931-322-8	
Burnt shale	297-648-1	
Limestone	215-279-6	
Silica fume	273-761-1	
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

Standard formula name	Cement Standard Formula 17	
Product description	Composite cement <i>Portland cements with four main constituents: clinker, slag, siliceous fly ash and natural or natural calcined pozzolan</i>	
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

▼ M26

Standard formula name	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

Standard formula name	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

Standard formula name	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

Standard formula name	Gypsum binder Standard Formula	
Product description	Gypsum binder	
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

Standard formula name	Ready mixed concrete Standard Formula 1	
Product description	Ready mixed concrete with concrete strength classes C8/10, C12/15, C16/20, C20/25, C25/30, C28/35, C32/40, C35/45, C40/50, C45/55, C50/60 LC8/9, 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

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Standard formula name	Ready mixed concrete Standard Formula 1	
Product description	Ready mixed concrete with concrete strength classes C8/10, C12/15, C16/20, C20/25, C25/30, C28/35, C32/40, C35/45, C40/50, C45/55, C50/60 LC8/9, 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 %)
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

Standard formula name	Ready mixed concrete Standard Formula 2	
Product description	Ready mixed concrete with concrete 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