

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Issued on: 19.04.1995

 Trade name: **CUPRABLAU Z 35 WP**

Revised on: 17.10.2024

Version: 25

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking		
1.1.	Product identifier (Product registration number, nanoform, UFI):	CUPRABLAU Z 35 WP (Reference no. for copper oxychloride: 02-2119698277-20-0000) UFI: V300-4062-600F-HSGW
1.2.	Relevant identified uses of the substance/mixture and uses advised against:	Plant Protective Product (PPP): preventive contact fungicide/bactericide Not mix with products having acid or strong basic reaction.
1.3.	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet (manufacturer, importer, only representative, downstream user or distributor):	
1.3.1.	Supplier name:	CINKARNA CELJE, d.d. Division: Kemija Celje
1.3.2.	Supplier address and phone:	Kidričeva ulica 26, 3000 CELJE, SLOVENIJA, +386 3 427 60 00
1.3.3.	E-Mail (competent person):	karmen.veber@cinkarna.si
1.4.	Emergency phone number:	In the case of health hazards consult with personal or emergency doctor, in the case of life-threatening situation, call 112. <u>Additional information is available:</u> Weekdays from 7:00 to 15:00: Phone: +386 3 427 6341

2. Hazards identification		
2.1.	Classification of substance or mixture:	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: H319 Eye Irritant; Category 2 H332 Acute toxicity (inhalation); Category 4 H410 Hazardous to the aquatic environment /Chronic/; Category 1
2.2.	Label elements:	<i>GHS09, GHS07</i>  Warning Hazard Statements: H319, H332, H410 Precautionary Statements: P261, P270, P280, P304 + P340, P305 + P351 + P338, P312, P391, P501 <i>Note: Statements listed under point 16.</i>
2.3.	Other hazards:	SP1 Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water/ Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads. EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

3. Composition/information on ingredients					
3.1. /3.2	Substances/ mixture: CUPRABLAU Z 35 WP				
Chemical name	CAS No. EC No. Index No.	REACH Registration No. Reference No.	% wt/vol/max. conc.	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)	SCL, M-factor, ATE
Dicopper chloride trihydroxide	1332-65-6 215-572-9 029-017-00-	02- 2119698277- 20-0000	61,5 wt. %	301, 332, 400, 410 Acute toxicity (Oral): Category 3	Oral: ATE = 299 mg/kg bw Inhalation: ATE = 2,83

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<i>Reference: section 16.</i>	1			Acute toxicity (Inh.): Category 4 Hazardous to the aquatic environment /Acute/; Category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment /Chronic/; Category 1	mg/l (dust or haze) M = 10 M = 10
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4. First aid measures		
4.1.	Description of first aid measures:	The affected person should be moved from the contaminated area to fresh air or a well-ventilated space, protected from cold or heat, and provided with basic life support. A doctor should be called, and the original packaging and/or the product's instructions for use should be shown to them.
	Inhalation:	General measures should be followed.
	Skin contact:	The contaminated clothing and footwear should be removed. The skin should then be thoroughly washed with water and soap. In case of irritation, a doctor should be consulted. The work clothes should be washed before reuse.
	Eyes contact:	Use the thumb and index finger to gently open the eyelids, and thoroughly rinse the affected eye for 15 minutes with a slow stream of clean, lukewarm water. A doctor or an ophthalmologist should be consulted.
	Ingestion:	Rinse the mouth with water, and the affected person should drink up to 2 dl of water. Do not induce vomiting. A doctor should be consulted immediately. Do not give anything to drink or induce vomiting if the person is unconscious. If possible, provide the doctor with the product's instructions for use.
4.2.	Most important symptoms and effects, acute and delayed:	Nausea, abdominal cramps, and vomiting may occur as a result of irritation of the stomach lining. Symptoms of high copper concentrations include liver toxicity and neurological disorders (without adverse effects on tissue distribution), rapid heart rate, lowered blood pressure, cardiovascular collapse, and unconsciousness.
4.3.	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:	Basic life support functions must be provided and maintained. Gastric lavage is not performed unless advised by the Poison Control Center (Center for Clinical Toxicology and Pharmacology, UKC Ljubljana). Activated charcoal and saline laxatives should only be administered if recommended by the Poison Control Center (Center for Clinical Toxicology and Pharmacology, UKC Ljubljana). Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Consultation with the Poison Control Center (Center for Clinical Toxicology and Pharmacology, UKC Ljubljana) is required for advice on specific antidotes.

5. Firefighting measures		
5.1.	Extinguishing media	
	Appropriate media:	Use dry extinguishing media, carbon dioxide CO ₂ or foam. Water is only used in the dispersed state.
	Inappropriate media:	Don't use direct water jet.
5.2.	Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:	In case of fire, there is a possibility of hydrogen chloride and copper oxides forming. Firefighting water must not enter the sewage system or watercourses. Separate collection and disposal at a properly regulated landfill in accordance with the current Waste Regulation is required. The use of personal protective equipment is mandatory.
5.3.	Advice for firefighters:	n.a.
6. Accidental release measures		
6.1.	Personal precautions protective equipment and emergency procedures	

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6.1.1.	For non-emergency persons:	See section 6.3.2
6.1.2.	For emergency responders:	See section 4.1
6.2.	Environmental precautions:	Potential for water contamination – inform the competent services.
6.3.	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
6.3.1.	Appropriate spillage retaining techniques (fencing, covering drains, retaining procedures):	In the case when the product is mixed with water – prevent (product cover with soil or other absorbent materials) the spread into the underground drainage pipe system or streams.
6.3.2.	Appropriate cleaning procedures	
	Neutralization techniques:	Cover the product with soil, peat or other neutral absorbent material.
	Decontamination techniques:	Spillage: protect the affected area; danger warnings must be placed in order to protect the contaminated area; notify responsible authorities about the existing danger; withdraw all workers against the direction of the wind; use personal protective equipment (as described in 8.2.2); call the relevant Centre for more information.
	Absorbent materials:	Neutral absorbent materials: soil, turf, sand or other absorbent material.
	Cleaning techniques:	When spilled, the material should be collected with a shovel and placed in a specially marked container with a lid. If the material cannot be reused, it should be disposed of in accordance with the Regulation on the Management of Waste Plant Protection Products containing Hazardous Substances. On damp ground, mix the product with absorbent inert material (soil, sawdust, or other neutral absorbent materials) and mechanically remove it, handing it over to an authorized waste collector or disposer. Personal protective equipment (section 8.2.2) must be used during the process. After completion, wash the ground and contaminated work items with water and detergent. Never pour water over the spilled product. Wastewater must not enter drainage systems or watercourses. Throughout the process, compliance with environmental legislation regarding waste management and the handling of packaging and empty containers is required.
	Sucking techniques:	Use industrial vacuum cleaner for dry cleaning – wet and dry vacuum cleaners (with a brush, with adapter for dust).
	Required equipment for retaining /cleaning:	The equipment used depends on the type and extent of contamination. General equipment: tank, neutral absorbent material, shovel and foil to prevent dusting. Cleaning is carried out under supervision of experts. Usually fire management intervention is supervising.
6.3.3.	Inappropriate cleaning or retaining techniques:	Retention in the direction of the wind; rinsing with water before the product is mechanically removed; using the detergent with an acid reaction.
6.4.	Reference to other sections:	Not required.

7. Handling and storage		
7.1.	Precautions for safe handling	
7.1.1.	Recommendations shall be specified to:	
	Safe handling of substance or mixture:	Use in well - ventilated area. Accumulation of dust and powder should be reduced to a minimum that the concentration of dust does not exceed the limit value (point 8.1.1). Mandatory use of personal protective equipment (read section 8.2.2.). Follow instructions for safe handling of Plant Protective Product.
	Prevent handling of incompatible substances or mixtures:	Follow all instructions for use and SDS.
	Operations and conditions which create new risks by altering the properties of the substance or mixture, and to appropriate countermeasure:	There is no altering of the properties of the mixture, so there is no risk and no appropriate countermeasures.
	Reduce the release of the substance or mixture to the environment:	Follow all instructions for use and SDS.
7.1.2.	General working hygiene (prohibited eating, drinking and smoking within working area; washing	Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Protective clothing must be washed after work. Likewise, the person must wash hands with

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	hands ...):	water and soap. Even during the break workers should wash their hands. At the time of use you should not eat, drink or smoke.
7.2.	Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
	Management of risk associated with:	
	- explosive atmospheres:	Unspecified.
	- corrosive substances:	The product must be isolated from corrosive substances (acids, bases).
	- incompatible substances or mixtures:	Substances with acids / strong basic reaction.
	- evaporation substances:	Not specified.
	- potential ignition sources:	Unspecified.
	How to control the effects of	
	- weather conditions:	Product shouldn't be exposed to rain and shouldn't be used in areas with high humidity.
	- ambient pressure:	Unspecified.
	- temperature:	Room temperature.
	- sunlight:	Product must be separated from direct sunlight.
	- humidity:	The product is hygroscopic.
	Securing integrity of substance or mixture by use of:	
	- stabilizers:	Not required.
	- antioxidants:	Not required.
	Other advice including:	
	- ventilation requirements;	Ventilation (local and spatial).
	- specific designs for storage rooms or vessels (including retention walls and ventilation):	Specific constructions are not required.
	- quantity limitations regarding storage conditions:	Limited quantities are not determined by proper storage.
	- packaging compatibility:	Product is compatible with the packaging.
7.3.	Specific end use(s):	Use only in accordance with instructions (point 1.2). <i>Information for point 7 are from EUCuTF, SCHER (VRAR), EFSA Reference to section 16.</i>

8. Exposure control/ personal protection		
8.1.	Control parameters	
8.1.1.	-Limit values (LV):	Copper: Inhalable = 1 mg /m ³ ; Alveolar = 0,1 mg /m ³ ; Short term = 4 mg /m ³
	-Limit values (BLV):	Not relevant.
	DNEL:	Copper is an essential metal. A regulating mechanism inside the organism is maintaining the balance between the amount of copper that is necessary for normal physiological functioning and the amount which is already harmful for the organism. ADI = 0,15 mg Cu/kg bw/day AOEL = 0,072 mg Cu/kg bw/day NOAEL (oral, rat) = 16 mg Cu/kg bw/day <i>Source: EFSA, DG SANCO</i>
	PNEC:	Soil (90%): PEC/PNEC < 1 (low risk) Factor L/A = 2 /for all soil types/ Different processes and environmental factors are affecting on copper accumulation in soil such as: pH, organic matter, soil texture and cation exchange capacity (CEC). The largest impact on copper accumulation has locally and regional environment characteristics. The aquatic environment: PEC _{sw} and PEC _{sed.} = from 1 to 2 The risk of surface water depends on quantity of soluble copper. An effect on aquatic organisms depends on water hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon. HC5-50 for the different European ecoregions = from 7,8 to 27,2 µg Cu/L Marine and river sediments: PNEC = 144-338 mg Cu/kg dry matter /calculation/ Not expected that copper would spread into sewage water treatment

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		plants and effected on respiration in the sewage. STP: (90%) in most European countries is between 11,1 µg/L and 54,0 µg/L <i>Source: Scientific Committee 2010</i>
8.2.	Exposure control	
8.2.1.	Appropriate engineering controls:	Ventilation (local and spatial).
8.2.2.	Personal protective equipment:	
	- respiratory protection:	In the case of short term-exposure use respirator-dust mask standard EN 149, class: FFP3 protective factor 20. For prolonged or intense exposure use the filtering half masks standard EN 140, with filter for particles EN 143, type: P3.
	- skin protection:	The degree of protection depends on the purpose of handling of the substance. We can use protective clothing (standard EN 13688), which can be washed after use and re-worn, and rubber footwear or footwear protecting against chemicals (standard EN 13832-1). After work we wash with water and soap.
	- hand protection:	Protective gloves made of PVC, PE material or neoprene (standard EN 374-1) with 0.1 to 0.4 mm thick for disposable gloves and 0.5 to 1.0 mm thick for re-usable gloves. After work we wash hands with water and soap and protect the skin with cream.
	- eye/face protection:	Safety glasses to the standard EN 166.
	- heat radiation protection:	There are no thermic dangers.
	Other:	No need.
8.2.3.	Environment exposure control:	Contaminated firefighting water must not be discharged into sewage systems or watercourses. Dust formation should be prevented by ensuring adequate ventilation, and separate collection and disposal at a properly regulated landfill should be carried out in accordance with the current Waste Regulation. Data for section 8: EFSA.

9. Physical and chemical properties		
9.1.	Information on basic physical and chemical properties:	
	- Physical state:	Wettable Powder (WP)
	- color	Green
	- odor:	Odorless
	pH:	7,8 – 8,3 (1 % aqueous dispersions, at 20°C)
	Melting/freezing point:	Decomposes before melting point > 200°C.
	Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Decomposes before boiling point > 200°C.
	Flash point:	Not required (solid).
	Auto-ignition temperature:	Not relevant.
	Flammability (solid, gas):	Not flammable (inorganic salts are not combustible or flammable).
	Lower and upper explosion limit:	Not applicable (inorganic salts are not combustible or flammable).
	Vapor pressure:	Not applicable (inorganic solid compound).
	Density and/or relative density:	Approximately 3,6 at 20°C (for 57-58% of copper from copper oxychloride).
	Solubility:	Water, at 20°C (57.39% Cu): 1.19 mg/L, at pH = 6.6; 101 g/L, at pH = 3.1 and 0.525 mg/L at pH = 10.1

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		Organic solvents, 20°C: methanol, acetone = < 8.2 mg/L; dichloromethane = < 10 mg/L; toluene = < 11.0 mg/L
	Partition coefficient: n-octanol-water:	Not viable due to negligible solubility in water and n-octanol.
	Decomposition temperature:	240°C (for 57% of copper).
	Kinematic viscosity:	Not required (fine inorganic powder).
	Relative vapour density:	Not applicable (fine powder).
9.2.	Other information:	Surface tension: 72.2 mN/m at 20°C (57.39% Cu).
9.2.1	Information on physical hazard classes	
	- Explosives:	Not relevant. Mixture is not explosive.
	- Flammable gases:	Not relevant. Mixture is not flammable gas.
	- Aerosols:	Not relevant. Mixture is not aerosol.
	- Oxidizing gases:	Not relevant. Mixture is not oxidizing gas.
	- Flammable liquids:	Not relevant. Mixture is an inorganic salt powder.
	- Flammable solids:	Not relevant. Mixture is an inorganic salt powder.
	- Corrosive to metals:	Not relevant. Mixture is an inorganic salt powder.
9.2.2	Other safety-related parameters:	

10. Stability and reactivity		
10.1.	Reactivity:	The product is very stable, insoluble in water, soluble in mineral acids, acetic acid and ammonium hydroxide.
10.2.	Chemical stability:	Copper oxychloride is not a self-heating substance. Experience of use indicates that it doesn't ignite in contact with water or evolve gases. Production experience and experience in use indicate that the substance is not corrosive in solid state. Corrosivity for metals is possible when the substance is in the solution and has low pH and high-water hardness.
10.3.	Possible hazardous reactions:	There are no hazardous reactions according to the previous information (section 9 and 10).
10.4.	Conditions to avoid:	Moisture (the product is hygroscopic), substances with an acidic reaction.
10.5.	Incompatible materials:	Substances with an acidic reaction, strong acids and bases, chlorates.
10.6.	Hazardous decomposition products:	Copper oxides, hydrogen chloride (in case of fire or at high temperatures). When stored and used correctly, decomposition doesn't occur.

11. Toxicological data		
11.1.	Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
	- Acute toxicity:	Acute toxicity / oral / - Not classified LD 50 oral (rat): > 2000 mg/kg b.w. (product) Acute toxicity / inh./; Category 4 LC50 inh. (rat, man) = 2,83 mg/L air/ 4h Acute toxicity / derm., rat / - Not classified
	- Skin corrosion/irritation:	Not classified LD50 derm. (rat) = > 2000 mg/kg Skin irritation test (rabbits): Not irritant. Source: Tests on rabbits, in accordance with OECD 404.
	- Serious eye damage/irritation:	Eye Irritant; Category 2 Tests on rabbit show the effect of: edema, redness of the conjunctiva and corneal opacity. Eye effects are fully reversible from three to fourteen days.

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		<i>Source: Tests on rabbits, in accordance with OECD 405.</i>
	- Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Not classified Tests on rabbits and guinea pigs didn't show sensitization. <i>Source: Tests in accordance with OECD 406.</i>
	- Germ cell mutagenicity:	Not classified Tests show that copper and <u>copper oxychloride</u> is not mutagenic (results of <i>in vitro</i> – <i>in vivo</i> tests in rats and the standard test on somatic cells).
	- Carcinogenicity:	Not classified The product is not potentially carcinogenic. The results of long-term studies (rats and humans) and the data from literature don't show signs of carcinogenicity. A rare genetic disease of copper in humans is Wilson's disease (WD) – consequence is accumulation of copper in the body. <i>Source: Environmental Health Criteria 2000.</i>
	- Toxicity for reproduction:	Product is not toxic for reproduction - it does not cause a decrease in fertility or developmental defects in the fetus or offspring. Substance - copper oxychloride: NOAEL (parents, offspring): 15 mg/kg bw/day NOAEL (reproduction): 24 mg/kg bw/day
	- STOT – single exposure:	<u>Copper oxychloride</u> does not cause serious irreversible damage to target organs and narcotic effects. Various tests indicate irritation of the stomach, vomiting and kidney necrosis – but observation after one year shows no adverse effect on kidneys. Listed authors stated tests to target organs such as the kidney, liver, stomach and lungs. <i>Source: Chuttani 1965; Wals 1977; Jackson, D. 1994b; Sanders 2002a; Driscoll, R. 1999a; Deenihan, MJ 1988 Forster, R.</i>
	- STOT – repeated exposure:	There are many studies on the effects of excess intake of copper as: O'Donohue et al 1993; Hebert, CD et al 1993; Haywood, S 1985. Tests with substance <u>copper oxychloride</u> , do not classified the substance in category STOT _{RE} nor STOT _{SE} .
	- Aspiration hazard:	Product does not fall under this risk.
	- Endocrine disrupting properties	Not classified.

12. Ecological information		
12.1.	Toxicity:	Acute aquatic toxicity; Category 1 Chronic aquatic toxicity; Category 1 The preparation is classified as a substance: copper oxychloride - Studies confirm: LC50 (fish, 96 hours): = 1.57 mg/L LC50 (aquatic invertebrates, 21 days): = 0.0659 mg/L NOEC (aquatic invertebrates, 21 days): = 0.102 mg/L LC50 (algae, 72 hours): = 0.130 mg/L
12.2.	Persistence and degradability:	The substance copper oxychloride is persistent and not biodegradable. Aerobic degradation in soil (DT50 – typical) = 10000 /very persistent/ Photolysis in water: stable. Hydrolysis in water: stable, very persistent. Bioaccumulation potential is low. The risk of water depends on the quantity soluble copper. In general, the risk is lower in hard water and in water containing a lot of organic carbon.
12.3.	Bio accumulative potential:	Tests did not show accumulation of copper in organisms.
12.4.	Mobility in soil:	<u>Copper is medium-mobile</u> . Affects the mobility of copper: pH (low acid value - solubility of copper is greater); redox potential (copper is more soluble in wet soils or in soils with low redox potential); microbial activity and organic matter (humic substances). The surge of humic acid in the soil, increases the adsorption of copper 2 ⁺ - ions form complexes with hydroxides and carbonate ions. Furthermore, organic matter holds cations in the chelates, which may be associated with copper and increase its solubility and mobility. Great importance has

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		the physical - chemical sorption (transfer of ions from the solution to the solid phase) of the soil, which is closely related to pH and buffer capacity.
12.5.	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:	The substance is not considered as PBT/vPvB. The substance is persistent, bioaccumulation is very low. Substance is rarely an indicator of toxicity. Source: EFSA
12.6.	Endocrine disrupting properties:	Not classified.
12.7.	Other adversative effects:	The risk to soil microorganisms, biological sewage treatment and to non-target terrestrial plants/organisms is low. The influence on nitrification and mineralization in the soil is not observed. Bees - LD50 oral. (acute): 12.1 µg/bee; LD50 contact (acute): 44.3 µg/bee; Earthworm and other soil microorganisms: NOAEC (earthworms, 10 years): 4 kg Cu/ha/year. Birds: the risk is acceptable for doses of 5 kg Cu/ha/year. Copper is not an endocrine/hormonal disruptor for mammals. Information for section 12: EFSA

13. Disposal considerations		
13.1.	Waste treatment methods:	Remain product should be stored in original, labeled packaging. When the buyer or the final user ceases to engage with plant protection, product and packaging should be submitted to an authorized collector of hazardous substances in accordance with the applicable environmental legislation regulating the management of hazardous waste and the management of packaging and packaging waste. Caution: Do not re-use empty containers!

14. Transport information		
	ADR, RID, AND, IMDG, ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (copper oxychloride)
14.1.	UN number or ID number:	3077
14.2.	UN proper shipping name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (copper oxychloride)
14.3.	Transport hazard class(es):	9
14.4.	Packaging group:	III
14.5.	Environmental hazards:	YES ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (copper oxychloride)
14.6.	Special precautions for user:	Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe in the dust.
14.7.	Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments:	The product is not to be transported in bulk.

15. Regulatory information		
15.1.	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:	This product is a subject to applicable regulations of Plant Protective Products; CLP Regulation; REACH Regulation; Chemicals law and the law of: safety, occupational health, environmental protection and management of hazardous chemicals; Rules on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical agents at work; Rules on personal protective equipment; International carriage of dangerous goods by road / ADR /; A list of harmonized standards, the use of which creates a presumption of conformity of the product with the requirements.
15.2.	Chemical safety assessment:	A chemical safety assessment for this product is not implemented.

16. Other information		
	Amendments made in the revised edition:	Section 14.
	List of relevant, hazard statements, safety	H301 Toxic if swallowed.

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	phrases and/or precautionary statements. Write out the full text of any statement which are not written out in full under Sections 2 to 15:	H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. P261 Avoid breathing dust/mist. P270 Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 If you feel unwell, call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P391 Collect spillage P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with national regulations.
	In the case of mixtures, an indication of which of the methods of evaluating information referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 was used for the purpose of classification:	Performed tests.
	Training of personnel:	A Course of safety, occupational health, fire safety and handling of hazardous chemicals.
	Key literature references and sources for data:	Classified by CLP Regulation (EC) No.: 1907/2006, 1272/2008 with changes and additions Commission Directive No.: 2008/58/EC; 2009/2/EC with changes and additions Legislation on: Safety and Health at Work, Active substance and Plant Protective Products, Waste management ADR – European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
	A key or legend to abbreviation and acronyms used in the safety data sheet:	ADI = Acceptable Daily Intake ANSES = French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety AOEL = Acceptable Operator Exposure Level CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging DG SANCO = Directorate General for Health and Consumer Affairs ECHA = European Chemicals Agency EUCuTF = European Union Copper Task Force EFSA = European Food Safety Authority EC50 = Median effective concentration ErC50 = 50% reduction in growth rate HC = Hazardous Concentration L/A = Leaching/Ageing factor LD50 = Median lethal dose LC50 = Median lethal concentration NOAEL = No observed adverse effect NOEC = No observed effect concentration NOEL = No observable adverse effect level PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic PEC = Predicted effect concentration PNEC = Predicted no effect concentration SCHER = Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks STOT = Specific Target Organ Toxicity VRAR = Voluntary Risk Assessment Report
Data specified above are based on research and experience of the supplier at the time of compiling the present MSDS. The supplier may not assume responsibility in case the buyer/user should fail to use the product in accordance with the relevant suggestions and recommendations. No information contained in the present SMDS may release the buyer/user from liability to strictly follow any legal requirements regarding his business activities.		