

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC 91/155/EEC directive and EC 1907/2006 (REACH) and 453/2010 Regulations

Napkins for automobile glass treatment «NANOPROTECH», Custom commodity code 3401190000

1. SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY ID	
<b>Name:</b>	Products for automobile treatment «Super Antidojd» - «NANOPROTECH» set of napkins for automobile treatment №1, №2 и №3 Technical Specifications 2384–003–53258431–2015, GOST 32478–2013
<b>Company:</b>	«Nanoprotech» Limited Liability Company
<b>Address:</b>	Savushkina street, 83/3, office 522-2, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation, 197374
<b>Emergency phone number:</b>	+7 (812) 309-35-33
<b>E-mail, web-site:</b>	<a href="mailto:info@nanoprotech.global">info@nanoprotech.global</a>

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ABOUT COMPONENTS							
<b>Product characteristics:</b>							
<p>The products are made from Spanleys (№1 and №2) non-woven textile materials, which consist of 70% of viscose fibre and 30% of polyester, or Microspan (№3), which are made from 70% of polyester fibre and 30% of polyamides. Napkins are produced without steeping (№3), but with steeping by composition on the basis of isopropyl alcohol and surface-active material (№1) or on the basis of "Nanoprotech "Nz" (№2) nanocoating. Injection regulations of impregnating compounds: (10± 0,2) ml for one product.</p> <p>Napkins are used for the automobile wind screen treatment for its strategic protection (up to 3 months) from the dirt, rain, snow and mechanical wear (including bad weather and snowfall).</p>							
<b>Hazardous components:</b>							
	<table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Class of hazard</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Fibrous dust of nonwoven fabric</td><td>[1] and [27] 3 (MAC = 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</td></tr><tr><td>Steeping: - isopropyl alcohol, CAS № 67-63-0, EC № 200-661-7 (content in steeping composition 80...90%)</td><td>3 (MAC = 50/10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	Class of hazard	Fibrous dust of nonwoven fabric	[1] and [27] 3 (MAC = 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Steeping: - isopropyl alcohol, CAS № 67-63-0, EC № 200-661-7 (content in steeping composition 80...90%)	3 (MAC = 50/10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
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Steeping: - isopropyl alcohol, CAS № 67-63-0, EC № 200-661-7 (content in steeping composition 80...90%)	3 (MAC = 50/10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )						
No components or mixtures which are not meet "Unified Sanitary Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements for Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Control" (accepted by decision of Custom Union Commission №299 from 28 <sup>th</sup> of May 2010), chapter II, section 5, subsection I [36]							

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	
<b>The main hazard of supplying product:</b>	
<p>Products without steeping refer to 4 class of hazard according to GOST 12.1.005 (as low hazardous), with steeping – to 3 class of hazardous (as moderately hazardous) [1]</p> <p>Sanitary-hygienic characteristics of napkins within normal limits [23], [26], [27], [36]</p> <p>Dangerous action of napkins is characterized by possible release of fibrous dust of a nonwoven cloth and vapors of isopropyl alcohol (propane-2-ola); dangerous effect of superficially active agent isn't regulated because of its extremely small contents in ready napkins.</p>	
<p><u>Eye contact with fibrous dust</u> involves irritation (reddening, lacrimation, gripes).</p> <p><u>Eye contact with isopropyl alcohol vapors</u> involves irritation, eyes reddening, lacrimation, gripes).</p> <p>Blepharitis of medium extent may happen.</p> <p><u>If swallowed</u> – it is not reasonable to swallow napkins. Fibrous dust is safe in single doses. If swallow many times or ingested of a heavy dose – sickness, stomach ache, diarrhea. <i>As for isopropyl alcohol:</i> weakness, dizziness, headache, sickness, chest pain, fast heartbeat, arousal. A violation of consciousness, a spasm, hemolysis and disorders of function of internals, and at numerous actions could happen (at doses about 50 ml and more) - inflammatory diseases of kidneys, damage of a liver; up to a lethal outcome</p>	
<p><u>In case of skin contact</u> – napkins without steeping don't irritate skin. Napkins with steeping irritate skin: reddening, dryness, peeling, pruritus, in case of long-term contact defeat and developing of skin diseases (dermatitis, eczemas) could happen. Burns could happen in case of fire.</p> <p><u>In case of inhalation poisoning with fibrous dust</u> - irritation of the top airways, irritation in a throat, cough, dryness in a mouth.</p>	
<p><u>In case of inhalation poisoning of steeping vapors</u> - irritation of the top airways, disorder of breath, pulse increase, irritation in a throat, cough, a headache, dizziness, excitement of nervous system (feeling of intoxication) which is replaced with weakness and drowsiness. Isopropyl alcohol possesses narcotic action.</p>	
Napkins without steeping are referred to low-flammable substances. In case of naked flame they burn with the smoking flame	

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with formation of fusion and release of carbon dioxide and gaseous products of thermodestruction of polyester and polyamide.

Napkins with steeping are referred to strong flammable substances. On isopropyl alcohol: flash temperature – isn't below 12 °C, boiling temperature – isn't below 83 °C, spontaneous ignition temperature – is above 456 °C. Concentration limits of distribution of a flame: the lower - 2%, the upper- 12% (in terms of volume). Temperature limits of flame distribution of saturated steam of alcohol in air: the lower 8 °C, the upper 37 °C. Category of potential of explosion and group of explosive mixes of vapors with air: IIA

Napkins without steeping aren't toxic for inhabitants of reservoirs and plants, steeped napkins possess toxic action for water inhabitants; the death of hydrobionts and fishes is possible. A main type of dangerous impact on environment are atmospheric air pollution by dust of the occupied places, the turbidity of waste and natural waters (reservoirs), view of coastal deposits, a characteristic odor in places of congestions.

Napkins without steeping don't have cumulative, embriotropny, gonadotropny, teratogeny, mutagen and cancerogenic effect. The steeping napkins (because of contained isopropanol) possess mutagen, embryotrophic and cancerogenic effects; gonadotropic and teratogenic effects aren't observed, cumulativness is minimized.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**In case of eye contact:** Wash your eyes with flow water. Use an eye glass tray, cold lotions (1-2 drops of novocaine with addition of peach or vaseline oil) if necessary. In case of first aid insufficiency (continued irritation) – consult the eye physician.

**In case of skin contact:** Wash with flow water, take off the polluted clothes and shoes. In case of burns use aseptic dressing. Ask for medical attention to dermatologist.

**In case of inhalation:** Take the victim to fresh air, take off the constraining clothes, provide heat, rest. Give sedatives (tincture of a valerian, motherwort tea). In case of complicated breath give oxygen with the carbogen. Ask for medical attention if necessary.

**If ingested:** Rinse mouth, drink 1,5-2 glasses of warm water with absorbent carbon, salt laxative. Cause vomiting mechanical irritation of tongue root and a soft palate if necessary. Wash out a stomach with warm water with sodium sulfate (1 tablespoon for 0,25 glasses of water) under control of medical staff, give salt laxative. Ask for medical attention. The person isn't allowed to cause vomiting in an unconsciousness!

## 5. FIRE SAFETY MEASURES:

### Applicable fire fighting equipment:

PSB, PSB-3 powders, sprayed water, air and mechanical foam on the basis of PO-1D frothers, POE DARLING; "SAMPO" with optimum intensity of supply of foam 0,3 of  $\text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{with}^{-1}$ , water with wetter; in rooms - volume suppression, foamy fire extinguishers, sand, fire blanket. In case of heavy fires – foam or the sprayed water

**Non-applicable fire fighting equipment:** Absent

**Fire hazard:** Combustible and explosive concentration of toxic vapors and gases can be formed in initial fire. Packing can be involved in process of burning

**Special means and protective measures:** The fireproof suit of Tn-type complete with SPI-20self-rescue device is applied. Protective general L1, L2 suit complete with an industrial gas mask of RPG-67, aerosol filter and cartridges of A, V, V8, BKF; overalls; gloves from butyl rubber dispersion, special footwear are applied in case of the absence of SPI-20

**Hazard combustion products:** The following substances can allocate in the environment during the fire:

- carbon dioxide ( $\text{MAC}_{\text{P.3.}} = 27000/9000 \text{ mg/m}^3$ , 4 class of hazard);
- carbonic oxide ( $\text{MAC}_{\text{P.3.}} = 20 \text{ mg/m}^3$ , 4 class of hazard);
- isopropyl alcohol ( $\text{MAC}_{\text{P.3.}} = 50/10 \text{ mg/m}^3$ , 3 class of hazard)

and also combustion gases.

*Carbon oxide* causes asthma in consiquence of a carboxyhemoglobin formation; affects the central nervous system.

In case of operation no more than 1 h in the atmosphere containing carbon oxide, maximum allowable concentration of carbon oxide can be increased to 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, in case of operation no more than 30 min.

- to 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, in case of operation no more than 15 min. - 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Repeated works under conditions of the raised content of carbon oxide in air of a working zone can be performed with a minimum of 2 h.

*Carbon dioxide (carbon dioxide)* causes increase of breath in the fire conditions and increase of pulmonary ventilation, has vasodilatory action. Poisoning symptoms: pulse increase, increase of arterial pressure, sick headache pain, headache, dizziness, slackness, loss of consciousness, deadly outcome in case of long-term exposure of high concentration.

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## 6. MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

**Individual safety measures:**  
Use means of individual protection. Avoid inhalation of fibrous dust and steeping vapors

**Environmental measures:**  
Not to allow hit of napkins in the superficial water-bearing horizons used for economic and drinking, cultural and community water use in atmospheric air and soil. Inform the relevant organizations in case of harm to environment

**Emergency spillage measures:**  
Isolate a dangerous zone in a minimum radius of 100 m. Remove third persons. Eliminate sources of fire and sparks. Enter a dangerous zone in protective equipment. Observe measures of fire safety. Don't smoke. Observe measures of fire safety. Stick to a windward side. Give the first aid to injured people [23, 25]

## 7. TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

**Treatment safety measures:**  
Forced-air and exhaust mechanical ventilation in production rooms [10], [24]. Technological processes have to meet standards [7], [23], [31]. Workers have to be provided with means of protection [9].  
The analysis of air of a working zone in production rooms and on the open areas [1]. Tight execution of the equipment and connecting knots.  
Workplaces have to be equipped with emergency firefighting equipment. In case of repairing works use the intrinsically safe tool. It isn't allowed to smoke, use naked flame. Obligatory washing in soul after work. Cleaning of the room has to be made in the damp or dry way with use of industrial vacuum cleaners.

**Storage safety measures:**  
napkins are stored in closed warehouses at a maximum temperature 30 °C above zero, excluding mechanical damages, forced-air and exhaust mechanical ventilation in hit of an atmospheric precipitation and the polluting substances. In case of storage it is necessary to protect napkins from sources of heating or an open flame

**Special measures:**  
Napkins are transported by all types of the covered vehicles according to [18] and the rules of transportation of goods existing on one or another transport

**Information about packing:**  
Napkins are packed into individual packing on the basis of a buflen, and then – into boxes from corrugated fibreboard in quantity up to 500 pieces.

**Materials not suitable for packing:**  
Unknown

## 8. STORAGE CONTROL / PERSONAL SAFETY

**Process control:**  
Control over the harmful substances content in air of a working zone has to be exercised periodically (according to [30], [32], [1] and [2], and according to techniques of control of the content of harmful substances in air of a working zone [33]).

**Hazardous components control:**

Name	Class of hazardous and limiting concentration
Dust of nonwoven fabric	3 (MAC volume = 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Isopropanol gases	3 (MAC = 50/10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )

**Individual protective means**

**Respiratory protection:**  
In usual conditions of the address it isn't required.  
In case of excess of maximum allowable concentration norms protective respiratory equipment (a wadded and gauze bandage, respirators of "F-62Sh", "U-2K", "UK-5", ShB-1 "Petal" or "KAMA" types) have to be applied [11]. In case of hitting of dust in respiratory organs - go out of doors. In case of considerable concentration – the filtering gas masks with cartridges of brand of A or BKF according to [15], or the isolating gas masks of the PFM-1, IP-4M, PSh-1, PSh-2, IP-46 and IP-48 brands

**Hand protection:**  
Handling of production it isn't required during the single works in usual conditions.  
During the regular work with the steeping napkins gloves [19] and dermatological means are applied [12]

**Eyes protection:**

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Treatment it isn't required in usual conditions. The access to flowing water has to be provided to wash your eyes. <b>Skin protection:</b> Cotton bathrobes or protective clothes from the general production pollution according to [20], [21], [13], [14], [16], [17]. Cotton bathrobes and protective clothes should be washed regularly <b>Hygienic measure:</b> According to rules of industrial hygiene. Don't smoke. After work carefully to wash hands <b>Environment protection:</b> see sections 6 and 12
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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance, colour:</b> Products of a square shape of a colour according to the samples. <b>Odor:</b> napkins without steeping don't have it; napkins with steeping have individual, alcohol smell	
<b>Additional data:</b>	
Indicator's name	Norm
Sizes according to the length and width, mm	200×200
Quality of steeping	uniweave, without spaces
Density of nonwoven fabric, g/m <sup>2</sup>	40±2, 60±3
Dimensional tolerance, mm	±10
Surface texture	plain surface

## 10. PERSISTANCE AND REACTIVE CAPACITY

<b>Stability:</b> Napkins are stable in case of normal conditions of use and storage
<b>Inadmissible conditions:</b> Следует исключать открытое пламя, нагрев, воздействие окислителей, статическое электричество, искрящий инструмент, прямое действие солнечного света и воды It is advisable to exclude an open flame, heating, influence of oxidizers, static electricity, sparking tool, direct action of a sunlight and water
<b>Incompatibility:</b> React with alkalis, substances oxidizers, organic and inorganic acids
<b>Hazardous polymerization:</b> Is absent in common conditions
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b> see section 3
<b>PH:</b> neutral reaction of water extract
<b>Resistance to biological decomposition:</b> Biological catabolism is less than 10%

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Eye contact:</b> Direct contact of products with eyes is impossible. Dust and vapors could cause eye irritation.
<b>Skin contact:</b> Irritation of skin is absent in case of single action, in case of numerous or long contact with the steeping napkins – irritation, dermatitis and eczemas. No absorption through skin is detected.
<b>Inhalation:</b> Вдыхание изделий невозможно. При действии пыли нетканых материалов, паров применяемой пропитки возможна опасность серьезного нарушения здоровья путем длительного воздействия при вдыхании Inhalation of products is impossible. In case of action of dust of nonwoven fabric, vapors of used steeping the danger of serious health problems
<b>In case of ingestion while eating:</b> Swallowing of napkins is impossible. Entering the dust and isopropyl alcohol can cause discomfort in alimentary system and diarrhea; In case of systematic ingestion - perversion of the liver and kidneys. Considerable toxic influence propane-2-ol on the healthy adult in case of the oral use - at doses of 50 ml and more
<b>Additional information, connected with health risks:</b> N/a
<b>Carcinogenic action:</b> Long-term use of alcohol causes cancer diseases of stomach, oxidative damage of brain neurons, chronic diseases

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Distribution and behavior in environment:</b>
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## Isopropil alcohol:

Maximum allowable concentration in atmospheric air of the occupied places – 0,6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> maximum one time, 3rd class of danger;

MAC in water of cultural, community and economic and drinking water supply - 0,25 mg/l, 4th class of danger;

Maximum allowable concentration in reservoirs of fishing appointment and seawaters – 0,5 mg/l, the 4th class of danger

**Ecotoxicology:** Products don't form of secondary dangerous substances in case of interaction with objects of environment; litter the soil and reservoirs, forming coastal deposits and breaking their sanitary state [28], [35].

Isopropyl alcohol pollutes environment; impact on processes of self-cleaning of reservoirs; toxic for water inhabitants; death of hydrobionts and fishes is possible [23]. In case of heating the smell of the substances which are allocated at thermooxidizing destruction is possible.

### **Behavior at sewage plants:**

Doesn't show harmful action in relation to bacteria

## 13. UTILIZATION

### **Utilization of a product:**

In case of dispersal it is necessary to collect products, as required applying the absorbing material [25]

**Container utilization:** Utilization in accordance with the established competent authority local rules

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Number of the UN** isn't applied for the napkins without steeping: products aren't classified as a dangerous freight according to GOST 19433, because they are packed in container with a maximum capacity of 1 dm<sup>3</sup> and net weight of 1 kg.

For napkins with steeping: 1325 "Firm flammable organic substance n.o.s."

4 Class, 4.1 subclass, 4 number of a danger sign, 4113 classification code

**Packing group** No group for napkins without steeping, III group for napkins with steeping

**Emergency card** For napkins with steeping: 401 in case of rail transportation, 4-1 emergency card in case of transit by sea transport, emergency card of manufacturer in case of transit by motor transport

**Auto/ Railway transportations (ADR/RID):** For napkins with steeping: 4 class, III group of packing, 4 label

**Marine transport (IMDG):** For napkins with steeping: 4 class, III group of packing, 4 label

**Air transport (IATA):** For napkins with steeping: 4 class, III group of packing, 4 label

**Symbols of danger:** "Exclamation sign", "Danger for man's health", "Flame"



**Signal word:** Dangerous

**Short characteristic of hazard:** H228: "Flammable solid substance" (for napkins with steeping), H332: "Harmful in case of inhalation", H336: "Can cause drowsiness and dizziness" (for napkins with steeping), H340: "Can cause genetic deficits" (for napkins with steeping), H320: "In case contact with eyes can cause irritation", H350: "Can cause cancer diseases" (for napkins with steeping), H361: "It is supposed that this substance can negatively affect ability to a child-bearing or child who hasn't been born" (for napkins with steeping), H401: "Toxic for aquatic organisms" (for napkins with steeping)

**Package marking:** "Keep away from the sunlight's", "Top", "Temperature limits at maximum 30 °C"

## 15. PRESCRIPTIONS

### **Marking according to the EEC Directive**

#### **S-codes and phrases:**

S16 – "Keep away from ignition sources – Don't smoke", S23 – "Do not breathe vapor", S24/25 – "Avoid eye and skin contact", S36/37 – "Put on the relevant safety clothing and gloves", S45 – "In case of accident or feeling sick immediately ask for a medical attention (show a material label if possible)", S51 – "Work only in well-ventilated places", S53 – "Avoid contact — get special instructions before use", S61 – "Do not allow to enter into the environment. Look special instructions/material safety data sheet"

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## R-codes and phrases:

R10 – “Fire-hazardous”, R20 – “Hazardous in case of inhalation”, R22 – “Hazardous in case of ingestion”, R33 – “Hazard of cumulative effects”, R45 – “Can cause cancer”, R48 – “Danger of serious problems with health in case of long-term exposure”, R66 – “Repeated exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking”, R63 – «Possible risk of harm for unborn children», R67 – «Vapors can cause drowsiness and dizziness»

## General restrictions/prescriptions

### Ozone destructive chemicals:

Ozone destructive chemicals are absent and aren't used in production

### Cratyc

### TSCA:

All chemical compositions in the products are not in the list of the chemical substances of TSCA

### EINECS:

All the components are listed and do not subjected to inspection

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 The producer guarantees napkins meet the requirements of technical documentation at observance of rules of their transportation and storage in case of delivery within 12 months from date of issue of the quality certificate.

16.2 This safety data sheet of napkins meets the requirements of the Directive 91/155/EEC. Information provided in it is intended for the characteristic of a product in terms of the demanded safety rules. It doesn't serve as a guarantee of certain properties and is based on scientific data and on standard and technical documentation, known at present. No obligations provided.

16.3 The presented norms of the Russian Federation have advisory nature and can be specified according to the normative documents accepted in the country of the purchaser.

## 17. STANDARD TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| [1] GOST 12.1.005-88      | Safety Standard System. General Sanitary Requirements to Industrial Zones Air   |
| [2] GOST 12.1.016-79      | Safety Standard System. Working zone air. Measuring procedures requirements of hazardous substances concentration.                |
| [3] GOST P12.1.019-2009   | Safety Standard System. Electrical safety. General requirements and protections.  |
| [4] GOST 12.1.030-81      | Safety Standard System. Electrical safety. Protective and neutral grounding.  |
| [5] GOST 12.1.044-89      | Safety Standard System. Fire-and-explosion hazard of substances and materials. Product indicators and methods of their definition |
| [6] GOST 12.2.007.0-75    | Safety Standard System. Electrotechnical products. General requirements and protections.  |
| [7] GOST 12.3.002-75      | Safety Standard System. Production processes. General safety requirements   |
| [8] GOST 12.4.001-80      | Safety Standard System. Protective glasses. Terms and definitions.  |
| [9] GOST 12.4.011-89      | Safety Standard System. Protective means of workers. General requirements and classification.                                     |
| [10] GOST 12.4.021-76     | Safety Standard System. Ventilating systems. General requirements   |
| [11] GOST 12.4.028-76     | Safety Standard System. ШБ-1 respirators "Lepestok" Specifications.   |
| [12] GOST 12.4.068-79     | Safety Standard System. Dermatological means of individual protection. Classification and general requirements.                   |
| [13] GOST 12.4.101-92     | Safety Standard System. Special clothes for limited protection against toxic substances.  |
| [14] GOST 12.4.103-83     | Safety Standard System. Protective special clothes. Means of individual protection of feet and hands. Classification.             |
| [15] GOST 12.4.121-83     | Safety Standard System. Gas masks the industrial filtering. Specifications.   |
| [16] GOST 12.4.131-83     | Safety Standard System. Dressing female gowns. Specifications.  |
| [17] GOST 12.4.132-83     | Safety Standard System. Dressing male gowns. Specifications.  |
| [18] GOST 19433-88        | Dangerous freights. Classification and marking.   |
| [19] GOST 20010-93        | Rubber technical gloves. Specifications.  |
| [20] GOST 27574-84        | Female protection suits against the general production pollution and mechanical influences. Specifications.                       |
| [21] GOST 27575-84        | Male protection suits against the general production pollution and mechanical influences. Specifications                          |
| [22] GOST 12.4.253-2013   | Safety Standard System. Means of individual protection from eye contact. General technical requirements                           |
| [23] GOST 32478-2013      | Household products. General technical requirements  |
| [24] SNiP 41-01-2003      | Heating, ventilation and conditioning   |
| [25] SanPiN 2.1.7.1322-03 | Hygienic requirements to placement and neutralization of production wastes and consumption  |
| [26] GN 2.2.5.2893-11     | Maximum permissible levels (MPL) of skin fouling by hazardous substances.   |
| [27] GN 2.2.5.1313-03     | Maximum allowable concentration (MPA) of hazardous substances in the air of a working zone.                                       |

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- [28] GN 2.1.5.1315-03 Maximum Allowable Concentration (MPA) of chemical substances in water of reservoirs of economic and drinking, cultural and general water consumption.
- [29] GN 2.1.6.1338-03 Maximum allowable concentrations of contaminators in community air
- [30] SP 1.1.1058-01 Organization and carrying out production control over sanitary regulations and epidemic (preventive) measures
- [31] SP 2.2.2.1327-03 Hygienic requirements to production process, production equipment and operating tool
- [32] SP 1.1.2193-07 Organization and carrying out production control over sanitary regulations and sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures.
- [33] R 2.2.755-99 Hygienic criteria of working conditions assessment and classification according to hazard and danger of working-environment factor
- [34] "Regulations of industrial waste water flow into municipal sewerage" Moscow.
- [35] "List of fishery standards: the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) and the approximately safe levels of influence (ASLI) of hazardous substances for water with commercial fishing importance" (State Fishery Committee of the Russian Federation).
- [36] "Unified Sanitary Epidemiological and Hygienic Requirements for Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Control" (accepted by Customs Union Commission Decision on 28 of May, 2010 No. 299).
- [37] PN ISO 11014-1; 1998 Standard: «Chemical safety – Chemical safety data sheet».
- [38] 1999/45/EG UE directive, 67/548 EEC directive and 88/379/EEC UE instructions to the directive (Instructions on dangerous products, including EU Directives) concerning classification, marking and informing on dangerous materials
- [39] 1907/2006/WE regulations concerning registration, an assessment, authorization and restriction of use of the chemicals (REACH), establishing the European chemical agency, making amendments to the Directive 1999/45/EU and canceling Regulations of Council (EES) No. 793/93 and Regulations of the Commission (EU) No. 1488/94, and also the Directive of Council 76/769/EEC and Directives of the Commission 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.
- [40] Regulations 1272/2008/WE of the European Parliament and Council of December 16 of 2008 about classification, marking and packing of chemicals and the mixes, making amendments both canceling Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and making amendments to Regulations (EU) No. 1907/2006.
- [41] Regulations 1999/45/WE concerning rapprochement of laws, instructions and administrative conditions of the Member States of EU relating to classification, packing and marking of dangerous preparations.
- [42] REGULATIONS of the COMMISSION (EU) No. 790/2009 of August 10, 2009, making amendments, for the purpose of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, in Regulations (EU) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and Council concerning classification, marking and packing of chemicals and their mixtures.
- [43] REGULATIONS of the COMMISSION (EU) No. 453/2010 of May 20, 2010, making amendments to Regulations (EU) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council concerning registration, assessment, authorization and restriction of chemical usage (REACH)

**Produced by:**

Head technician  
"Nanoprotech" LLC

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