# Safety data sheet

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

**1.1. Product identifier**

| | |
|---|---|
| Code: | **EXTRA-GRI** |
| Product name | **--** |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Intended use | Cement based product for industrial flooring |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Company name | **IDEAL WORK SRL** |
| Address | **Via Kennedy, 52** |
| Place and country | **31030 Vallà di Riese Pio X (TV)**<br>**Italy**<br>**tel. 0423 /4535**<br>**fax 0423 /748429** |
| e-mail address for a competent person, responsible for the safety data sheet | **sicurezza@idealwork.it** |

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

| | |
|---|---|
| For information in an emergency | **Poison center:**<br>**National Poisons Information Service (Birmingham Unit) City Hospital**<br>**Dudley Rd Birmingham**<br>**Telephone: +44 121 507 4123**<br>**Fax: +44 121 507 55 88**<br>**Emergency telephone: 844 892 0111** |

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

Cement in the presence of water, for example in the production of mortars, or when it is wet, produces a strongly alkaline solution (PH high due to the formation of calcium hydroxide, sodium and potassium).

**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.**

The product is classified as dangerous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent modifications and adjustments). The product therefore requires a safety data sheet in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 453/2010 and subsequent amendments.
Further information on health and / or environment hazards can be found in Sect. 11 and 12 of this card.

Symbols of danger: GHS07
Phrases H: H315-335-317-318

The full text of the hazard statements (H) is given in section 16 of the card.

**2.2. Label elements.**

Hazard labeling according to Directive 1999/45 / EC and Regulations (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and 453/2010 subsequent amendments and adjustments.

IRRITATING

| | |
|---|---|
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H335** | May cause respiratory irritation |
| **H317** | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| **H318** | Causes serious eye damage. |
| | |
| **P102** | Keep out of the reach of children. |
| **P264** | Wash … thoroughly after handling. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| **P302 / 352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |
| **P261** | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. |
| **P304 / 340** | IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing |
| **P333 / 313** | IN CASE OF IRRITATION OR SKIN ERROR: CONSULT A DOCTOR. |

**P305 / 351/338** – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
**P314** Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Contains: CLEMENTER FOR CEMENT PORTLAND (K)

**2.3. Other hazards.**

The cement contained in the product may irritate the eyes, mucous membranes, throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. Frequent inhalation of cement over a long period of time increases the risk of lung disease. Repeated and prolonged contact of cement on wet skin, due to perspiration and moisture, can cause irritation and / or dermatitis.
Both the cement and its doughs, in case of prolonged contact with the skin, can cause sensitization (due to the presence of chromium VI salts); Where necessary, this effect is depressed by the addition of a specific reducing agent to maintain the water-soluble VI chromium content at concentrations of less than 0,0002% (2 ppm) on the total dry weight of the same cement, in accordance with the legislation referred to in Point 15.
In case of significant ingestion, cement may cause ulcerations to the digestive tract.
Under normal conditions of use, concrete and its compounds have no special environmental hazards, subject to compliance with the recommendations in paragraphs 6, 8, 12 and 13 below.
The cement does not meet the criteria of PBT and vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII.

The product contains QUARTZ (SiO2 Silica Cristallina) with a breath fraction less than 1% on the weight of the part contained in the product (approximately 60%) and therefore does not fall into the hazard class indicated in Regulation 1272-2008 for the STOT RE 1 classification.
However, its manipulation may result in the diffusion of breathable crystalline silica. Silica dust inhalation, generated by handling or treating the substance, can cause the formation of pulmonary fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis, which occurs with cough and shortness of breath.
Professional exposure to breathable silica dust should be monitored and controlled.
Therefore, it is recommended to handle and handle the product to avoid dust generation.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

### 3.1 Ssubstances.

Not relevant information.

### 3.2 Mixtures

Contains:

| Substance | *CAS* | *Numero CE* | Conc. % | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CLINKER FOR PORTLAND (K)CEMENT** | *65997-15-*1 | *266-043-4* | 30 - 50 | Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H 317 |
| **QUARZ** | *14808-60-7* | *238-878-4* | 40 - 60 | Non pericoloso |

The full text of the hazard statements (H) is given in section 16 of the card

## SECTION 4. First aid measures.

**4.1. Description of First Aid Measures.**

GENERAL RULES: No individual protection is needed for rescuers, who must avoid the inhalation of cement dust contained in the product and contact with wet cement or preparations containing it. If this is not possible, the individual protective devices mentioned in Section 8 should be taken.

IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES: Do not rub eyes to avoid possible corneal damage caused by rubbing.
If present, remove the contact lenses. Tilt the head in the direction of the affected eye, open the eyelids well and rinse with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes to remove any residues. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist in occupational medicine or an ophthalmologist.

IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT: In the case of dry concrete, rinse and rinse thoroughly with water.
In the case of wet / wet cement, wash the skin with plenty of water and soap at a neutral pH or appropriate light detergent.
Remove contaminated clothing, shoes, glasses and clean them thoroughly before reusing them. Consult a physician in all cases of irritation or burns.

IN CASE OF INHALATION: Carry out the person in the open air. Powder in the throat and nostrils should spontaneously clean. Get medical attention if irritation persists, or if it occurs later, or if you have any discomfort, cough or other symptoms.

IN CASE OF INGESTION Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash the mouth with water and drink plenty of water. Consult a physician immediately or contact an Infection Center.

**4.2. Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.**

EYES: Eye contact with concrete powder (dry or wet) can cause irritation or serious and potentially irreversible injury.

SKIN: Cement and its preparations may have an irritating effect on wet skin (due to perspiration or moisture) after prolonged contact or may cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or its moist preparations can cause irritation, dermatitis or severe burns as they develop without feeling pain (for example, when you are kneeling for a long time on fresh mortar even wearing pants).

INHALATION: Repeated inhalation of cement dust can cause ulcerations to the digestive tract.

ENVIRONMENT: Under normal conditions of use, the cement contained in the product is not dangerous to the environment.

**4.3. Indication of any need to consult a physician immediately and special treatments.**
See point 4.1. When contacting a doctor, take the safety data sheet with you.

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

**5.3. Recommendations for fire extinguishers.**

GENERAL INFORMATIONS
Cool with water jets containers to avoid product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous to health. Always wear complete fire protection equipment. Collect extinguishing water that should not be discharged into drains. Dispose of contaminated water used for fire extinguishing and residues according to applicable regulations.

EQUIPMENT
Protective helmet with visor, fire-retardant garments (fireproof jacket and trousers with arms around the arms, legs and waist), gloves for intervention (fire, anti-fog and dielectric), an overpressure mask with a facial covering the entire face of the operator or Self-contained breathing apparatus (self-protector) in case of large amounts of smoke.

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and procedures in case of emergency.**

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT INTERVIEW DIRECTLY: Wear protective equipment as described in Section 8 and follow the Safe Handling and Handling Guidelines of Section 7

FOR THOSE WHO INTERVIEW DIRECTLY: No specific emergency procedures are required.
In any case, it is necessary to protect the eyes, skin and respiratory tract with individual protective devices in situations with high levels of dustiness.

**6.2. Environmental precautions.**
Avoid draining or dispersing cement in drainage and sewer systems or in water bodies (eg surface waterways).

**6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.**
Use dry cleaning methods such as vacuum cleaners or extractors (portable industrial units equipped with high efficiency particulate filters or equivalent techniques) that do not disperse dust into the environment.
Never use compressed air.
Ensure that workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8) to avoid the inhalation of cement dust and contact with skin and eyes.
Store the spilled material in containers (eg silos, hoppers, etc.) for future use.
In case of spills of considerable amounts of cement or its preparations, close / cover any water collection wells which may be present in the immediate vicinity.

**6.4. Reference to other sections. Information not available.**

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

**7.1 Handling precautions for safe handling.**

PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Follow the recommendations given in Section 8. To remove dry concrete, see Section 6.3.

FIRE PREVENTIVE MEASURES: No precautions should be taken since cement is neither flammable nor flammable.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE GENERATION OF AEROSOL AND POWDER: Do not sweep or use compressed air. Use dry cleaning methods (such as vacuum cleaners and vacuum cleaners), which do not cause air dispersion.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES: Avoid dispersal in the environment during handling.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORKING PLACES OF GENERAL: In places where the handling, storage and cementing of the concrete is carried out, neither must be eaten, eaten or smoked.
In dusty environments wear anti-dust masks and protective goggles. Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.**
The cement must be stored in waterproof, dry conditions (eg with minimum internal condensation), clean and protected from contamination.
Burial Risk: The cement can thicken or adhere to the walls of the enclosed space where it is stored.
Cement can break, collapse or fall unexpectedly. To prevent burial or choking does not enter confined spaces, such as Silo, containers, bulk transport trucks, or other storage containers or vessels that store or contain cement, without taking appropriate security measures. Do not use aluminum containers due to incompatibility of the materials.

REDUCING CHROME VI EFFECTIVELY: The integrity of the packaging and the compliance with the conservation methods mentioned above are essential for maintaining the effectiveness of the reducing agent over the time period shown on each package.
This time limit applies solely to the effectiveness of the reducing agent in maintaining the water soluble VI chromium, determined according to EN 196-10, below the limit of 0,0002% imposed by the current regulation, without prejudice to the limits Of the mixture used according to the general rules for storage and use of the product itself.

**7.3. Special end uses.**
No further information for specific end uses (see Section 1.2).

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

**8.1. Control Parameters.**

The time-weighted threshold value (TLV-TWA) adopted in the workplace of the American Industrial Hygienist Association (ACGIH) for particulate matter is:
Cement: 1 mg / m3 (breathable fraction)
Respirable crystalline silica: 0.025 mg / m3 (breathable fraction) (TWA)

| Description | Type | State | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mg/m3 | ppm | Mg/m3 | ppm | |
| **CLINKER FOR PORTLAND (K)CEMENT** | TLV | I | 1 | | | | |

**8.2. Exposure controls**.

8.2.1 PROVIDED TECHNICAL DIRECTIONS: In installations where the product is handled, transported, loaded and stored, appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the generation of dust and to prevent the dust from spreading into the working environment .
Localized controls will be defined in relation to current situations and accordingly the corresponding specific equipment will be identified.

8.2.2 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, WHICH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION DEVICES:

EYE PROTECTION: Wear goggles or safety goggles conforming to UNI EN 166 when handling dry concrete or its preparations to prevent eye contact.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use abrasion-resistant and alkaline-resistant waterproof gloves compliant with UNI EN 374 1,2,3 parts fully covered with cotton, safety shoes or boots, protective long sleeve garments as well as skin care products (Including moisturizing creams) to ensure maximum skin protection from prolonged contact with wet cement.
RESPIRATORY WATER PROTECTION: When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above the exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection that is appropriate to the level of dust and conforms to the relevant EN standards (filter facial certified according to UNI EN 149 or mask Dust proof certified according to UNI EN 140)

8.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS:
See technical measurements to avoid the dispersion of cement dust into the environment.
Take measures to ensure that cement does not reach water (sewer systems or groundwater or surface water).
When handling, transporting, charging and discharging, storing the product, appropriate measures must be taken to contain dust in the workplace.

In particular, preventive measures must ensure the containment of the respiratory particulate concentration within the time-weighted threshold value (TLV-TWA), adopted by the American Environmental Hygiene Association (ACGIH) for portland cement.
Environmental exposure control for the air emission of cement particles must be carried out according to the available technology and regulations regarding the emission of dust particles in general.
Environmental exposure control is pertinent to the aquatic environment as cement emissions in the various life cycle stages (production and use) applied mainly to soil and drainage.
The aquatic effect and risk assessment cover the effect on organisms / ecosystems due to possible changes in pH related to the release of hydroxides. It is believed that the toxicity of other dissolved inorganic ions may be negligible in comparison to the potential pH effect.
Any other effect that may occur during production and use is considered to occur on a local scale. The pH of the surface drainage and surface water should not exceed 9. Otherwise, it may have an impact on urban waste water treatment plants (STPs) and industrial waste water treatment plants (WWTPs). For this exposure assessment, a gradual approach is recommended.
Level 1: Retrieve information about the pH of the drain and the contribution of the concrete to the resulting pH. If the pH should be higher than 9 and predominantly attributable to cement, then additional actions would be required to demonstrate safe use.
Level 2: Retrieve information on the pH of the collected water after the discharge point. The pH value must not exceed 9.
Level 3: Measure the pH in the collected water after the discharge point. If the pH is less than 9, safe use is reasonably demonstrated. If the pH is above 9, risk management measures must be implemented: the discharge must be neutralized to ensure safe use of cement during production or use phase.
No special emission control measures are required for exposure to the Earth's environment.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical State | Solid Powder |
| Color | grey |
| Odor | odorless |
| Smell Threshold | not relevant |
| pH. | 11-13 (in aqueous dispersion at 20 ° C) |
| Melting point or freezing point. | not relevant |
| Boiling point. | not relevant |
| Distillation interval. | not relevant |
| Flash point. | not relevant |
| NA evaporation rate | not relevant |
| Flammability of solids and gases | Non Infiammabile |
| Lower / upper flammability limit | Not flammable |
| Lower / upper explosive limit. | not relevant |
| Vapor pressure. | not relevant |
| vapor density | not relevant |
| Specific weight. | not relevant |
| Solubility | not relevant |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water:: | not relevant |
| Self-ignition temperature. | not relevant |
| Decomposition temperature. | not relevant |
| viscosity | not relevant |
| Oxidizing properties | not relevant |

**9.2. Altre informazioni**.

No other information.

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

**10.1. Reactivity.**
When mixed with water, the cement hardens by forming a stable mass that does not react with the environment.

**10.2. Chemical stability.**
Such cement is stable for the longer it is properly stored (see SEZ 7) and is compatible with almost all building materials. It must be kept dry. Contact with incompatible materials must be avoided.
Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminum and other non-noble metals. The cement, in contact with hydrofluoric acid, decomposes by producing corrosive silicon tetrafluorous gas. The cement reacts with water and form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Concrete silicates react with powerful oxidants such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen bifluoride.
The integrity of the packaging and the compliance with the storage conditions mentioned in sections 7.2 and 7.4 (sealed containers, cool and dry place and no ventilation) are essential conditions for maintaining the efficacy of the chromium VI reducing agent during the period Storage specified on the sack or DDT.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions.**
Not applicable.

**10.4. Conditions to Avoid.**
Moisture conditions during storage can cause lumps and loss of product quality.

**10.5. Incompatible materials.**
Wet cement is alkali and incompatible with acids, salts, ammonium salts, aluminum and other non-noble metals. The contact of aluminum powder with wet cement results in the formation of hydrogen.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.**
The cement does not decompose in any way in any dangerous product

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**.

ACUTE EFFECTS: Inhalation of vapors causes lower and upper respiratory tract irritation with cough and respiratory difficulties, at higher concentrations can also cause lung edema. Skin contact is irritated with erythema, edema, dryness and cracking. Swallowing may cause health disorders, including abdominal pain with burns, nausea and vomiting.
The product causes serious eye injuries and may cause corneal opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye color.

Contact with the skin causes sensitization (contact dermatitis). Dermatitis is caused by skin inflammation, which begins in the skin areas that come into contact with the sensitizing agent repeatedly. Skin lesions may include erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, pustules, scales, fissures and exudative phenomena, which vary depending on the stages of the disease and affected areas. In the acute phase, erythema, edema and exudation prevail. In the chronic stages prevalent scales, dryness, fissure and thickening of the skin.

CUTANATE CORROSION / IRRITATION: CAT. 2 The cement contained in the product in contact with moist skin can cause skin thickening, cracks and splits. Prolonged contact in combination with existing abrasions can cause serious burns.

HEAVY HIMS: CAT. 1 The clinker contained in the product caused a set of heterogeneous effects on the cornea and the calculated irritation index was 128.
Direct contact with the cement can cause corneal injuries for mechanical stress, irritation or immediate or delayed inflammation.
Direct contact with large quantities of dry concrete or wet cement projections may cause effects ranging from moderate ocular irritation (eg conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.
CUTANE SENSITIVITY: CAT. 1 Some individuals may develop eczema following exposure to moisture powder, caused by both high pH, which causes irritable contact dermatitis after prolonged contact, as well as by a hydrolysed cell line VI immunologic reaction that causes allergic contact dermatitis . The answer may appear in a variety of forms that may range from mild skin rash to severe dermatitis and a combination of the two mechanisms mentioned above.
No sensitization effect is expected if the cement contains a water-soluble chromium VI reducing agent until the effective period of said reducing agent is exceeded.

RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION: Based on the available data, it is not classifiable.
MUTAGENICITY OF GERMINAL CELLS: Based on the available data, it is not classifiable.
CANCEROGENITY: Based on available data, it is not classifiable.
TOXICITY FOR REPRODUCTION: Based on available data, it is not classifiable.
STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE:: CAT. 3 Concrete powder can irritate the throat and the respiratory system. Cough, sneezing, and fever may occur as a result of exposure above professional exposure limits.
Overall, the collected elements clearly indicate that professional exposure to cement dust has produced a deficit in respiratory function. However, the evidence currently available is insufficient to establish with certainty the dose-response relationship for these effects.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE: Based on available data, it is not classifiable.
DANGER IN CASE OF ASPIRATION: Based on available data, it is not classifiable.
HEALTH CONDITIONS ADDED BY EXPOSURE:
The inhalation of cement dust contained in the product may aggravate respiratory system disorders and / or health conditions such as emphysema or asthma and / or existing skin and / or eye conditions.
TRIOSSID OF CHROME
LD50 (Oral):> 10000 mg / kg Rat

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

Use according to good working practices, avoid dispersing the product in the environment. Inform the competent authorities if the product has reached waterways or sewers or contaminated soil or vegetation.
The cement contained in the product is not dangerous to the environment. Ecotoxicity tests with cement on Daphnia magna and Selenastrum coli showed little toxicological impact. Therefore the LC50 and EC50 values cannot be determined. There are no indications of sediment toxicity. Adding large quantities of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may therefore be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

TRIOSSID OF CHROME
LC50 (96h):> 10000 mg / l
EC50 (48h):> 1000 mg / l bacteria

12.2. Persistence and degradability. Not relevant because the product is an inorganic material. After curing the product does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.3. Bioaccumulation potential. Not relevant.

12.4. Mobility in soil. Not relevant.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment. Not relevant.

12.6. Other adverse effects. Not relevant.

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

Reuse, if possible. Product residues are considered to be hazardous special waste. The hazards of waste that contain this product in part must be evaluated in accordance with the applicable laws.
Disposal must be entrusted to a waste management company, subject to national and local regulations. CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be sent to recovery or disposal in accordance with national waste management regulations

## SECTION 14. Transport information.

The product is not to be considered dangerous according to the regulations on the transport of dangerous goods by road (A.D.R.), by rail (RID), by sea (IMDG Code) and by air (IATA).

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Category Seveso. None.
Restrictions on the product or substances contained in Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006. None.
Substances in Candidate LIst (Article 59 REACH). None.

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH). None.

Sanitary checks.
Workers exposed to this hazardous chemical agent must be subjected to health surveillance carried out in accordance with the provisions of art. 41 of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008, except that the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been considered irrelevant, as provided by art. 224 paragraph 2.
Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), Annex XVII, paragraph 47, as amended by Regulation No. 552/2009 imposes a ban on the marketing and use of cement and its preparations if they contain, after mixing with water, more than 0.002% (2 pp0) of water-soluble chromium VI on the total dry weight of the cement itself. Compliance with this limit threshold is ensured, if necessary, through the additive to the product of a reducing agent, the effectiveness of which is guaranteed for a predetermined period of time and with the constant observance of appropriate storage conditions (see 7.2, 7.4 And 10.2).

Under the aforementioned regulation, the use of the reducing agent involves the following information:
- date of packing: on the packaging;
- storage conditions: in closed containers, in a cool, dry place and in the absence of ventilation, while maintaining the integrity of the package;
- storage period: specified on the packaging.

This time limit applies solely to the efficacy of the reducing agent against chromium VI salts, without prejudice to the product use limits set forth in the general rules for the storage and use of the product.
Since the product is a mixture, it is not subject to the REACH registration requirement for substances. Concrete clinker is a substance but it is exempted from registration according to art.
2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment.
No chemical safety assessment has been performed for the mixture and the substances contained therein.

## SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard statements (H) referred to in sections 2-3 of the card:
Eye Dam 1 Serious Eye Injury, Category 1
Skin Irrit. 2 Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1 Skin Sensitization, Category 1
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H335 May irritate the respiratory tract.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
1. Directive 1999/45 / EC and subsequent amendments
2. Directive 67/548 / EEC and subsequent amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
4. European Parliament (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I CLP)
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. Ed
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique
11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials-7 Ed., 1989

Note for the user:
The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the last version.
The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.
You should not interpret this document as a guarantee for any specific property of the product.
Because product use does not fall under our direct control, the user is obligated to observe the laws and regulations in force regarding hygiene and safety under his / her responsibility. No responsibility is assumed for improper use.