

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name **RASOKOL**

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

Intended use **Adhesive and trimming.****Uses advised against Uses other than those indicated**

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **OIKOS S.P.A. a socio unico**  
Full address **Via Cherubini 2**  
District and Country **47043 Gatteo Mare (FC)**  
**Italia**  
Tel. **0547 681412**  
Fax **0547 681430**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **certificazioniprodotti@oikos-group.it**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **NHS National Health Service 111****OIKOS S.P.A. a socio unico Company emergency number: 0547 681412**  
**Technical support - Monday to Friday from 8.00-13.00; 13:30 to 16:30**

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification

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

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Precautionary statements:

<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P264</b>	Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Contains:** Calcium dihydroxide  
Portland Cement  
Flue dust

#### 2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

### SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>Portland Cement</b>		
CAS	65997-15-1 $15 \leq x < 25$	<b>Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317</b>
EC	266-043-4	
INDEX		
Reg. no.	02-2119682167-31	
<b>Calcium dihydroxide</b>		
CAS	1305-62-0 $1 \leq x < 5$	<b>Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335</b>
EC	215-137-3	
INDEX		
Reg. no.	01-2119475151-45	
<b>Flue dust</b>		
CAS	68475-76-3 $1 \leq x < 3$	<b>Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317</b>
EC	270-659-9	
INDEX		
Reg. no.	01-2119486767-17-0018	

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

### SECTION 4. First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**EYES:** Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

**INGESTION:** Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

**INHALATION:** Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Information not available

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products. The product is combustible and, when the powder is released into the air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of a source of ignition, it can create explosive mixtures with air. Fires may start or get worse by leakage of the solid product from the container, when it reaches high temperatures or through contact with sources of ignition.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

### SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition, published 2018)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

#### Portland Cement

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	Remarks / Observations
OEL	EU	5				

#### Calcium dihydroxide

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	Remarks / Observations
VLA	ESP	5				
VLEP	FRA	1		4		
WEL	GBR	5				INHAL
WEL	GBR	1		4		RESP
OEL	EU	1		4		RESP
TLV-ACGIH		5				

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,49	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,32	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,49	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	3	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1080	mg/kg

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	4		1		4		1	
	mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3	

#### Flue dust

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,282	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0282	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,875	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,088	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	5	mg/kg/d

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	4	NPI	0,84	NPI	4	NPI	0,84	NPI
	mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.  
 VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

During the risk assessment process, it is essential to take into consideration the ACGIH occupational exposure levels for inert particulate not otherwise classified (PNOC respirable fraction: 3 mg/m3; PNOC inhalable fraction: 10 mg/m3). For values above these limits, use a P type filter, whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the outcome of risk assessment.

### SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

##### HAND PROTECTION

In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374).

Work glove material must be chosen according to the use process and the products that may form. Latex gloves may cause sensitivity reactions.

##### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

##### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

##### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use a type P filtering facemask, whose class (1, 2 or 3) and effective need, must be defined according to the outcome of risk assessment (see standard EN 149).

##### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

### SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	powder	
Colour	grey	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	alcalino	Remark:Superior, in saturated solution
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	Not applicable	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	Not applicable	
Evaporation Rate	Not available	
Flammability of solids and gases	not flammable	
Lower inflammability limit	Not applicable	
Upper inflammability limit	999 % (V/V)	
Lower explosive limit	Not applicable	
Upper explosive limit	Not applicable	
Vapour pressure	Not applicable	
Vapour density	Not applicable	
Relative density	Not available	
Solubility	miscible	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	Not applicable	
Explosive properties	not explosive	
Oxidising properties	not applicable	

#### 9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	999,00 %
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### SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid environmental dust build-up.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Calcium dihydroxide

##### ABSORPTION

The primary effect of calcium dihydroxide on health is local irritation caused by pH variation. Therefore, absorption is not a relevant parameter for the assessment of the effects of the substance.

##### Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

##### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

##### Interactive effects

Information not available

##### ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

Calcium dihydroxide

LD50 (Oral)

> 2000 mg/kg Rat (OECD 425)

LD50 (Dermal)

> 2500 mg/kg Rabbit (OCSE 402)

Flue dust

LD50 (Oral)

1848 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal)

2000 mg/kg rat

LC50 (Inhalation)

6,04 mg/l/4h rat

##### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

Calcium dihydroxide

Causes skin irritation

##### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Causes serious eye damage

Calcium dihydroxide  
Causes severe eye injury

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION**

Sensitising for the skin

Calcium dihydroxide  
Does not meet the classification criteria for this danger class

**GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium dihydroxide  
Reverse Bacterial Mutation Essay (Ames Test, OECD 471): Negative  
Testing chromosomal aberrations on mammal cells: negative  
Given that calcium is an omnipresene and essential element and that any variation of the lime-induced pH in watery means has no relevance, calcium dihydroxide is oviually devoidant of any genotoxic potential. Classification by function of genotoxicity is not justified.

**CARCINOGENICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium dihydroxide  
Calcium (administered in the form of lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat). The effect on pH on the product of calcium diid dioxide is free of any carcinogenic potential. classification on the basis of carcinogenicity is not justified.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium dihydroxide  
Calcium (administered in the form of Ca carbonate) is not toxic for reproduction (experimental result, mouse). The effect on pH does not give rise to any reproductive risk. Human epidemiological data confirm that calcium diid dioxide is free of any potential toxicity. In both animal and clinical trials on different calcium salts, no effect has been identified on reproductive and developmental toxicity. v. also the Scientific Committee of Human Food (Anonymous, 2006). Therefore, calcium diidide is not toxic for reproduction and/or development.  
Classification on the basis of reproductive toxicity according to Regulation 1272/2008 is not necessary.

**STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE**

May cause respiratory irritation

Calcium dihydroxide  
It can irritate the airways

**STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium dihydroxide  
The toxicity of calcium through the oral exposure pathway is demonstrated by the increase in maximum tolerable intake levels (UL) for adults determined by the Scientific Committee of Human Food (SCF), where UL-2500 mg/die, equal to 38 mg/kg of weight/die, equal to 38 mg/kg of weight/die (individual weighing 70 kg) for calcium.  
The toxicity of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> through contact with the skin is not considered relevant by virtue of the expected insignificant absorption through the skin and the fact that local irritation is the primary effect for health (pH variation).  
The toxicity of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> by inhalation (local effect, mucous irritation), taking into account an average time weighed for an 8-hour shift, was determined by the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) in 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of breathable dust. Therefore, the classification of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> on the basis of toxicity as a result of prolonged exposure is not necessarily

**ASPIRATION HAZARD**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium dihydroxide

Does not meet the classification criteria for this danger class

Calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to the skin and airways, and carries the risk of serious eye injury. The limit of occupational exposure for the prevention of sensory irritation at the local level and the reduction of lung function parameters as effects is OEL (8 hours) - 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of breathable dust.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

### 12.1. Toxicity

Calcium dihydroxide

LC50 (96h) on sea fish: 457 mg/l

LC50 (96h) on sea invertebrates: 158 mg/l

NOEC (72 hours) on freshwater algae: 48 mg/l

TOXICITY ON MICROORGANISMS, ES BACTERIA

At high concentration, through temperature and pH rise, calcium dihydroxide is used for disinfection of sewer sludge.

NOEC (14 days) for sea invertebrates: 32 mg/l

EC10/LC10 or NOEC on soil macro-organisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw

EC10/LC10 or NOEC on soil microorganisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw

NOEC (21 days) on terrestrial plants: 1080 mg/kg

GENERAL EFFECT

Acute effect of pH. Although this substance is useful for correcting water acidity, excess over 1 g/l can be harmful to aquatic organisms. A value of pH > 12 will decrease rapidly and as a result of dilution and carbonation.

Calcium dihydroxide

LC50 - for Fish 50,6 mg/l/96h freshwater fish

EC50 - for Crustacea 49,1 mg/l/48h invertebrate

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 184,57 mg/l/72h alga

Flue dust

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 28,2 mg/l/72h

Chronic NOEC for Fish 11,1 mg/l 4 days

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 100 mg/l 48 h

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Information not available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Calcium dihydroxide

Calcium dihydroxide is a moderately soluble substance and therefore has poor mobility in most soils.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available



**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

**SECTION 14. Transport information**

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

**14.1. UN number**

Not applicable

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

Not applicable

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

Not applicable

**14.4. Packing group**

Not applicable

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

Not applicable

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

Not applicable

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

Information not relevant

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006  
None

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

### SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

#### Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

Calcium dihydroxide

### SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)

**SECTION 16. Other information** ... / >>

15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP) 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

**CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION**

**Chemical and physical hazards:** Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

**Health hazards:** Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

**Environmental hazards:** Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

03 / 08.