

## EU-SAFETY DATA SHEET

in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008

### HIDROSTOP ELASTIK

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

##### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: HIDROSTOP ELASTIK

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

Recommended Use: 2-component elastic waterproof coating

##### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:

KEMA d.o.o.,  
Puconci 393, 9201 Puconci, Slovenija  
T: +386 (0)2 545 95 00, F: +386 (0)2 545 95 10  
Technical consulting: +386 (0)2 545 95 28, +386 (0)2 545 95 73  
I: www.kema-on.net | E: info@kema.si

E-mail address of person responsible for Safety Data Sheets: anita.kovacic@kema.si

##### 1.4 Emergency telephone number: +386 (0)2 54 59 536; 112

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Skin irritation, Category 2  
Skin sensitisation, Category 1  
Serious eye damage, Category 1  
STOT SE, Category 3

Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC:

Xi - Irritant  
R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin.  
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Other information:

Cement dust may cause irritation of the respiratory system.  
When cement reacts with water (for instance when making concrete or mortar) or becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced. Due to its high alkalinity, damp cement may cause skin and eye irritation or burns.  
Because it contains soluble chromium (VI), it may cause an allergic reaction in individuals. A reducing agent for hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI)) under the limit of 0.0002% is added to cement if necessary.

##### 2.2 Label elements

##### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Pictograms:

GH S05



GH S07



Signal word:

**DANGER**

Hazard statements:

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

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Precautionary statements:

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours.  
 P264 Wash exposed and contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
 P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national and international regulations.

Supplemental Hazard information (EU):

### 2.3 Other hazards:

Cement does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substance:

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### 3.2 Mixtures:

Description of the mixture:

A mixture of Portland cement, quartz sand and other additives which are not declared as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP].

### Hazardous ingredients:

Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Index No.	REACH Registration No.	% [weight]	Classification according to 67/548/EEC	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1278/2008 (CLP)
Portland cement	65997-15-1	266-043-4	/	02-2119682167-31-0000	5-40%	Xi - R37/38, R41, R43	Serious eye damage, hazard category 1, H318 / STOT SE 3, H335 / Skin irritation, hazard category 2, H315 / Skin sensitisation, category 1, H317
Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	14808-60-7	238-878-4	/				

### Other information:

Admixtures: Portland cement may contain a part of acid-insoluble material, some of it may be unbound quartz. Other admixtures can be unbound calcium oxide, unbound magnesium oxide, calcium and sodium sulphates, traces of heavy metals, such as chrome (VI), nickel, etc.

The product contains less than 1% of respiratory quartz, which is classified as STOT RE 1. According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 it is not classified as hazardous.

Full texts of H-, P- and R-statements are quoted in Section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General notes:

No personal protective equipment is required when providing first aid. When providing first aid, also avoid contact with damp product.

Following inhalation:

Carry the injured person outside and take care for fresh air. Dust from throat and nasal cavity is cleaned spontaneously. If irritation does not stop or develop later, or if discomfort, cough or other symptoms do not stop, seek medical attention.

Following skin contact:

Remove dry product and clean with plenty of water. Wash damp product with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc., and clean thoroughly before reuse. In all cases of irritation or burns seek medical attention.

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Following eye contact:

Do not rinse eyes to avoid additional mechanical damage to the cornea. Remove contact lenses, if used. Tilt head in the direction of damaged eye, open eyelid(s) wide and wash eye(s) with plenty of water. Wash eye with clean water at least 20 minutes to remove all particles. Avoid washing particles into undamaged eye. Use saline (0.9% of NaCl) if possible. Seek attention of an occupational medicine specialist or ophthalmology specialist

Following ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. If the injured person is conscious, rinse their mouth with water and give them plenty of water to drink. Seek immediate medical attention or contact poison control centre.

Self-protection of the first aider:

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

EYES: Contact with product (dry or damp) may cause serious and potentially permanent damage. SKIN: The product can irritate moist skin (due to sweat or moisture) after long-term exposure, or cause contact dermatitis after repetitive contact. Long-term skin contact with damp product may cause severe burns, which develop without feeling pain (for example: when kneeling in damp product, even if wearing trousers). For further information see Reference 1. INHALATION: Repeated inhalation of cement dust in a longer period of time increases risk of lung diseases. ENVIRONMENT: Common types of cement are not hazardous to environment in normal use.

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

When seeking medical attention, show this safety data sheet.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

The mixture is non-combustible. Adjust the fire fighting measures to area.

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

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

The product is non-combustible and non-explosive, it will not ease or help the combustion of other materials.

Hazardous combustion products:

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protection equipment for fire fighters:

The product is not a fire hazard. No special protection equipment for fire fighters is necessary. Adjust protection equipment to area.

Additional instructions:

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

For non-emergency personnel:

Wear protection equipment as described in Section 8 and follow the instructions for handling and storage given in Section 7.

For emergency responders:

No procedures for emergency situations are needed. However, in cases of large dustiness the use of protection equipment for eyes, skin, and respiratory system is necessary.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not wash product into a sewage/drainage system or water body (watercourses, for example).

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

For containment:

Collect bulk material in dry state if possible.

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For cleaning up:

### DRY PRODUCT

Use dry methods, such as vacuum cleaning or vacuuming (industrial portable devices with filters for high-efficiency air cleaning (EPA and HEPA filters; EN 1822-1:2009) or equivalent), which do not cause dustiness. Never use compressed air for cleaning.

Other option is dusting, wet sweeping, the use of water spray or water jet (fine mist which prevents dustiness in the air), and mud removal.

If neither is possible, remove mud with water (see damp product). When wet cleaning or vacuum cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes is possible, it is necessary for the personnel to wear personal protection equipment; also the spreading of dust must be prevented.

Avoid inhalation of the product and skin contact. Put bulk material in a container. Later use is allowed. Before removal a solidification must be done, as described in Section 13.

### DAMP PRODUCT

Clean damp product and put in a container. The material should dry and harden before removal, as described in Section 13.

Other information:

### 6.4 Reference to other sections:

See Sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:	Consider recommendations from Section 8. For cleaning of dry product see Sub-section 6.3.
Measures to prevent fire:	Not in use (not applicable).
Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation:	Do not sweep. Use dry methods, such as vacuum cleaning or vacuuming, which do not cause dustiness.
Measures to protect the environment:	No special measures.
Advice on general occupational hygiene:	So-called "Good Practice Guides" with good practices of safe handling, are available at this link: <a href="http://www.nepsi.eu/agreement-good-practice-guide/good-practice-guide.aspx">http://www.nepsi.eu/agreement-good-practice-guide/good-practice-guide.aspx</a> . Those good practices were accepted in a social dialogue titled "Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it" between employees and employers of European Sectoral Associations.

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

Technical measures and storage conditions:	Product must be contained in closed bags off the ground in cold and dry area, protected from excessive draughts, to prevent a deterioration of quality.
Packaging materials:	Bags must be stacked stably.
Requirements for storage rooms and vessels:	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Storage class:	13
Further information on storage conditions:	

**7.3 Specific end use(s):** No additional information for specific end use(s): see Subsection 1.2.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

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### 8.1.1 Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Portland cement (dust)	65997-15-1	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 h – at workplace – inhalable	
Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	14808-60-7	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 h – at workplace – inhalable	TWA
Soluble Cr (VI)		LV – 0.0002%	short-term (acute), long-term (repeating)	Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Information on monitoring procedures:

#### DNEL

Environmental protection target:

#### PNEC

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls:

Substance/mixture related measures to prevent exposure during identified uses:

Structural measures to prevent exposure:

Technical measures to prevent exposure:

#### 8.2.2 Personal protection equipment:

Eye and face protection:

Skin protection:

Hand protection:

Other skin protection:

To prevent exceeding value limits at the workplace, a combination of technical and personal protection measures is often necessary. If there are no appropriate measures available at the exposure, it can be evaluated and action can be taken on the basis of the MEASE tool (reference 16).

For identified uses (Section 1.2), engineering control and personal protection measures are recommended (Point 8.2.2.).

Measures for preventing formation and spreading of dust with appropriate ventilation equipment and cleaning methods which do not raise the dust, for example.

Do not kneel on fresh mortar or concrete while working, if possible. If kneeling is necessary, the use of appropriate water resistant personal protection equipment is required. Do not eat, drink or smoke while working with cement, to prevent contact with skin or mouth. Prior to working with cement, apply barrier cream to the skin and repeat periodically. Immediately after working with cement or materials containing cement, workers should clean or shower themselves or use skin moisturizers. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc., and clean thoroughly before reuse.

When handling dry or damp product wear approved glasses or safety glasses (tightly sealed) according to EN 166, to prevent contact with eyes.

Use boots, protective clothing which covers skin entirely (long sleeves and long trouser with a tight fit at arm and leg openings—protective suit), and products for skin care (including barrier creams) for protection of the skin against long exposure to a damp product.

Special care must be taken to prevent the wet product from getting into footwear. In some cases waterproof trousers or knee protectors must be used.

Use impermeable, wear- and alkali-resistant protective gloves (e. g. made of nitrile), coated with EN 388 cotton on the inside, and skin care products (including barrier creams) for protection of the skin against long exposure to a damp product.

To prevent skin problems, consider the longest time of wearing the gloves.

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Respiratory protection:

When a person is exposed to concentrations of dust higher than the limit values for professional exposure, use appropriate equipment for respiratory protection. Type of equipment must be adapted to dust level and in accordance with appropriate EN standard (e. g. EN 149, EN 140, EN 14387, EN 1827) or national standard.

Thermal hazards:

Not in use (not applicable).

#### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls:

Air: Regulations for emissions to air from producing devices and available technology must be considered.

Water: Product must not enter ground water or drainage system. Exposure might increase the pH-value. With pH-value above 9 ecotoxicological effects may emerge. Flowing water, which goes into a drainage system or into surface waters, must not affect the pH-value. Regulations for emissions to water must be considered.

Ground: Special measures for monitoring emissions to ground are not necessary for exposure of ground environment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical attributes

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Powder
Odour:	Odourless
Odour threshold:	/
pH:	11.4 at 20°C (saturated solution with water)
Melting point / freezing point:	/
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	/
Flash point:	/
Evaporation rate:	/
Flammability (solid, gas):	/
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Lower:	/
Upper:	/
Vapour pressure:	/
Vapour density:	/
Relative density:	1.21 kg/dm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility(ies):	/
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	/
Auto-ignition temperature:	/
Decomposition temperature:	/
Viscosity:	/
Explosive properties:	Mixture is non-explosive.
Oxidising properties:	/
Dry matter content:	/

### 9.2 Other Information:

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity:

Product contains cement, a hydraulic material, which is water-reactive. When mixed with water, cement solidifies into a stable mass, which is not reactive in normal conditions.

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### 10.2 Chemical stability:

Dry product is stable when stored properly (see Section 7), and is compatible with majority of other construction materials. It must be stored in dry place.

Contact with incompatible materials must be avoided.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Not known.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Dry storage conditions can cause formation of cement lumps and deteriorate the quality of product.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminium or other non-precious metals. Uncontrolled use of aluminium dust in damp cement produces hydrogen.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Not known.

Damp product is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminium and other non-precious metals. Cement is soluble in hydrochloric acid, a corrosive gas silicon tetrafluoride is formed.

Product reacts with water, silicates and calcium hydroxide are formed. Silicates in cement react with strong oxidants, e. g. fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

#### Acute toxicity

##### Inhalation:

No acute toxicity on inhalation is detected.

On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.

##### Ingestion:

On the basis of studies of dust from cement kiln no signs of oral toxicity are detected.

On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.

##### Dermal:

Limit test, 24-hour exposure, 2,000 mg/kg of body mass—no fatality.

On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.

##### Skin corrosion/irritation:

Cement in contact with damp skin may cause swelling, cracks or fissures on skin. Longer contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

##### Serious eye damage/irritation:

Portland cement clinker causes blurred vision due to effects on cornea; the calculated index of irritation was 128. Direct contact of cement and cornea may cause corneal injuries due to mechanical action, immediate or delayed irritation or sore eyes. Direct contact with greater amount of cement dust or splash of damp cement may cause effects that extend from moderate eye irritation (e. g. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

##### Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

In some individuals a skin eczema may occur after exposure to damp product due to its high pH-value which causes contact dermatitis after longer contact because of immune response to soluble chrome (VI) which causes allergic contact dermatitis. Responses may occur in various forms: from mild rash to severe dermatitis, and is a combination of both mentioned mechanisms.

If cement contains reductant for soluble Cr(VI), the effectiveness of chromate reduction is not reduced in time when expiration date of reductant is not exceeded. The effect of skin sensitisation in this time is not expected [Reference (3)].

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	No signs of sensibilisation for respiratory system. On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	No signs of germ cell mutagenicity. On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity:	No causal connection between exposure to Portland cement and suffering from cancer exists. Epidemiological studies does not support the classification of Portland cement as suspected human carcinogen. Portland cement cannot be classified as a human carcinogen. (According to ACGIH A4: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data. In vitro or animals studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent into one of the other categories.) On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity:	On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties:	/
STOT-single exposure:	Cement dust may irritate throat and respiratory system. Coughing, sneezing and difficult breathing may occur after exposures which exceed limit values for professional exposure. In general, there are clear proofs that professional exposure to cement dust reduces respiratory function. However, currently available proofs are not enough to confirm the link between dosage and response to those effects.
STOT-repeated exposure:	An indication for COPB exists. Effects are acute due to high exposure. No chronic effects or low-concentration effects are observed. On the basis of available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard:	Not reasonable, because cement is not used as aerosol.
Other Information:	Inhalation of cement dust may worsen existing respiratory disease(s) and/or health conditions, such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin or eye condition.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

<b>12.1 Toxicity:</b>	Cement is not hazardous to environment. Ecotoxicological researches with Portland cement on water flea–Daphnia magna [Reference (5)] and Selenastrum coli [Reference (6)] have shown little toxicological impact; therefore, LC50 and EC50 values cannot be determined [Reference (7)]. No toxic effects on sediments [Reference (8)] were detected. Release of large quantity of cement in watercourse can increase pH-value, which can be toxic to aquatic organisms in certain conditions.
Acute (short-term) toxicity:	/
Fish:	
Crustacea:	
Algae/aquatic plants:	
Other organisms:	
Chronic (long-term) toxicity:	/
Fish:	
Crustacea:	
Algae/aquatic plants:	



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Other organisms:

**12.2 Persistence and degradability:**

Not relevant, because cement is inorganic material. After hydration (solidification) cement does not represent a toxic hazard.

Abiotic Degradation:

Physical- and photo-chemical elimination:

Biodegradation:

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:**

Not relevant, because cement is inorganic material. After hydration (solidification) cement does not represent a toxic hazard.

Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):

Bioconcentration factor (BCF):

**12.4 Mobility in soil:**

Not relevant, because cement is inorganic material. After hydration (solidification) cement does not represent a toxic hazard.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:**

Not relevant, because cement is inorganic material. After hydration (solidification) cement does not represent a toxic hazard.

**12.6 Other adverse effects:**

Not relevant.

**12.7 Other information:**

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Product / Packaging disposal:**

Do not throw (dispose) into sewage system or surface waters. Disposal of cement must be conducted according to legal regulations:

- Decree on waste (OG RS, No. 37/2015),
- Decree on the management of waste arising from construction work (OG RS, No. 34/08).

Waste codes / waste designations according to LoW:

Dispose according to above mentioned legislation. Prevent entry into sewage system. Dispose hardened material as waste concrete. Waste is not hazardous but inert. Waste classification number: 10 13 14 (wastes from manufacture of cement-waste concrete and concrete sludge) or 17 01 01 (construction and demolition waste-concrete).

Waste treatment-relevant information:

Dispose unsolidified waste as:  
 Wastes from cement-based composite materials-classification number 10 13 11;  
 Wastes from manufacture of cement-waste concrete and concrete sludge-classification number 17 01 01.  
 Empty packaging waste and dispose according to:  
 - Decree on management of packaging and packaging waste (OG RS, No. 84/2006, including all changes); 15 01 05-composite packaging or 15 01 01-paper packaging.

Sewage disposal-relevant information:

Other disposal recommendations:

### SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN/ADNR	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN Number				
14.2 UN proper shipping name				
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)				
14.4 Packing group				

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14.5 Environmental hazards				
14.6 Special precautions for user				

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code":**

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulations:

Product is compound and as such is not a subject of REACH registration, which is necessary for sub.

Authorisations and/or restrictions on use:

Cement clinker is a substance, exempt from registration according to Article 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 to REACH Regulation.

Restrictions on use:

According to Section 47 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 following conditions forbid the use and placement on the market for cement and cement-containing mixtures:

1. Cement and cement-containing mixtures shall not be placed on the market, or used, if they contain, when hydrated, more than 2 mg/kg (0,0002%) soluble chromium VI of the total dry weight of the cement.

2. If reducing agents are used, then without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of cement or cement-containing mixtures is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked with information on the packing date, as well as on the storage conditions and the storage period appropriate to maintaining the activity of the reducing agent and to keeping the content of soluble chromium VI below the limit indicated in paragraph 1.

3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the placing on the market for, and use in, controlled closed and totally automated processes in which cement and cement-containing mixtures are handled solely by machines and in which there is no possibility of contact with the skin.

Other EU regulations:

- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European parliament and of the Council of 16. December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006,

- Chemical Act (ZKem),

- Rules on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances,

- Rules on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations,

- Decree on waste management,

- Decree on the management of packaging and packaging waste,

- Decision on the publishing of Annexes A and B to the European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road,

- Rules on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to chemical substances at work,

- Rules on technical and organisational measures for storage of dangerous chemicals (Official Gazette RS, No. 75/09).

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Information according 1999/13/EC about limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC-guideline):

Restrictions of occupation:

Water hazard class:

1 (low hazard to waters)

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Storage class: 13

Chemical Safety Assessment: No chemical safety assessment was carried out for the mixture.

### SECTION 16: Other Information

<b>Relevant H-statements:</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Relevant P-statements:</b>	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours. P264 Wash exposed and contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national and international regulations.
<b>Relevant R-phrases:</b>	R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin. R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes. R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Reason for change:	Harmonisation with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.
Further information:	The information in this data sheet has been established to our best knowledge and experience, and refers to the product in the state as delivered, with the intention to describe the product in accordance with safety requirements. It does not represent a guarantee for the properties of the product described in terms of the legal warranty regulations. It is the responsibility of the customer to know and comply with the requirements pertaining to the transport and the use of the product. Product characteristics are described in technical information.