

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

In accordance with 1907/2006 annex II and 1272/2008  
(All references to EU regulations and directives are abbreviated into only the numeric term)  
Amendment date 2023-05-12  
Replaces SDS issued 2021-12-20  
Revision date 2021-12-20  
Version number 8.1



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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name	Byggcement
Other names or synonyms	-Common cements- Aalborg White© Anlægningscement Brevik CEM I 42,5 N - SR3 MH/LA Anlægningscement FA Slite CEM II/A-V 42,5 N - MH/LA/NSR Anlægningscement Std P Slite CEM I 42,5 N - SR 3 MH/LA Bascement Slite CEM II/A-LL 42,5 R Bascement Slite CEM II/A-V 52.5 N Byggcement Std PK Skövde CEM II/A-LL 42,5 R Industrisement CEM I 52,5 R Portlandcement SH P Skövde CEM I 52,5 R Portlandcement SH P Slite CEM I 52,5 R Ultracement CEM I 52,5 R Velox Slite CEM I 52,5 N (vs) Velox Skövde CEM I 52,5 N (sv)  -Grouting cements- Injektering 25 Injektering 30 Ultrafine 12 Ultrafine 20 Masonry cement Murcement Skövde MC 12,5

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

Identified uses	Cements are used in industrial installations to manufacture/formulate hydraulic binders for building and construction work, such as ready-mixed concrete, mortars, renders, grouts, plasters as well as precast concrete. Common cements and cement containing mixtures (hydraulic binders) are used industrially, by professionals as well as by consumers in building and construction work, indoor and outdoor. The identified uses of cements and cement containing mixtures cover the dry products and the products in a wet suspension (paste)
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### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	Heidelberg Materials Cement Sweden AB Marieviksgatan 25, Box 47055 SE-100 74 Stockholm Sweden
Telephone	08 625 68 00
E-mail	asa.nilsson@heidelbergmaterials.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Phone number for emergencies: 999 or 112. The numbers are available 24/7.

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin Irrit. 2, H315  
Eye Dam. 1, H318  
STOT SE 3, H335  
(See section 16)

### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Precautionary statements	
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P261	Avoid breathing dust
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P310	Immediately call a doctor
P501	Dispose of contents and container to authorised waste disposal facility

### Supplemental hazard information

Contains: PORTLAND CEMENT, CKD

### 2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB  
Cement does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006). When cement reacts with water, for instance when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced. Due to the high alkalinity, wet cement may provoke skin and eye irritation. Skin contact with wet cement, fresh concrete or mortar may cause irritation or corrosive burns. May cause damage of products produced of aluminum or other not noble metals. The product has been chromate reduced. This means that the content of water soluble chromium (VI) is less than 2 ppm. If the product is stored incorrectly or if the storage period is exceeded, the effect of the chromate reduction may wear off and the cement may cause an allergic skin reaction (H317).

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

Note that the table shows known hazards of the ingredients in pure form. These hazards are reduced or eliminated when mixed or diluted, see Section 16d.

Constituent	Classification	Concentration
<b>PORTLAND CEMENT</b>		
CAS No: 65997-15-1 EC No: 266-043-4	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Skin. Sens. 1, STOT SE 3; H315, H318, H317, H335	80 - 100 %
<b>FLUE DUST</b>		
CAS No: 68131-74-8 EC No: 931-322-8		≤20 %
<b>CKD</b>		
CAS No: 68475-76-3 EC No: 270-659-9 REACH: 01-2119486767-17	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3; H315, H318, H335	≤5 %

Explanations to the classification and labelling of the ingredients are given in Section 16e. Official abbreviations are printed in normal font. Text in italics are specifications and/or complements used in the calculation of the classification of this mixture, see Section 16b.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### Generally

In case of concern, or if symptoms persist, call a doctor/physician.

#### Upon breathing in

Allow the injured person to rest in a warm place with fresh air, if symptoms persist seek medical attention.

#### Upon eye contact

Do not rub the eyes.

Remove contact lenses immediately if possible.

Flush eyes immediately with lukewarm water for 15 - 20 minutes with wide-open eyes. Seek medical attention at once.

#### Upon skin contact

Remove all solid particles and flush with lots of water.

If symptoms occur, contact a physician.

Remove contaminated clothes.

#### Upon ingestion

Rinse mouth out thoroughly first with water, then SPIT OUT the rinse water. Drink at least half a litre of water and seek medical advice. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

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

Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to sweat or humidity) after prolonged contact or may cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or wet concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in wet concrete even when wearing trousers).

Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries. Repeated inhalation of dust of Common cements over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

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

Symptomatic treatment.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Not combustible; Extinguished with materials intended for the surrounding fire.

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

Note that the extinguishing water may be corrosive.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective measures should be taken regarding other material at the site of the fire.

In case of fire use proper breathing apparatus.

Wear full protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Do not inhale dust and avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes when cleaning up spill.

Use recommended safety equipment, see section 8.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to drains, soil or watercourses.

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

Collect the spillage in a dry state if possible.

Dry concrete: Use sanitation methods such as vacuum sanitation and vacuum extraction (industrial portable units, equipped with highly efficient air filters (EPA and HEPA, EN 1822-1:2009) or equivalent technique) which do not lead to airborne dispersion. Never use compressed air. Alternatively clean up the dust by washing the area, wet vacuuming or by using water spray or hosing (a fine mist to avoid that the dust becomes airborne) and discard slurry. If this is not possible, discard by suspending in water (see wet concrete). When wet cleaning or vacuuming is not possible, and only dry cleaning with brush is possible, please ensure that the workers are using adequate personal protective clothing and avoid dispersing the dust. Avoid inhalation of and skin contact with the concrete. Put waste in a container. Solidify before disposal according to the description in section 13.

Wet concrete: Remove wet concrete and put it in a container. Let the substance dry and harden before disposal according to the description in section 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 8 and 13 for personal protection equipment and disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### 7.1.1 Precautions

Follow the recommendations in section 8.

To sanitise dry cement see the subsection 6.3

Precautions to avoid fire

Not applicable.

Precautions to avoid dust formation

Don't sweep. Use dry methods such as not dust forming vacuuming.

Environmental precautions

No special precautions are required.

#### 7.1.2 Information regarding hygiene during work

Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling.

Use protective breathing equipment and gloves in dusty environments.

Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact.

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

Bulk cement should be stored in silos that are waterproof, dry (i.e. with internal condensation minimised), clean and protected from contamination.

Engulfment hazard: To prevent engulfment or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without taking the proper security measures. Cement can build-up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality.

Bags should be stacked in a stable manner.

Do not use aluminium containers for the storage or transport of wet cement containing mixtures due to incompatibility of the materials.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information for the specific end uses (see section 1.2).

#### 7.4. Control of soluble Cr (VI)

For cements treated with a Cr (VI) reducing agent according to the regulations given in Section 15, the effectiveness of the reducing agent diminishes with time. Therefore, cement bags and/or delivery documents will contain information on the packaging date, 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 0.0002 % of the total dry weight of the cement ready for use, according to EN 196-10.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### 8.1.1. National limit values

##### PORTLAND CEMENT

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Inhalable dust)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust)

#### DNEL

No data available.

#### PNEC

##### FLUE DUST

Environmental protection target	PNEC value
Fresh water	0.044 mg/L
Marine water	0.0044 mg/L
Microorganisms in sewage treatment	10 mg/L
Soil (agricultural)	8.4 mg/kg dw

### 8.2. Exposure controls

The risks posed by the product or its constituents must be considered in the task specific risk assessment, in accordance with current working environment legislation. The risk assessment should be reviewed regularly and updated if necessary. During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Before starting to work with cement, apply a barrier creme and reapply it at regular intervals. Immediately after working with cement or cement-containing materials, workers should wash or shower or use skin moisturisers.

Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Measures to reduce generation of dust and to avoid dust propagating in the environment such as dedusting, exhaust ventilation and dry clean-up methods which do not cause airborne dispersion.

#### Eye/face protection

Wear approved glasses or safety goggles according to EN 166 when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.

#### Skin protection

Use watertight, wear- and alkali-resistant protective gloves (eg nitrile soaked cotton gloves with CE marking) internally lined with cotton; boots; closed long-sleeved protective clothing as well as skin care products (eg barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots. For the gloves, respect the maximum wearing time to avoid skin problems. In some circumstances, such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or kneepads are necessary.

#### Respiratory protection

When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection should be adapted to the dust level and conform to the relevant EN standard, (e.g. EN 149, EN 140, EN 14387, EN 1827) or national standard.

An overview of the APFs of different RPE (according to EN 529:2005) can be found in the glossary of MEASE (16). Any RPE as defined above shall only be worn if the following principles are implemented in parallel: The duration of work (compare with "duration of exposure" above) should reflect the additional physiological stress for the worker due to the breathing resistance and mass of the RPE itself, due to the increased thermal stress by enclosing the head. In addition, it shall be considered that the worker's capability of using tools and of communicating are reduced during the wearing of RPE. For reasons as given above, the worker should therefore be (i) healthy (especially in view of medical problems that may affect the use of RPE), (ii) have suitable facial characteristics reducing leakages between face and mask (in view of scars and facial hair). The recommended devices above which rely on a tight face seal will not provide the required protection unless they fit the contours of the face properly and securely. The employer and self-employed persons have legal responsibilities for the maintenance and issue of respiratory protective devices and the management of their correct use in the workplace. Therefore, they should define and document a suitable policy for a respiratory protective device programme including training of the workers.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Environmental exposure control for the emission of cement particles into air has to be in accordance with the available technology and regulations for the emission of general dust particles.

Air: Environmental exposure control for the emission of cement particles into air has to be in accordance with the available technology and regulations for the emission of general dust particles.

Water: Do not wash cement into sewage systems or into bodies of water, to avoid high pH. Above pH 9 negative ecotoxicological impacts are possible.

Soil and terrestrial environment: No special emission control measures are necessary for the exposure to the terrestrial environment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

(a) Physical state	solid Form: Powder
(b) Colour	grey
(c) Odour	no smell or uncharacteristic smell
(d) Melting point/freezing point	>1250 °C
(e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not indicated
(f) Flammability	Not indicated
(g) Lower and upper explosion limit	Not indicated
(h) Flash point	Not indicated
(i) Auto-ignition temperature	Not indicated
(j) Decomposition temperature	Not indicated
(k) pH	In working solution the pH value is: 11 - 13.5
(l) Kinematic viscosity	Not indicated
(m) Solubility	Solubility in water: Sparsely soluble
(n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not indicated
(o) Vapour pressure	Not indicated
(p) Density and/or relative density	2.75 - 3.20
(q) Relative vapour density	Not indicated
(r) Particle characteristics	Not indicated

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Not indicated

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Not indicated

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

When the concrete is mixed with water, it hardens to a stable substance, which is not reactive in normal environments.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Dry concrete is stable if stored correctly (see section 7) and it is compatible with most other building materials. It must be stored dry. Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided. Wet concrete is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminium and other non-noble metals. Concrete dissolves in hydrofluoric acid and creates volatile silicon tetrafluoride gas. The concrete reacts with water and creates silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in concrete react with strong oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Concrete does not cause hazardous reaction.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Damp storage conditions may lead to formation of lumps and diminish the product quality.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminium or other non-noble metals. Uncontrolled use of aluminium powder in wet concrete should be avoided, as hydrogen gas is formed.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose to hazardous substances.

# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Apart from skin sensitisation, Portland cement clinker and Common cements have the same toxicological and ecotoxicological properties.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure

Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

## 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Not indicated.

### Acute toxicity

The product is not classified as acutely toxic.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Irritant to skin.

Cement in contact with wet skin may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion may cause severe burns.

### Serious eye damage/irritation

Direct contact with cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

The product is not classified as sensitising.

Some individuals may develop eczema upon exposure to wet cement dust, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe dermatitis and is a combination of the two above mentioned mechanisms. If the cement contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, a sensitising effect is not expected. There is no indication of sensitisation of the respiratory system.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

The product is not classified as mutagen.

### Carcinogenicity

The product is not classified as carcinogenic.

### Reproductive toxicity

The product is not classified as a reproductive toxicant.

### STOT-single exposure

Cement dust may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits. Overall, the pattern of evidence clearly indicates that occupational exposure to cement dust has produced deficits in respiratory function. However, evidence available at the present time is insufficient to establish with any confidence the dose-response relationship for these effects.

### STOT-repeated exposure

There is an indication of COPD. The effects are acute and due to high exposures. No chronic effects or effects at low concentration have been observed.

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

### Aspiration hazard

The product is not classified as being toxic for aspiration.

## 11.2. Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Not indicated.

### 11.2.2. Other information

Not indicated.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

The product is not hazardous to the environment. Ecotoxicology tests with Portland cement and *Daphnia magna* and *Selenastrum coli* have proven insignificant toxicological effect. Therefore it has not been possible to establish values for LC50 and EC50. There are no indications for toxicity in the sediment phase. However, addition of large quantities of concrete to water can increase the pH and therefore the concrete could be toxic for aquatic organisms under certain conditions.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

The methods used to test biodegradability is not applicable on inorganic compounds.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Neither this product, nor its contents, accumulates in nature.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Not relevant as concrete is an inorganic material. No toxicity risk is present after the concrete has cured.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Not indicated.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

No known effects or hazards.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

#### Waste handling of the product

Product - cement that has exceeded its shelf life

(and when demonstrated that it contains more than 0.0002% soluble Cr (VI)): shall not be used/sold other than for use in controlled closed and totally automated processes or should be recycled or disposed of according to local legislation or treated again with a reducing agent.

Product - unused residue or dry spillage

Pick up dry unused residue or dry spillage as is. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to "Product – after addition of water, hardened".

Product – slurries

Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams) and dispose of as explained below under "Product - after addition of water, hardened".

Product - after addition of water, hardened

Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.

Classification according to 2006/12

Recommended LoW-code: 10 13 14 Waste concrete and concrete sludge.

Recommended LoW-code: 17 01 01 Concrete.

Packaging

Completely empty the packaging and process it according to local legislation.

EWC entry: 15 01 01 (waste paper and cardboard packaging).

## SECTION 14: Transport information

Where not otherwise stated the information applies to all of the UN Model Regulations, i.e. ADR (road), RID (railway), ADN (inland waterways), IMDG (sea), and ICAO (IATA) (air).

### 14.1. UN number or ID number

Not classified as dangerous goods

### 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

#### 14.8 Other transport information

Not applicable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Cement is a mixture according to REACH and is not subject to registration. Cement clinker is exempt from registration (Art 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH).

The marketing and use of cement is subject to a restriction on the content of soluble Cr (VI) (REACH Annex XVII point 47 Chromium VI compounds):

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.

The so-called "Good practice guides" which contain advice on safe handling practices can be found from: <http://www.nepsi.eu/good-practice-guide.aspx>. These good practices have been adopted under the Social Dialogue "Agreement on Workers' Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it by Employee and Employer European sectoral associations, among which CEMBUREAU.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Assessment and chemical safety report in accordance with 1907/2006 Annex I has not yet been performed.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 16a. Indication of where changes have been made to the previous version of the safety data sheet

#### Revisions of this document

Earlier versions

2021-12-20 Changes in section(s) 1.

### 16b. Legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

#### Full texts for Hazard Class and Category Code mentioned in section 3

- Skin Irrit. 2 Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2 - Skin Irrit. 2, H315 - Causes skin irritation  
Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 1 - Eye Dam. 1, H318 - Causes serious eye damage  
Skin. Sens. 1 Respiratory or skin sensitisation, Sensitisation — Skin, hazard category 1 - Skin. Sens. 1, H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation - STOT SE 3, H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

#### Explanations of the abbreviations in Section 14

- ADR European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road  
RID Regulations concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code  
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO, 999 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada)  
IATA The International Air Transport Association

## 16c. Key literature references and sources for data

### Sources for data

Primary data for the calculation of the hazards has preferentially been taken from the official European classification list, 1272/2008 Annex I , as updated to 2023-05-12.

Where such data was not available, alternative documentation used to establish the official classification was used, e.g. IUCLID (International Uniform Chemical Information Database). As a second alternative, information was used from reputable international chemical industries, and as a third alternative other available information was used, e.g. material safety data sheets from other suppliers or information from non-profit associations, where reliability of the source was assessed by expert opinion. If, in spite of this, reliable information could not be sourced, the hazards were assessed by expert opinions based on the known hazards of similar substances, and according to the principles in 1907/2006 and 1272/2008.

### Full texts for Regulations mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet

1907/2006 REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC

1272/2008 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

## 16d. Methods of evaluating information referred to in 1272/2008 Article 9 which was used for the purpose of classification

Hazard calculation for this mixture has been performed as a cumulative assessment with the aid of expert assessments in accordance with 1272/2008 Annex I , where all available information which may be significant to establishing the hazards of the mixture was assessed together, and in accordance with 1907/2006 Annex XI .

## 16e. List of relevant hazard statements and/or precautionary statements

### Full texts for hazard statements mentioned in section 3

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

## 16f. Advice on any training appropriate for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment

### Warning for misuse

This product can cause injuries if not used properly. The manufacturer, the distributor or the supplier are not responsible for adverse effects if the product is not handled in accordance with its intended use.

### Other relevant information

Not indicated

### Editorial information



This material safety data sheet has been prepared and checked by KemRisk®, KemRisk Sweden AB, Platensgatan 8, SE-582 20 Linköping, Sweden, [www.kemrisk.se](http://www.kemrisk.se)