

# 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)  
Revision date 2026-05-21  
Replaces SDS issued 2023-05-12  
Version number 8.0



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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name Multicem

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

Identified uses Filling materials for the construction industry  
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  
Ground stabilization

### 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  
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 POISON CENTER  
P501 Dispose of contents and container to authorised waste disposal facility

## Supplemental hazard information

Contains: CEMENT KILN DUST, PORTLAND CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT

### 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). When flue dust accidentally comes into contact with water or when flue dust becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced. Due to the high alkalinity, wet flue dust may provoke skin and eye irritation.

The preparation has been chromium reduced thereby removing the classification as an allergen.

## 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>CEMENT KILN DUST, PORTLAND CEMENT</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	45 - 55 %
<b>PORTLAND CEMENT</b>		
CAS No: 65997-15-1 EC No: 266-043-4	Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE 3; H315, H318, H335	45 - 55 %

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.

The product contains inorganic impurities for which relevant occupational exposure limits are presented in Section 8.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### Generally

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

First aid workers should avoid contact with wet cement or wet cement containing mixtures.

#### Upon breathing in

Bring the injured person out into fresh air. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. If breathing is difficult let trained personnel administer oxygen. Let the injured person rest in a warm place with fresh air and seek medical advice immediately.

#### Upon eye contact

Do not rub if the product has come into contact with the eyes.

Remove contact lenses immediately if possible.

Immediately rinse with lukewarm water for 15 - 20 minutes with eyes kept wide open; If symptoms persist, call a doctor/physician.

Important! Also flush during transport to hospital (eye specialist).

Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious eye damage that may be permanent.

#### Upon skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes.

Remove all solid particles and flush with lots of water.

If symptoms occur, contact a physician.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### 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**

##### **Upon breathing in**

Inhalation of dust may cause coughing and irritation.

Repeated inhalation of flue dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

##### **Upon eye contact**

Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious eye damage that may be permanent.

##### **Upon skin contact**

Cement may irritate skin that is moist (due to sweat or humidity) after prolonged contact and can cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact. Prolonged contact with wet cement or wet concrete can cause serious burns as they develop without pain (for example, when kneeling in wet concrete, even if one is wearing pants).

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

Symptomatic treatment.

Upon contact with a doctor, make sure to have the label or this safety data sheet with you.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

Extinguish with materials intended for the surrounding fire.

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

Cements are non-combustible and non-explosive and will not facilitate or sustain the combustion of other materials.

In case of fire, substances hazardous to health, or substances harmful in other respects, may be dispersed.

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

Protective measures to be taken with regard to other materials at the scene of the fire.

In case of fire use proper breathing apparatus.

Wear full protective clothing.

Contain and collect extinguishing liquid.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Keep unauthorized and unprotected people at a safe distance.

Do not inhale the product and avoid exposure to skin, eyes and clothing.

Avoid dust formation.

Ensure good ventilation.

Use recommended safety equipment, see section 8.

Use breathing apparatus when oxygen levels are low or unknown.

Chemical protection suits should be worn for all salvage and decontamination work.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Avoid release to drains, soil or watercourses.

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

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.

Collect the spillage in a dry state if possible.

### **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

- Take the necessary preventive and protective measures for safe handling.
- Do not inhale the product and avoid exposure to skin, eyes and clothing.
- Avoid handling in a manner which will raise dust.
- Work in order to avoid spillage. If spillage does occur, address it immediately in accordance with the directions specified in Section 6 of this safety data sheet.
- Store this product separately from food items and keep it out of the reach of children and pets.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in premises where this product is handled.
- Wash your hands after using the product.
- Remove contaminated clothes.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Keep away from incompatible products.
- Use recommended safety equipment, see section 8.
- Implement appropriate engineering controls if necessary, see Section 8.

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

- The product should be stored in a manner which prevents hazards to health and the environment. Avoid exposure to humans and animals and do not discharge the product in a sensitive environment.
- Take the necessary preventive and protective measures for safe storage.
- Keep out of reach for children.
- To be stored away from food and animal fodder and away from devices or surfaces that are in contact with those items.
- Bulk cement should be stored in silos that are waterproof, dry (i.e. with internal condensation minimised), clean and protected from contamination.
- Always use sealed and visibly labeled packages.
- Bags should be stacked in a stable manner.
- 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.
- Keep away from moisture.
- Store in a well-ventilated space.
- 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.
- Do not store close to incompatible materials (see section 10.5).

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See identified uses in 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

##### Arsenic and arsenic compounds except arsine (as As)

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Note Carc

##### Lead other than lead alkyls

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Dust**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Inhalable dust) / 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust)

**Cadmium and cadmium compounds except cadmium oxide fume, cadmium sulphide and cadmium sulphide pigments (as Cd)**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Note Carc

**Cobalt and Cobalt compounds (as Co)**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Note Carc, Sen

**Manganese and its inorganic compounds (as Mn)**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Inhalable fraction) / 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Respirable fraction)

**Zirconium compounds (as Zr)**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short term exposure limit (STEL) 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**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)

**SILICON**

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)

**ALUMINIUM**

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)

**COPPER**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**CHROMIUM**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**YTTRIUM**

United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short term exposure limit (STEL) 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Explanations of abbreviations are given in Section 16b

**DNEL**

No data available.

**PNEC**

No data available.

## 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

The ventilation in the workplace must ensure an air quality that meets the requirements of the current working environment legislation. Local exhaust ventilation should be used to remove airborne contaminants at the source.

Eye-rinsing facilities shall be available at the workplace.

### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### 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 suitable protective clothing.

Use protective gloves fulfilling the standard EN374 if there is a risk of direct contact.

During continuous contact use gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of at least 240 minutes, preferably over 480 minutes.

The most suitable protective glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier, taking into account the risk assessment for the specific task and the properties of the chemicals involved. Note that the breakthrough time of the material is affected by the duration of the exposure, temperature conditions, abrasion, etcetera.

Based on the chemical properties of the product, the following glove materials are recommended (EN 374):.

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.

- Neoprene rubber.
- Nitrile rubber.
- Viton.

#### Respiratory protection

Use appropriate respiratory protective equipment in case of insufficient ventilation.

The most appropriate respiratory protective equipment should be decided in consultation with the appointed safety representative, taking into account the risk assessment for the specific task.

Based on the physical and chemical properties of the product, the following filter type(s) and/or filter combination(s) are recommended:.

- B/P2.
- B/P3.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

For limiting environmental exposure, see section 12.

## 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	>850 °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: 9 - 13
(l) Kinematic viscosity	Not indicated
(m) Solubility	Solubility in water: 0,1-100 g/L
(n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not indicated
(o) Vapour pressure	Not indicated
(p) Density and/or relative density	2.7 - 3.2
(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

Cement reacts with water and forms calcium hydroxide which results in a high pH (12.5-13.5) and subsequent hardening.

### 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

When cement reacts with water, e.g. when producing concrete or mortar, or when the cement gets moist, it forms a strong alkaline solution.

### 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

None under normal conditions.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Information on possible health hazards are based on experience and / or toxicological properties of several components in the product.

#### Acute toxicity

The product is not classified as acutely toxic.

#### PORTLAND CEMENT

LD50 rat 24h: > 2000 mg/kg Dermal

LC50 rat 4h: > 5 mg/L Inhalation

LD50 rat 24h: > 2000 mg/kg Orally

#### 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

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

May cause potent irritation in the airways/lungs.

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

The product is not classified for specific organ toxicity after repeated exposure.

Prolonged, repeated exposure for dust from inhalation may cause a reduced lung function.

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.

#### Aspiration hazard

The product is not classified as being toxic for aspiration.

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

#### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No information is available.

#### 11.2.2. Other information

Not indicated.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

The product is not to be labelled as a environmental hazard. However, it is not inconceivable that large emissions, or repeated small emissions, can have a harmful effect on the environment.

Prevent release on land, in water and drains.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No information is available.

### 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

The criteria for PBT and vPvB do not apply to inorganic substances.

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No information is available.

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

The product is alkaline and may elevate pH locally, if released into water.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

#### Waste handling of the product

Avoid discharge into sewers.

Non-cured material is classified as hazardous waste. Cured material is not classified as hazardous waste.

Not completely emptied packaging can contain remnants of dangerous substances and should therefore be handled as hazardous waste according to the above. Completely emptied packaging can be recycled.

See directive 2008/98/EC on waste. Observe national or regional provisions on waste management.

#### Classification according to 2008/98/EC

Recommended LoW-code: 20 01 15 Alkalines

10 13 14 Waste concrete and concrete sludge

17 01 01 Concrete

## 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

The product is subject to restrictions in REACH Annex XVII, section 47.

### 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

2023-05-12 Changes in section(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.

### 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

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 8

Carc Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage

Sen Capable of causing occupational asthma

#### 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 2026-05-21.

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

EH40/2005 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits

2008/98/EC DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives

### 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

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**

Not indicated.

**Other relevant information**

Not indicated

**Editorial information**



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