

Material Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830

Revision:03

Revision Date: 2024-08-22

Print Date : 2018-12-20



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

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name: DUROSIL L- Condensation Silicone Putty

Code: PRD.01.10001

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

Intendent use : for Professional use only. Condensation silicone for dental impression.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name: President Dental GmbH

Street: Kesselbodenstrasse 5

Zip-Code / Town: 85391, Allershausen

Web: www.presidentdental.com

Contact for technical information: +49 8166 389 9 820

Phone / Fax / E-Mail: +49 8166 389 9 820 / +49 8166 389 9 821 / info@presidentdental.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

+49 89 127 660 (8.00 am – 4.30 pm Mon-Fri)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

	<p>The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).</p> <p>However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to (EU) Regulation 2015/830.</p> <p>Hazard classification and indication:</p>
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2.2. Label Elements

<p>The Regulation EC 1272/2008, on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP), shall not apply to a medical device in the finished state used in direct physical contact with the human body according to art. 1.5, letter d). Therefore the product is exempted from the CLP labeling requirements.</p>	
<p>Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.</p>	
Hazard pictograms	-
Signal words	-

Hazard statements:

EUH210	Safety data sheet is available on request.
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Precautionary statements	-
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2.3. Other Hazards

	There is no exposure to breathable free crystalline silica during normal use of this product. For more information see section 11. On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.
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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information is not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Chemical Name	Index No.	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. (%w/w)	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
CRISTOBALITE	-	14464-46-1	238-455-4	$1 \leq x < 3$	STOT RE 1 H372
ISOPENTYL ACETATE	607-130-00-2	123-92-2	204-662-3	$0 \leq X < 0.2$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, EUH066

- 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

Inhalation	Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately
Eye Contact:	Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
Ingestion	Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor..

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

	Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.
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4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	Information not available
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SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures

6.3. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT:	The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray. .
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT:	Not in particular.

6.3. Special Hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE	Do not breathe combustion products.
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6.3. 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.

	Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
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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 into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. 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

Handling requirements:	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
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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Storage conditions:	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.
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7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Regulatory references:

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DNK	Denmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
FR	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER)
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2017

CRISTOBALITE						
Treshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/mg ³	ppm	
TLV	DNK	0.15				RESP
VLEP	FRA	0.05				RESP
VLEP	ITA	0.05				RESP
MAC	NLD	0.075				RESP (USA-NIOSH)
MAK	SWE	0.05				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		0.025				

Treahold Limit value

ISOPENTYL ACETATE						
Treahold Limit value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
MAK	SWE	500	100	800	150	INHAL
OEL	EU	270	50	540	100	INHAL
Predicted no-effect concentration- PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water				0.022	mg/l	
Normal value in marine water				0.0022	mg/l	
Normal value for fresh water sediment				17.87	mg/kg	
Normal value for marine water sediment				1.787	mg/kg	
Normal value for water, intermittent release				0.22	mg/l	
Normal value of STP microorganisms				30	mg/l	
Normal value fort he terrestrial compartment				4.15	mg/kg	
Health- derived no-effect level- DNEL/DMEL						

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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
Oral			VND	1,47 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation			VND	5,1 mg/m ³			VND	20,8 mg/m ³
Skin			VND	1,47 mg/kg/d			VND	2,85 mg/kg/d

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.

8.2. Exposure Control

Respiratory Protection:	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. Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).
	If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type B filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required. Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited. If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.
	Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374). The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability. The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use
	Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).
Hand Protection:	Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing
Eye protection:	
Skin protection:	

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Enviromental:	protective clothing.
	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

Appereance	Paste
Colour	Violet
Odour	All fruits
Odour treshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit-	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partion coefficient: n- octano/water	Not available
Auto-ignition tempreature	Not available
Decomption tempreature	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidng properties	Not availabe

9.2. Other Information

	Information not available
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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.
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10.2. Chemical Stability

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

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

10.5 Incompatibles materials

Information not available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

information not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information	Information not available
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	LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component) LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component) LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)
SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
CARCINOGENICITY	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation: Not irritating (MSDS supplier).

Eye irritation: Slightly irritating (MSDS supplier).

Sensitization: Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier).

Mutagenicity: Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class (MSDS supplier).

Carcinogenicity: IARC (group 1), NTP (RAHC), ACGIH (A2) (IARC).

Toxicity to reproduction: Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class (MSDS supplier).

Toxicity for aspiration: Not applicable.

STOT Repeated Exposure: Adverse effects on lungs (fibrosis-silicosis)(MSDS supplier).

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France).

In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).

There is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would not be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

"For the purposes of classification of health hazards (part 3), the route of exposure, information on mechanisms and metabolism studies are useful for determining the relevance of effects in humans. If this information raises doubts as to their relevance in humans, in spite of the indisputable data legitimacy and quality, a lower classification may be justified. When there is scientific evidence that the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans, the substance or mixture should not be classified (annex I, section 1.1.1.5, EC Regulation 1272/2008)".

Monitoring activities conducted at the company related to possible inhalation exposure, in accordance with industrial hygiene standards for paste and fluid products, showed levels of exposure to free crystalline silica (breathable part) below the limit of quantification of the method, therefore exposure is not expected during the use indicated in section 1.2 for this specific product.

However, the actual levels of free crystalline silica (breathable part) present in the workplace must be obtained through monitoring as required by regulations for the safety and health of workers.

CRISTOBALITE

Acute Toxicity:

No data available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin irritation:

Not irritating (MSDS supplier).

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	Eye irritation	Slightly irritating (MSDS supplier).
Sensitization:		Not sensitizing (MSDS supplier).
Mutagenicity:		Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class (MSDS supplier).
Carcinogenicity:		IARC (group 1), NTP (RAHC), ACGIH (A2) (IARC).
Toxicity		
	Toxicity to reproduction:	Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class (MSDS supplier).
	Toxicity for aspiration	
STOT Repeated Exposure:		Adverse effects on lungs (fibrosis-silicosis)(MSDS supplier).
<p>In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France).</p> <p>In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003).</p> <p>There is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would not be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits. Occupational exposure to nuisance dust (total and respirable) and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.</p> <p>"For the purposes of classification of health hazards (part 3), the route of exposure, information on mechanisms and metabolism studies are useful for determining the relevance of effects in humans. If this information raises doubts as to their relevance in humans, in spite of the indisputable data legitimacy and quality, a lower classification may be justified. When there is scientific evidence that the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans, the substance or mixture should not be classified (annex I, section 1.1.1.5, EC Regulation 1272/2008)".</p> <p>Monitoring activities conducted at the company related to possible inhalation exposure, in accordance with industrial hygiene standards for paste and fluid products, showed levels of exposure to free crystalline silica (breathable part) below the limit of quantification of the method, therefore exposure is not expected during the use indicated in section 1.2 for this specific product.</p> <p>However, the actual levels of free crystalline silica (breathable part) present in the workplace must be obtained through monitoring as required by regulations for the safety and health of workers</p>		

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

CRISTOBALITE NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Information not available

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 greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1. Waste Treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

13.2. General Information

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

13.3. Disposal Method

in compliance with national and local regulations

13.4. Disposal of packaging

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

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

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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 73/78 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 greater 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
Healthcare controls	Information not available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other Information

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

Flam. Liq .3	Flammable liquid, category 3
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure, category 1
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.

Further Information

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.

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- 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)
 - 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:

A safety data sheet is not required for this product under article 31 of Regulation 1907/2006/EC.

This safety data sheet has been created on a voluntary basis.

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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.