

MATERIA PRO TRAVERTINO IN PASTE**Safety Data Sheet**

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1. Product identifier**

Code: **MATERIA PRO TRAVERTINO IN PASTE**
 Product name: **MATERIA PRO TRAVERTINO IN PASTE**

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised againstIntended use: **Travertino in pasta**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Use in coatings	-	✓	✓

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **ACM Italy S.r.l**
 Full address: **Via Enrico Mattei, 8**
 District and Country: **20010 Casorezzo (MI)**
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 tel. **+39 02 90361148**

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: laboratorio@acm-italy.com**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

For urgent inquiries refer to

ASST Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda - Centro Antiveleni

Tel. : +39 02 6610 1029 – 24h

SECTION 2. Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

Hazard classification and indication:

Skin corrosion, category 1	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements

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

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Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P501 Dispose of the product, container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.
P260 Do not breathe dusts.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353 IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH THE SKIN (or hair): take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse the skin or take a shower.

Contains: Calcium Hydroxide

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC):

One-pack performance coatings.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 6,59
 Limit value: 140,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
Calcium Hydroxide		
CAS 1305-62-0	10,5 ≤ x < 12	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
EC 215-137-3		

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Reg. no. 01-2119475151-45-0201

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eyes: immediately flush eyes with plenty of water and consult a doctor.

Inhalation: move to fresh air and seek medical assistance.

Ingestion: clean mouth with water and drink plenty of water. Does not cause vomiting. Request medical assistance.

Skin: Carefully and gently sweep contaminated body surfaces to remove any traces of product. Wash affected area immediately with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing. If necessary, consult a doctor.

General advice: no known delayed effect. Consult a doctor for all exposures, except for minor cases.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

MATERIA PRO TRAVERTINO IN PASTE**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

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

Contain the spill. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover the affected area, if possible, to avoid unnecessary dust hazards. Avoid uncontrolled spills in waterways and sewers (pH increase). Large spills into water courses should be reported to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. 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**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear protection devices (see point 8 of this safety data sheet). Do not wear contact lenses when working with this product. Keep dust levels to a minimum. Minimize the generation of dust. Cover dust sources with dust, remove dust from the handling point. The handling systems should preferably be closed. When handling loads, follow the normal precautions provided by Council Directive 90/269 / EEC to reduce the risks that these operations entail for workers. Avoid inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin and eyes. It is necessary to apply general measures of occupational hygiene for

guarantee the safe handling of the substance. This means observing the principles of good personal hygiene and cleanliness (eg cleaning periodic with suitable devices); do not drink, eat or smoke during use. Take a shower and change at the end of each work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See Exposure Scenario.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
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.

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TLV-ACGIH

ACGIH 2019

Calcium Hydroxide								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations		
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm			
VLA	ESP	5						
WEL	GBR	5						
OEL	EU	1		4				
TLV-ACGIH		5						
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water				0,49		mg/l		
Normal value in marine water				0,32		mg/l		
Normal value of STP microorganisms				3		mg/l		
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				1080		mg/kg		
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	4 mg/m ³	4 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	4 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	4 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³

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 controls

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

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Avoid inhalation or ingestion. To ensure safe management of the substance, general occupational hygiene measures are required. These measures concern good personal and cleaning practices (ie, regular cleaning with suitable devices), prohibition of eating and smoking in the workplace, the adoption of standard work clothes and footwear, unless otherwise stated below. Take a shower and change clothes at the end of the work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home. Do not blow dust with compressed air.

The worker should be (i) in good health (especially in consideration of medical problems that could affect the use of PPE for inhalation), (ii) have facial features suitable for reducing infiltration between the face and the mask (in consideration of scratches and facial hair). The devices recommended above, which rely on face tightness, will not provide the required protection if they do not adhere properly and securely to the contours of the face. Employers and self-employed workers have legal responsibilities for the maintenance and supply of devices for respiratory protection and the management of their correct use in the workplace. Therefore, they must define and document a suitable policy for a respiratory protection device program, including worker training.

HAND PROTECTION

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

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and type of use.

Since Ca (OH) 2 is classified as a skin irritant, it is mandatory to use protective gloves for all stages of the process.

SKIN PROTECTION

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

EYE PROTECTION

Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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 AB or higher 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	paste
Colour	yellowish
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	13
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 60 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	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	1,78 g/cm ³
Solubility	partially soluble in water

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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined	Reason for missing data: due to the nature of the product
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	Not available	
Explosive properties	Based on its structure, the product is classified as non-explosive	
Oxidising properties	Based on its structure, the product is classified as non-oxidant	

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) : 0,37 % - 6,59 g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

Calcium Hydroxide

Calcium hydroxide reacts exothermically with acids. When the temperature is above 580 ° C, calcium hydroxide decomposes, producing calcium oxide (CaO) and water (H₂O): $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Calcium oxide reacts with water and generates heat. This can cause risks from flammable materials.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials**Calcium Hydroxide**

Calcium hydroxide reacts exothermically with acids, forming salts. Calcium hydroxide reacts with aluminum and brass in the presence of moisture, producing hydrogen. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{Al} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]_2 + 3\text{H}_2$.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

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

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Calcium Hydroxide

Calcium dihydroxide is classified as an irritant to the skin and the respiratory tract, and carries the risk of serious eye damage. The occupational exposure limit for the prevention of sensory irritation at local level and the reduction of lung function parameters as critical effects is OEL (8 hours) = 1 mg / m³ of respirable dust.

ABSORPTION

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.

Oral LD50 > 2000 mg / kg of weight (OECD 425, rat)

Dermal LD50 > 2500 mg / kg of weight (OECD 402, rabbit)

Inhalation There is no data available

The classification for acute toxicity is not justified.

For irritant effects on the respiratory tract v. under.

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY

The toxicity of calcium through the oral exposure route is demonstrated by the increase in tolerable maximum intake levels (UL) for adults determined by the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF), where UL = 2500 mg / day, equal to 36 mg / kg of weight / day (individual weighing 70 kg) for calcium. Ca (OH) 2 toxicity through skin contact is not considered relevant due to the expected insignificant absorption through the skin and due to the fact that local irritation is the primary health effect (pH change). The toxicity of Ca (OH) 2 by inhalation (local effect, irritation of the mucous membranes), taking into account an average time weighted for an 8-hour shift, was determined by the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) in 1 mg / m³ of respirable dust. Therefore, the classification of Ca (OH) 2 on the basis of toxicity following prolonged exposure is not necessary.

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:

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Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

Calcium Hydroxide

LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 2500 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) > 6,04 mg/l/4h Species: Rat, OECD 46. Source: ECHA

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Corrosive for the skin
Classification according to the experimental pH value

Calcium Hydroxide

Skin irritation: Calcium dihydroxide is skin irritant (in vivo, rabbit).
Respiratory tract irritation: From the data obtained on humans it can be concluded that Ca (OH) 2 is an irritant for the respiratory tract.
Based on experimental results, calcium dihydroxide should be classified as a skin irritant [skin irritation 2 (H315 - Causes skin irritation)] and strongly irritating to the eyes [eye damage 1 (H318 - Causes serious eye damage)].
As reported briefly and as recommended by the SCOEL Committee (Anonymous, 2008), based on the data obtained on humans, it is proposed to classify calcium dihydroxide as a respiratory irritant [STOT SE 3 (H335 - may cause respiratory tract irritation)].

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

Calcium Hydroxide

Eye irritation: Calcium dihydroxide carries the risk of serious ocular lesions (studies on eye irritation (in vivo, rabbit)).

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium Hydroxide

There are no data available.
Calcium dihydroxide is not considered a skin sensitizing substance, based on the nature of the effects (pH change) and the importance of calcium for nutrition.
The classification based on awareness is not justified.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium Hydroxide



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Reverse bacterial mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): negative

Chromosomal aberrations test on mammalian cells: negative

Given that calcium is an omnipresent and essential element and that any change in the pH induced by the lime in aqueous media is not relevant, calcium dihydroxide is obviously devoid of any genotoxic potential.

The classification based on genotoxicity is not justified.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium Hydroxide

Calcium (administered in the form of Ca lactate) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat).

The effect on pH produced by calcium dihydroxide does not give rise to any carcinogenic risk.

Epidemiological data obtained on humans confirm that calcium dihydroxide is devoid of any carcinogenic potential.

The classification based on carcinogenicity is not justified.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Calcium Hydroxide

Calcium (administered in the form of Ca carbonate) is not toxic for reproduction (experimental result, mouse).

The effect on the pH does not give rise to any reproductive risk.

Epidemiological data obtained on humans confirm that calcium dihydroxide is devoid of any potential reproductive toxicity.

No effect on toxicity was detected in either animal studies or in human clinical studies performed on different calcium salts reproductive and developmental. v. also the Scientific Committee for Human Nutrition (Anonymous, 2006). Therefore, calcium dihydroxide is not toxic for reproduction and / or development.

Classification according to reproductive toxicity according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is not necessary.

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

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity

Calcium Hydroxide



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LC50 (96h) on marine fish: 457 mg / l
LC50 (96h) on sea invertebrates: 158 mg / l
NOEC (72 hours) on freshwater algae: 48 mg / l
TOXICITY ON MICROORGANISMS, ES. BACTERIA
At high concentration, calcium dihydroxide is used to disinfect sewage sludge by raising the temperature and pH.
NOEC (14 days) for sea invertebrates: 32 mg / l
EC10 / LC10 or NOEC on soil macro-organisms: 2000 mg / kg soil dw
EC10 / LC10 or NOEC on soil microorganisms: 12000 mg / kg soil dw
NOEC (21 days) on land plants: 1080 mg / kg
GENERAL EFFECT

Acute effect of pH. Although this substance is useful for correcting water acidity, an excess of over 1 g / l

Calcium Hydroxide

LC50 - for Fish	50,6 mg/l/96h Freshwater fish
EC50 - for Crustacea	49,1 mg/l/48h Invertebrate
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	184,57 mg/l/72h Alga
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	32 mg/l 14 d
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	48 mg/l 72 h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Information not available

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

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

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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



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SECTION 14. Transport information

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

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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

Information not relevant



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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

Product
Point 3

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

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

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

One-pack performance coatings.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

Calcium Hydroxide

SECTION 16. Other information

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

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Skin Corr. 1	Skin corrosion, category 1
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

LEGEND:

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

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)

16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition

- Handling Chemical Safety

- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)

- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology

- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

- IFA GESTIS website

- ECHA website

- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

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

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

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

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

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.