Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier Code: **270.10**

Name **Starquarz White**

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

Description / Use **Quartz flour coating for exterior**

1.3. Information on the supplier of the safety data sheet

Business name **DI MAIO COLORI SRL**

Address **Via Madonna delle Grazie - Industrial area**

Location and State **80030 Castello di Cisterna (NA)**

Italy

tel. 081-8038645

fax 081-5213370

e-mail of the competent person responsible for the safety data sheet **sdsdimaiocolori@gmail.com**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information contact **Di Maio Colori srl**

Tel. +39 081 8038645 fax +39 081 5213370 hours of the poison control center AORNA Cardarelli Naples
Tel. +39 081 7472870 - 081 5753333 fax +39 081 7472868 Availability 24 h

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Substance or mixture classification

The product is not classified as dangerous according to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).
However, since the product contains dangerous substances in such a concentration as to be declared in section 3, it requires a safety data sheet with adequate information, in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.
Hazard classification and indications:

2.2. Label elements

Danger labeling pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and adjustments.

Hazard pictograms: - -

Warnings: - -

Hazard statements:

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

EUH208 Contains:
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

It can cause an allergic reaction.

Precautionary advice:

- -

2.3. Other dangers

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

See section 11 for additional information on crystalline silica. The product is not classified as dangerous according to the "preparations" directive (1999/45 / EC); in fact it is a water-based preparation in which there are no components that lead to the classification of danger. The crystalline silica reported below, which originally is in the form of inhalable powders with specific exposure limits, after its mixing is amalgamated into the preparation no longer entails any risk of exposure.

SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not relevant information

3.2. Blends

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc.%	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
crystalline silica		
CAS 14808-60-7	30 ≤ x <32.5	EUH210
THERE IS 238-878-4		
INDEX -		
calcium carbonate		
CAS 471-34-1	25.5 ≤ x <27	EUH210
THERE IS 207-439-9		
INDEX -		
Reg. No. 01-2119486795-18		
Monoethylene glycol		
CAS 107-21-1	1 ≤ x <1.5	Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373
THERE IS 203-473-3		
INDEX 603-027-00-1		
Reg. No. 01-2119456816-28		
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one		
CAS 55965-84-9	0 ≤ x <0.0015	Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M = 1, Aquatic

Chronic 1 H410 M = 1

THERE IS -

INDEX 613-167-00-5

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove any contact lenses. Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 30/60 minutes, opening the eyelids well. Consult a physician immediately.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Take a shower immediately. Consult a physician immediately.
INGESTION: Give as much water to drink as possible. Consult a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless expressly authorized by your doctor.

INHALATION: Call a doctor immediately. Take the person out into the fresh air, away from the scene of the accident. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Take adequate precautions for the rescuer.

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

No specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product is known.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Fire fighting

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Extinguishing media are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapors and protect those involved in stopping the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Do not use water jets. Water is not effective to extinguish the fire, however it can be used to cool closed containers exposed to the flame, preventing bursts and explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Overpressure can be created in containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion. Avoid breathing combustion products.

5.3. Recommendations for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATIONS
Cool the containers with jets of water to avoid product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous to health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. Collect the extinguishing water which must not be discharged into the sewers. Dispose of the contaminated water used for extinguishing and the residue of the fire according to current regulations.
EQUIPMENT
Normal clothing for firefighting, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame retardant suit (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and fire brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Stop the leak if there is no danger.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid both for the workers and for emergency interventions.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from entering sewers, surface water, groundwater.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Suck up 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 with the product, checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Provide sufficient ventilation of the place affected by the leak. The disposal of contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information regarding personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapors can ignite with explosion, therefore accumulation must be avoided by keeping doors and windows open and ensuring cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapors can accumulate on the ground and catch fire even at a distance, if triggered, with the risk of backfire. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Connect to an earth socket in the case of large packages during the transfer operations and wear antistatic shoes. The strong agitation and the vigorous flow of the liquid in the pipes and equipment can cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. To avoid the danger of fire and explosion, never use compressed air for handling. Open containers carefully, as they may be under pressure. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid the dispersion of the product in the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep only in the original container. Keep the containers closed, in a well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place, away from heat sources, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

7.3. Specific end uses

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Normative requirements:

EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161 / EU; Directive 2006/15 / EC; Directive 2004/37 / EC; Directive 2000/39 / EC; Directive 91/322 / EEC. ACGIH
	TLV-ACGIH	2016

crystalline silica

Threshold limit value

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		0.025				A2 (R)

calcium carbonate

Threshold limit value

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		10				INALAB
TLV-ACGIH		3				RESPIR

Monoethylene glycol

Threshold limit value

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	52	20	104	40	

TLV-ACGIH	52	20	100	40		A4, C, Skin

Predicted No Effect Concentration on the Environment - PNEC		
Reference value in fresh water	10	mg / l
Reference value in sea water	1	mg / l
Reference value for sediments in fresh water	37	mg / kg
Reference value for sediments in sea water	3.7	mg / kg
Reference value for STP microorganisms	199.5	mg / l
Reference value for the terrestrial compartment	1.53	mg / kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of Exposition	Effects on consumers		Effects on workers		
Inhalation	7 mg / m3	VND	35 mg / m3	VND	
Dermal	53 mg / kg / d	VND		106 mg / kg / d	VND

Legend:

(C) = CEILING; INALAB = Inhalable Fraction; RESPIR = Breathing Fraction; TORAC = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL / PNEC available; NEA = no exposure expected; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

Considering that the use of adequate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local exhaust.
For the choice of personal protective equipment, if necessary, seek advice from your chemical suppliers. Personal protective equipment must bear the CE mark which certifies their compliance with current regulations.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (ref. Standard EN 374).
For the final choice of the material of the work gloves it is necessary to consider: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.
In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is not foreseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and method of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved work clothes and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
It is recommended to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
In case of exceeding the threshold value (eg TLV-TWA) of the substance or of one or more of the substances present in the product, it is recommended to wear a mask with a type B filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. standard EN 14387). If there are gases or vapors of a different nature and / or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.), combined filters must be provided. The use of respiratory protection means is necessary in case the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the exposure of the worker to the threshold values taken into consideration. The protection offered by the masks is however limited.
In the event that the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. Standard EN 137) or a self-contained breathing apparatus. outdoor air (ref. EN 138 standard). For the correct choice of the respiratory protection device, refer to the EN 529 standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASE CHECKS

Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment should be controlled for regulatory compliance purposes

of environmental protection.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	pasty liquid
Color	White
Odor	characteristic
Odor threshold	Unavailable
pH	8 - 9
Melting or freezing point Initial	Unavailable
boiling point	100 ° C
Boiling range Flash	Unavailable
point Evaporation rate	Unavailable
	Unavailable
Flammability of solids and	Unavailable
gases Lower flammability limit	Unavailable
Upper flammability limit Lower	Unavailable
explosive limit Upper explosive	Unavailable
limit Vapor pressure	Unavailable
	Unavailable
Vapor density	Unavailable
Relative density	Unavailable
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water Auto-	Unavailable
ignition temperature	Unavailable
Decomposition temperature	Unavailable
Viscosity	Unavailable
Explosive properties	none
Oxidizing properties	none

9.2. Other information

Information not available

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 under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In normal conditions of use and storage no dangerous reactions are foreseeable.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However, follow the usual precautions towards chemicals.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental toxicological data on the product itself, any health hazards of the product have been assessed on the basis of the properties of the substances contained, according to the criteria established by the reference legislation for classification.
Therefore, consider the concentration of the individual dangerous substances possibly mentioned in sect. 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects deriving from exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Routes of entry:
Ingestion: Yup
Inhalation: No
Contact: No
Carcinogenesis:
The IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) believes that crystalline silica inhaled in the workplace can cause lung cancer in humans. However, it should be noted that the carcinogenic effect depends on the characteristics of the silica and on the biological-physical condition of the environment. It seems proven that the risk of developing cancer is limited to people who already suffer from silicosis.
At the present stage of the studies, the protection of workers against silicosis would be guaranteed by respecting the current occupational exposure limit values.

Metabolism, kinetics, mechanism of action and other information
Information not available
Information on likely routes of exposure
Information not available
Delayed and immediate effects and 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 relevant component) LD50
(Oral) of the mixture:> 2000 mg / kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no relevant component)

Monoethylene glycol
LD50 (Oral) 7712 mg / kg Rat LD50
(Dermal)> 10600 mg / kg Rabbit LC50
(Inhalation)

calcium carbonate
LD50 (Oral)> 6450 mg / kg Rat

Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one LD50 (Oral) 550 mg / kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) 1000 mg / kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)

titanium dioxide
LD50 (Oral)> 5000 mg / kg
LC50 (Inhalation)

kaolin, calcined
LD50 (Oral)> 20000 mg / kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION
May produce an allergic reaction. Contains: Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

MUTAGENICITY ON GERMINAL CELLS
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
CARCINOGENICITY
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
REPRODUCTION TOXICITY
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - REPEATED EXPOSURE It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class DANGER IN CASE OF SUCTION

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

As specific data on the preparation are not available, use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment. Avoid dispersing the product in the ground or water courses. Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached water courses or if it has contaminated the soil or vegetation. Take measures to minimize the effects on the aquifer.

12.1. Toxicity

Monoethylene glycol
Acute toxicity - Aquatic plants EC50 96 hours 6500 - 13000 mg / l Acute toxicity - Microorganisms EC50 30, om 225 mg / l Activated sludge
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
Acute IC50 0.379 mg / l Pseudokirrchneriella subcapitata 72 hours

Monoethylene glycol	
LC50 - Pisces	72860 mg / l / 96h Big-headed vairon
EC50 - Crustaceans	> 100 mg / l / 48h Daphnia magna

Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-

2H-isothiazol-3-one

LC50 - Pisces	0.58 mg / l / 96h Danio rerio 1.02
EC50 - Crustaceans	mg / l / 48h Daphnia magna
EC10 Algae / Aquatic Plants	0.188 mg / l / 72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Chronic NOEC for Pisces	0.098 mg / l Oncorhynchius mykiss (rainbow trout)
Chronic NOEC Crustaceans	0.004 mg / l Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0.0012 mg / l Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

titanium dioxide

LC50 - Pisces	> 100 mg / l / 96h
EC50 - Crustaceans	> 100 mg / l / 48h Daphnia

kaolin, calcined

LC50 - Pisces	> 100 mg / l / 96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - Crustaceans	> 1 mg / l / 48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg / l / 72h Scenedesmus subspicatus

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Monoethylene glycol

Quickly degradable

Degradation (90%)> 10 days

12.3. Bioaccumulation potential

Monoethylene glycol
Partition coefficient - 1.36
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one; 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
LogPow
- 0.486 to 0.401

Monoethylene glycol

Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water	1.36

12.4. Mobility in soil

Monoethylene glycol
Coefficient of adsorption / desorption Soil
Koc 1

Monoethylene glycol

Partition coefficient: soil / water	1 estimated

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse if possible. The residues of the product as such are to be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be entrusted to an authorized waste management company, in compliance with national and possibly local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not to be considered dangerous pursuant to the provisions in force on the transport of dangerous goods by road (ADR), by rail (RID), by sea (IMDG Code) and by air (IATA).

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard classes

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Dangers for the environment

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for users

Not applicable

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

Not relevant information

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Health, safety and environmental legislation and regulations specific to the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18 / EC: None

Restrictions relating to the product or the substances contained according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

None

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain SVHC substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to export notification obligation Reg. (EC) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Sanitary checks

Information not available

Social dialogue on respirable crystalline silica
On April 26, 2006, a multi-sector social dialogue agreement was signed, based on a "Guide to Good Practices"
, on the protection of the health of workers who are in contact with products containing crystalline silica. The text of the agreement published in the Official Journal of the European Union (2006 / C 279/02) and the "

Guide to Good Practices "
, with the attachments, are available at the internet address www.nepsi.eu and offer useful indications and information for handling products containing respirable crystalline silica.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been developed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 Skin
Skin Corr. 1B	corrosion, category 1B
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with the skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. It
H314	causes serious skin burns and serious eye injuries.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Very toxic
H400	to aquatic organisms.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Safety data sheet
EUH210	available on request.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European agreement for the transport of dangerous goods by road
- CAS NUMBER: Number of the Chemical Abstract Service
- EC50: Concentration that gives effect to 50% of the population subject to testing
- CE NUMBER: Identification number in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived no effect level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
- IATA DGR: Regulations for the transport of dangerous goods of the International Air Transport Association
- IC50: Concentration of immobilization of 50% of the population subject to testing
- IMDG: International maritime code for the transport of dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational exposure level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Predicted environmental concentration
- PEL: Predictable level of exposure
- PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the international transport of dangerous goods by train

- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that must not be exceeded during any moment of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short term exposure limit
- TWA: Weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulating according to REACH
- WGK: Water hazard class (Germany).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 of the European Parliament (VII Atp. CLP)
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of the European Parliament (VIII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- NI Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA Agency website
- Database of SDS models of chemical substances - Ministry of Health and National Institute of Health

Note for the user:
The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the latest version. The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.
This document should not be construed as a guarantee of any specific property of the product.
Since the use of the product does not fall under our direct control, the user is obliged to observe the laws and regulations in force regarding hygiene and safety under his own responsibility. No responsibility is assumed for improper use.
Provide adequate training for personnel assigned to use chemical products.

Changes from the previous revision The following
sections have been changed: 04/07/08/11/12.