

Printing date 08.07.2019 Rev. 2 Revision: 08.07.2019

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

1.1 Product identifier

· Trade name: POWERFLEX K50 BIANCO

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

Sector of Use

SU19 Building and construction work SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Product category

PC0 Other: building and construction products

PC1 Adhesives, sealants

PC9b Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay

Process category

PROC5 Mixing or blending in batch processes

PROC8a Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities

PROC8b Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC19 Manual activities involving hand contact

PROC26 Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature

Environmental release category

ERC5 Use at industrial site leading to inclusion into/onto article

ERC8c Widespread use leading to inclusion into/onto article (indoor)

ERC8f Widespread use leading to inclusion into/onto article (outdoor)

· Article category AC4 Stone, plaster, cement, glass and ceramic articles

· Application of the substance / the mixture Cementitious adhesive for ceramic tiles

· 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

· Manufacturer/Supplier:

LITOKOL S.p.A.

Via G.Falcone, 13/1

42048 Rubiera (RE) - ITALY

Tel. +39 0522 626391 - Fax. +39 0522 620150

· Further information obtainable from: LITOKOL S.p.A. - Email: laboratorio@litokol.it

· 1.4 Emergency telephone number:

UNITED KINGDOM

• National Poisons Information Service (NPIS) - Tel: +44 844 8920111

ITALY - POISON CONTROL CENTERS (24h / 365d)

- Milano Ospedale Niguarda Ca' Granda Tel. +39 02 66101029
- Pavia Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica IRCCS Fondazione S. Maugeri Tel. +39 0382 24444
- Firenze Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica Tel. +39 055 7947819
- Bergamo Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXIII Tel. +39 800 883300
- Roma CAV Policlinico "Umberto I" Tel. 06 49978000
 Roma CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli" Tel. 06 3054343
- Roma CAV "Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù" Tel. +39 06 68593726
- Foggia Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Foggia Tel. +39 0881 732326
- Napoli Azienda Ospedaliera "A. Cardarelli" Tel. +39 081 7472870

LITOKOL S.p.A.

Technical support: Tel. +39 0522 622852 (Monday - Friday: 8.30-12.30 AM, 2.00-6.00 PM)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

H315 Causes skin irritation. Skin Irrit. 2

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

· 2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The substance is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

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· Hazard pictograms

GHS05 GHS07

· Signal word Danger

· Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Cement, portland, chemicals

calcium diformate

· Hazard statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

· Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P261 Avoid breathing dust.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present

and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

When cement-containing mixtures react with water a strong alkaline solution is produced (high pH caused by the formation of calcium, sodium and potassium hydroxides).

Cement-containing mixtures may irritate the eyes, the mucous system, the throat and the respiratory system and cause coughing.

Frequent inhalation of cement-containing mixtures dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

Frequent contact between cement and moist skin (due to sweat or humidity) over a long period of time may cause irritation and/or dermatitis.

If significant amounts are ingested, cement-containing mixtures may cause ulcers in the digestive tract In case of prolonged contact with the skin, both cement and cement-containing mixtures, including pastes, may cause skin sensitisation due to the presence of trace amounts of chromium VI salts. Where necessary, such an effect can be minimized by incorporating a special reducing agent to maintain the water-soluble chromium VI content to concentration rates below 0.0002% (2 ppm) on the total dry weight of cement, in compliance with the applicable legislation referred to in Section 15.

· Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

· PBT: Not applicable.

· vPvB: Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

· 3.2 Mixtures

· **Description**: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

	· Dangerous components:		
Ī	CAS: 65997-15-1	Cement, portland, chemicals	40-60%
	EINECS: 266-043-4	Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; STOT SE 3, H335	
	CAS: 544-17-2	calcium diformate	≤1%
	EINECS: 208-863-7	♦ Eye Dam. 1, H318	
	Reg.nr.: 01-2119486476-24-XXXX		

· Additional information:

For the wording of the listed hazard phrases refer to section 16.

Cements and cement-containing mixtures are finely ground mixes made up of clinker, gypsum (or other forms of calcium sulphate) and other special constituents (limestone, pozzolana, etc.).

For some types of cement and cement-containing mixtures, other components may be used as secondary constituents, e.g. grinding aids and reducing agents if needed, whose toxicological properties and risk levels are the same as or smaller than those of clinker.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

· 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- · General information: Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.
- · After inhalation:

Supply fresh air and to be sure call for a doctor.

In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.

· After skin contact:

Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.

If skin irritation continues, consult a doctor.

· After eye contact:

Protect unharmed eye.

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.

· After swallowing:

Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately.

Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water.

- · 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed No further relevant information available.
- 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- 5.1 Extinguishing media
- · Suitable extinguishing agents: Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture No further relevant information available.
- · 5.3 Advice for firefighters
- · Protective equipment: Do not inhale explosion gases or combustion gases.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

· 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective clothing.

Avoid formation of dust.

Ensure adequate ventilation

- · 6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
- · 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Pick up mechanically.

In the case of wet cement: remove the still wet cement and place it in a container. Allow the material to dry and solidify before disposing of it.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

· 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep receptacles tightly sealed.

Wear suitable respiratory protective device when decanting larger quantities without extractor facilities.

Provide suction extractors if dust is formed.

· Information about fire - and explosion protection:

The product is not flammable.

No special measures required.

- · 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
 - Storage:
 - · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Store in a cool location.

Unsuitable material for receptacle: aluminium.

· Information about storage in one common storage facility: Not required.

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· Further information about storage conditions:

Store in dry conditions. Protect from humidity and water. Protect from heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly sealed. Store receptacle in a well ventilated area.

· 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- · Additional information about design of technical facilities: No further data; see item 7.
- · 8.1 Control parameters

· Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:				
CAS: 65997-15-	CAS: 65997-15-1 Cement, portland, chemicals			
WEL (Great Brita	WEL (Great Britain) Long-term value: 10* 4** mg/m³ *inhalable dust **respirable dust			
PEL (USA) Long-term value: 50 mppcf or 15* 5** mg/m³ *total dust **respirable fraction				
REL (USA) Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m³ *total dust **respirable fraction				
TLV (USA) Long-term value: 1* mg/m³ E; *as respirable fraction				
Particulates No	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)			
TLV (USA) Long-term value: 10*, 3** mg/m³ (e) *inhalable fraction **respirable fraction				

Regulatory information

WEL (Great Britain): EH40/2018

PEL (USA): Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (OSHA PELs) REL (USA): Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (NIOSH RELs) TLV (USA): Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (ACGIH)

•	D١	IEI	Ls

CAS: 544-	CAS: 544-17-2 calcium diformate					
Oral	DNEL / Long term exposure - Systemic effects	23.9 mg/Kg bw/d (general population)				
Dermal	DNEL / Long term exposure - Systemic effects	2,390 mg/Kg bw/d (general population)				
		4,780 mg/Kg bw/d (workers)				
	DNEL / Long term exposure - Local effects	8.3 mg/Kg (general population)				
		16.7 mg/Kg (workers)				
	DNEL / Short term exposure - Systemic effects	2,390 mg/Kg (general population)				
		4,780 mg/Kg (workers)				
	DNEL / Short term exposure - Local effects	8.3 mg/Kg (general population)				
		16.7 mg/Kg (workers)				
Inhalative	DNEL / Long term exposure - Systemic effects	83.2 mg/m³ (general population)				
		337 mg/m³ (workers)				
	DNEL / Short term exposure - Systemic effects	83.2 mg/m³ (general population)				
		337 mg/m³ (workers)				

· PNECs			
CAS: 544-17-2 ca	CAS: 544-17-2 calcium diformate		
PNEC / aqua	2 mg/l (freshwater)		
	10 mg/l (intermittent releases)		
0.2 mg/l (marine water)			
PNEC / sediment	13.4 mg/Kg dw (freshwater)		
1.34 mg/Kg dw (marine water)			
PNEC / soil 1.5 mg/Kg dw			
PNEC / STP	2.21 mg/l (sewage treatment plant)		

[·] Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.

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· 8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment:

General protective and hygienic measures:

The usual precautionary measures are to be adhered to when handling chemicals.

Do not eat or drink while working.

Keep away from tobacco products.

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

For each Process Category (PROC), users can choose between options A) and B) below, depending on what is most appropriate to their specific situation. If an option is chosen, it must be selected in the choice of respiratory protection device.

Where cement is handled, conveyed, loaded, unloaded and stored, appropriate engineering measures shall be taken to protect the workers' health and to minimise dust propagating in the work environment. Localized controls shall be defined in relation to existing conditions and the corresponding special equipment for respiratory protection shall be identified.

Exposure scenario	PROC	Exposure	Localised controls	Efficiency
Industrial uses of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor, outdoor)	26	Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts a week)	A. Not required or B. generic local exhaust ventilation	- 78%
	5, 8b		Generic local exhaust ventilation	78%
Industrial uses of wet suspension of hydraulic building and construction materials	5, 8b		Not required	-
	26		A. Not required or B. generic local exhaust ventilation	- 72%
Professional use of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor, outdoor)	5, 8a, 8b		Generic local exhaust ventilation	72%
constitution materials (materials dutation)	19 (#)	(#) <240 minutes	Localised controls are not applicable, process only in well-ventilated rooms or outdoors	-
Professional use of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	5, 8a, 8b, 19		Not required	-

· Respiratory protection:



In case of insufficient ventilation or risk of dust inhalation, it can be used a facemask with a dust filter.

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The personal protective equipment (PPE), defined as a function of local controls and assessed for a DNEL value = 1 mg/m³, is specified below.

Exposure scenario	PROC	Exposure	Specification of respiratory protective equipment (RPE)	RPE efficiency - assigned protection factor (APF)
Industrial uses of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor, outdoor)	26		A. P2 mask (FF) or B. P1 mask (FF)	APF = 10 APF = 4
	5, 8b	Duration is not restricted	P2 mask (FF)	APF = 10
Industrial uses of wet suspension of hydraulic building and construction materials	5, 8b	(up to 480 minutes per shift,	Not required	-
Professional use of dry hydraulic building and	26	5 shifts a week)	A. P3 mask (FF) or B. P2 mask (FF)	APF = 20 APF = 10
construction materials (indoor, outdoor)	5, 8a, 8b		P3 mask (FF)	APF = 20
	19 (#)	(#) <240 minutes	P3 mask (FF)	APF = 20
Professional use of wet suspensions of hydraulic 5, 8a, 8b, building and construction materials 19		Not required	-	

A review of the APFs of the different respiratory protection equipment (RPE), according with EN 529: 2005, can be consulted in the MAESE methodology glossary.

· Protection of hands:



Protective gloves

Wear gloves for the protection against mechanical hazards according to EN 388.

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

· Material of gloves

Neoprene gloves Nitrile rubber, NBR Polyurethane

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

· Penetration time of glove material

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

· Eye protection:



Tightly sealed goggles

· Body protection: Alkaline resistant protective clothing

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

- 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
- · General Information
 - Appearance:

· Form: Solid

Like powder

Colour: White

Odourless
Odour threshold: Not determined.

· **pH-value:** Not applicable.

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· Change in condition · Melting point/freezing point: · Initial boiling point and boiling r	Undetermined. ange: Not applicable.	
· Flash point:	Not applicable.	
· Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined.	
· Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.	
· Auto-ignition temperature:	Product is not selfigniting.	
· Explosive properties:	Product does not present an explosion hazard.	
· Explosion limits: · Lower: · Upper:	Not determined. Not determined.	
· Vapour pressure:	Not applicable.	
· Density: · Relative density · Vapour density · Evaporation rate	Not determined. Not determined. Not applicable. Not applicable.	
· Solubility in / Miscibility with · water:	Insoluble.	
· Partition coefficient: n-octanol/wa	ter: Not applicable.	
· Viscosity: · Dynamic: · Kinematic:	Not applicable. Not applicable.	
· 9.2 Other information	No further relevant information available.	

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

· 10.1 Reactivity

When mixed with water, cement-containing mixes will harden into a stable mass that is not reactive in normal environments.

Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in cement react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride.

· 10.2 Chemical stability

· Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

Store in dry conditions.

- · 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions Reacts with base metals forming hydrogen.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid Humid conditions during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.
- · 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Aluminum and non-noble metals

Ammonium salts

Acids

· 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

When in contact with hydrofluoric acid, cement dissolves to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

· 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

· Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

· LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:

CAS: 544-17-2 calcium diformat			
Oral	LD50	2,650 mg/kg (rat) >2,000 mg/kg (rat)	
Dermal	LD50	>2,000 mg/kg (rat)	

· Primary irritant effect:

· Skin corrosion/irritation

Cement and cement-containing mixtures in contact with wet skin may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion may cause severe burns. Some individuals may develop eczema upon exposure to wet cement dust, caused by high pH, which induces irritative contact dermatitis after

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prolonged contact.

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Cement caused a mix picture of corneal effects and the calculated irritation index was 128.

Direct contact with cement and cement-containing mixtures may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact with large 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.

Causes serious eye damage.

· Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Some individuals may develop eczema upon exposure to wet cement dust, caused 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. 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.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

· CMR effects (carcinogenity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)

- Germ cell mutagenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- · Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Reproductive toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-single exposure

Cement dust may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits. Overall, the evidence gathered 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. May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

There is an indication of COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease). The effects are acute and due to high exposures. No chronic effects or effects at low concentration have been observed. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

· Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

· 12.1 Toxicity

· Aquatic toxicity:

CAS: 544-17-2 calcium diformate

EC50 / 48h >1,000 mg/l (daphnia)

LC50 / 96h | >1,000 mg/l (fish)

- · 12.2 Persistence and degradability No further relevant information available.
- · 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential No further relevant information available.
- · 12.4 Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.
- Additional ecological information:
 - · General notes:

Water hazard class 1 (German Regulation) (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralised.

· 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- · **PBT:** Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.
- · 12.6 Other adverse effects No further relevant information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

· 13.1 Waste treatment methods

· Recommendation

Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

· Uncleaned packaging:

· Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

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SECTION 14: Transport information				
14.1 UN-Number ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	Void			
14.2 UN proper shipping name ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA	Void			
· 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)				
· ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA · Class	Void			
· 14.4 Packing group · ADR, IMDG, IATA	Void			
· 14.5 Environmental hazards: · Marine pollutant:	No			
· 14.6 Special precautions for user	Not applicable.			
· 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex li and the IBC Code	l of Marpol Not applicable.			
· UN "Model Regulation":	Void			

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures)
Compilation of Safety Data Sheet: Reg.UE n. 830/2015 (amending Reg.EC n.1907/2006, Annex II)
According to Annex XVII, Point 47, under Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended by Regulation No. 552/2009, cement and cement-containing mixtures shall not be placed on the market or used if they contain, after mixing with water, more than 0.0002% (2 ppm) of soluble chromium (VI) of the total dry weight of the cement.
Compliance with this threshold limit is ensured through the introduction of a reducing agent into the preparation, the effectiveness of which is guaranteed for a certain period of time and the maintenance of the appropriate storage conditions

Within the meaning of the above-mentioned Regulation, the following information shall be provided when reducing agents are used:

- DATE OF PACKAGING

Clearly declared on the bag or on the delivery documents.

- STORAGE CONDITIONS (for maintaining the activity of the reducing agent)

In adequate tightly closed containers, within a cool, dry and not ventilated area, whilst preserving integrity of the packages

- SHELF LIFE (for maintaining the activity of the reducing agent)

As stated on the delivery documents (for both bag and bulk products) as well as on each bag.

Declared shelf life refers exclusively to the period during which the reducing agent is effective in keeping the content of soluble chromium VI, subject to the limitations of use of the mixture dictated by the general rules of storage and use of the product itself.

Cement is a mixture and, as such, is not subject to REACH registration. Portland cement is a substance and it is exempt from registration pursuant to article 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH, but subject to notification (Notification No. 02-2119682167-31-0000 - Update notification dated 1/7/2013 - Presentation Report No. QJ420702-40).

- · Directive 2012/18/EU
- · Named dangerous substances ANNEX I None of the ingredients is listed.
- REACH
- · REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ANNEX XVII Conditions of restriction: 47
- · 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

· Relevant phrases

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

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· Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Skin sensitization

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

The classification of the mixture is generally based on the calculation method using substance data according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

· Contact: LITOKOL S.p.A.

Abbreviations and acronyms:

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Road) IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society) DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2

Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1 Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitisation – Category 1 STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3

* Data compared to the previous version altered.

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