EWI-745 INSULATING CORK RENDER SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY OR UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier:

EWI-745 Insulating Cork Render

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

Thermal insulating mortar based on cork and lime, designed to improve thermal insulation and energy efficiency on interior and exterior surfaces.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Manufacturer:

EWI Pro Insulation Systems Ltd
Unit 1-2, King Georges Trading Estate, Davis Road, Chessington, England, KT9 1TT
0800 133 7072
info@ewipro.com
technical@ewipro.com

Producer:

COMCAL NATURAL, S.L.
Av. CAN BORDOLL, 55 Nau 2 P.I. Can Roqueta
SABADELL Provincia: BARCELONA
+34 93 729 42 54
comercial@com-cal.com

1.4 Emergency phone number:

Environment Agency Emergency Hotline: +44/(0)800 80 70 60

Emergency Services (UK): 999

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

In accordance with the UK CLP Regulation (The Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures) (SI 2019 No. 720):

Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Statements
Skin Irritation	Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage
Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation)	Category 3	H335: May cause respiratory irritation

2.2 Labelling of the substance or mixture

➥ H318 - Causes serious eye damage

➥ H315 - Causes skin irritation

➥ H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements:

➥ **P102:** Keep out of reach of children.

➥ **P280:** Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection.

➥ **P305 + P351 + P338 + P310:** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

➥ **P302 + P352 + P333 + P313:** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

➥ **P261 + P304 + P340 + P312:** Avoid breathing dust. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

➥ **P501:** Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Composition:

➥ The mixture does not contain Portland cement and does not contain soluble Chromium (VI).

3.2 Mixtures

Main Components:

Substance	CAS Number	Content (wt %)	Classification (UK CLP)
Natural Hydraulic Lime	85117-09-5	< 24%	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), Eye Dam. 1 (H318), STOT SE 3 (H335)
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	< 3%	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), Eye Dam. 1 (H318), STOT SE 3 (H335)
Granulated Cork	61789-98-8	> 60%	Not classified

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

General notes: This product contains natural hydraulic lime, calcium hydroxide, expanded perlite, and other components that may cause mechanical or chemical irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. If in doubt or if symptoms persist, seek medical advice and show this safety data sheet.

Inhalation: Move the affected person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if respiratory discomfort persists.

Skin contact: Immediately wash the affected area thoroughly with plenty of water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a doctor if irritation or burns occur.

Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.

Advice for first aid responders: Use appropriate gloves and eye protection.

4.2 Main symptoms and effects, acute and delayed:

➥ Eye contact: Direct contact with natural hydraulic lime powder, whether dry or wet, can cause serious eye damage, potentially irreversible. (H318)

➥ Skin contact: Contact between natural hydraulic lime powder and moist skin can cause irritation, dermatitis, or burns. Prolonged and unprotected contact with wet lime mortar can cause caustic burns without immediate symptoms. (H315)

➥ Recommendation: For prolonged work, especially in hot environments or where excessive sweating occurs, use suitable protective clothing. If the product contacts the skin, it should be promptly removed by drying and cleaning, as moisture and body heat can increase the caustic effect of the material.

➥ Inhalation: Repeated inhalation of natural hydraulic lime dust over a prolonged period may increase the risk of developing lung diseases (e.g., pulmonary disease). (H335)

➥ Ingestion: Accidental ingestion may cause irritation of the mouth, oesophagus, and gastrointestinal tract, with symptoms such as burning, nausea, or abdominal pain. Ingesting large amounts may cause caustic effects due to the product's alkaline nature.

➥ Environmental: Under normal conditions of use, natural hydraulic lime does not pose a particular risk to the environment.

4.3 Indications for medical attention and special treatments to be administered immediately:

If medical advice is required, have this safety data sheet available for reference.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, or carbon dioxide (CO_2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Avoid using a high-pressure water jet, as this may disperse the product and spread the fire.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the mixture:

Although the mixture is not flammable under normal conditions, in the event of fire and exposure to high temperatures, organic components may thermally decompose, producing hazardous substances such as:

➥ Carbon monoxide (CO)

➥ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

➥ Unidentified hydrocarbons

➥ Dense black smoke

Inhalation of these combustion products may be harmful to health.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

In case of fire involving the product or in its vicinity:

➥ Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and fire-resistant protective clothing.

➥ Avoid inhalation of smoke and vapours generated during combustion.

➥ Stay upwind to minimise exposure to combustion products.

➥ Cool containers exposed to fire with water spray to prevent rupture and further spread of fire.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel:

Use the personal protective equipment (PPE) described in Section 8. Avoid contact with skin and eyes and prevent inhalation of dust by following the safe handling instructions outlined in Section 7.

6.1.2. For emergency personnel:

No special emergency procedures are required. However, in situations with high dust concentrations, the use of appropriate respiratory protective equipment (such as a dust mask or respirator) is necessary.

6.2 Precautions for the environment:

Prevent hydraulic lime from entering sewer systems or surface waters (e.g., streams, rivers). Avoid significant releases to the environment.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning:

Contain any spill if possible. Collect spilled material while minimising dust generation. Use dry cleaning methods that do not disperse dust, such as vacuuming or extraction systems. Industrial vacuum cleaners equipped with high-efficiency particulate filters (HEPA filters compliant with EN 1822-1:2019 or equivalent technology) are recommended.

Do not use compressed air to clean lime dust. Ensure all personnel involved in cleaning wear appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent dust dispersion. During cleaning, avoid inhalation of lime dust and contact with eyes or skin. Dispose of collected material in a suitable container for reuse or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

For personal protective equipment, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:

7.1.1. Protection measures:

Follow the personal protective equipment (PPE) recommendations provided in Section 8. Avoid creating airborne dust clouds during handling. If dust generation is unavoidable, use local exhaust ventilation or suitable dust extraction systems to minimise airborne dust levels. For dry cleaning of lime, refer to Section 6.3 for appropriate methods.

Bulk Handling: Bulk hydraulic lime must be stored in dry, impermeable, clean silos protected from moisture. When handling or transporting bulk lime, take precautions to prevent risks of engulfment or suffocation. Do not enter confined spaces such as silos, containers, or tanks containing lime without following appropriate safety measures (e.g., atmosphere testing, use of harnesses, and presence of an attendant), as lime can accumulate on walls and unexpectedly collapse or fall.

Handling of Bags: Store lime bags off the floor in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, protected from moisture and excessive drafts that could affect product quality. Avoid stacking bags in unstable piles. Do not store for more than 12 months to maintain optimal product properties. When handling heavy bags, comply with the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended) to prevent back injuries.

7.1.2. Measures to Prevent Fires:

Not applicable: the product is non-combustible and does not present a significant fire hazard. Keep away from intense heat sources and open flames to avoid possible decomposition at extreme temperatures.

7.1.3. Measures to Prevent Airborne Particles and Dust:

Do not sweep the dry product in a manner that generates dust. Use application and cleaning methods that minimise airborne dust, for example, pouring or mixing gently to avoid splashing or dust clouds. If dust clouds form, employ local exhaust ventilation or vacuum systems fitted with appropriate filters for dust removal.

7.1.4. Measures to Protect the Environment:

No special environmental precautions are required during normal use. Avoid uncontrolled release of the product to soil or aquatic systems. In the event of a spill, collect the material (see Section 6) and dispose of waste as described in Section 13.

7.1.5. General Occupational Hygiene Measures:

Avoid direct contact of hydraulic lime (especially when wet) with skin and mucous membranes. Do not inhale dust. Wear protective goggles and an appropriate dust mask when handling the product in a way that generates dust. Handle bags carefully and use mechanical aids (trolleys, lifts) whenever possible to reduce manual handling. Keep work areas clean and free of dust accumulation. Wash hands and exposed skin with water and neutral pH soap before breaks and at the end of the workday. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using the product.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Store in the original packaging, tightly closed, in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place. Protect from moisture and direct sunlight. Keep away from extreme temperatures (recommended storage between 5°C and 30°C). Do not store near acids or incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), or near food or beverages. Once opened, use the product as soon as possible to prevent quality degradation. Keep out of reach of children and animals.

7.3 Specific End Uses

This product is intended for use as a spray-applied rendering mortar designed for thermal insulation. Users must follow the instructions provided in the technical documentation. No other specific uses are recommended.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

This product does not contain substances with occupational exposure limit values established under current UK legislation (according to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) workplace exposure limits).
No specific DNELs (Derived No Effect Levels) or PNECs (Predicted No Effect Concentrations) have been established for the components of this mixture.
However, the following reference values are provided for guidance on the components present:

Calcium hydroxide:

➥ Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) – Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1 mg/m³ (respirable dust)

➥ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 4 mg/m³ (respirable dust)

Hydraulic lime: No specific WEL established but may release calcium hydroxide upon hydration.

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1. Appropriate technical controls:

Handle the product in well-ventilated areas. Implement measures to reduce dust formation and dispersion such as local exhaust ventilation, dust extraction systems, or wet methods (pre-wetting the material where appropriate).
Install eye wash stations and emergency water sources close to work areas where contact with eyes or skin may occur.

8.2.2. Individual protective measures, such as personal protective equipment:

➥ **Respiratory Protection:** Under normal conditions with adequate ventilation, special respiratory protection may not be necessary. If dust is generated or work is conducted in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, use a suitable particulate filter mask (at least FFP2 or FFP3, compliant with EN 149) to prevent inhalation of dust.

➥ **Hand Protection:** Wear waterproof gloves resistant to alkalis (e.g., nitrile or PVC gloves compliant with EN ISO 374-1). Inspect and replace gloves regularly. Wearing long-sleeved work clothing and closed footwear is also recommended to protect the skin. Avoid prolonged skin contact with wet mortar or paste as it is caustic. Wash skin thoroughly after handling the product.

➥ **Eye Protection:** When handling dry hydraulic lime or mixing with water (forming wet mortar), wear safety goggles with side protection or a face shield certified to EN 166 to protect against dust or splashes.

➥ **Skin and Body Protection:** Wear protective work clothing with long sleeves and long trousers to prevent skin contact. Use waterproof knee pads if kneeling on fresh mortar is necessary. Remove any jewellery that could trap the product against the skin. After working with wet mortar, clean contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, or other items before reuse. Maintain good hygiene and avoid wearing contaminated work clothes outside the work area.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls:

➥ Air: Use dust extraction and filtration systems to prevent the release of lime dust into the environment. Ensure emissions comply with local particulate matter regulations.

➥ Water: Do not discharge hydraulic lime or lime-containing waste into drains or surface waters. Lime can raise the pH of water and must be disposed of appropriately.

➥ Soil: Avoid uncontrolled release to soil. No special measures are required during normal use on site, but any spilled material should be collected to prevent accumulation on the ground.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

➥ **Physical state:** Solid, in the form of a dry powder

➥ **Colour:** Off-white

➥ **Odour:** Odourless or slightly earthy

➥ **Odour threshold:** Not determined

➥ **pH:** Alkaline, approximately between 11 and 13.5 (in aqueous solution at 20°C)

➥ **Melting point / Freezing point:** Not applicable (inorganic solid mixture)

➥ **Initial boiling point and boiling range:** Not applicable

➥ **Flash point:** Not applicable

➥ **Evaporation rate:** Not applicable

➥ **Flammability (solid/gas):** The product is non-flammable

➥ **Explosive limits:** Not applicable

➥ **Vapour pressure:** Not applicable

➥ **Relative density (bulk density):** Approximately 1.2 g/cm³

➥ **Solubility in water:** Partially soluble (alkaline components partially dissolve)

➥ **Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow):** Not applicable (inorganic mixture)

➥ **Auto-ignition temperature:** Not applicable

➥ **Decomposition temperature:** Not determined; organic additives may decompose above 200°C

➥ **Viscosity:** Not applicable

➥ **Oxidising properties:** Does not possess oxidising properties

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

When mixed with water, natural hydraulic lime sets and hardens to form a stable mass similar to stone, which is durable under normal environmental conditions. In aqueous media, calcium hydroxide [$Ca(OH)_2$] released from the lime dissociates, releasing calcium cations and hydroxide anions, resulting in a high pH.

10.2 Chemical stability:

The product is stable under normal temperature, humidity, and storage conditions. It should be kept dry until use to prevent premature setting.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

No hazardous reactions are known if handled according to instructions.

Contact with acids can cause effervescence and release of carbon dioxide gas.

Organic components may thermally decompose at high temperatures (>200 °C), releasing irritating gases.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Avoid moisture during storage: exposure to moisture or water may cause the product to set and lose its useful properties. Avoid excessive heat (>580 °C), which may cause decomposition.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Avoid contact with acids: the reaction with acids is strongly exothermic, producing calcium salts and heat. Avoid contact with alkali metals or ammonium salts. Natural hydraulic lime reacts with aluminium, zinc, or brass in the presence of moisture, potentially generating hydrogen gas (flammable/explosive in confined spaces). Keep away from strong oxidising agents, as they may react with organic additives present in the mixture.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Natural hydraulic lime does not decompose into hazardous products under normal conditions. Thermal decomposition above 580 °C produces calcium oxide and water; subsequent reaction of calcium oxide with water forms calcium hydroxide and releases heat. No hazardous polymerisation or self-sustaining exothermic reactions occur. The product is non-flammable and does not support combustion.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure:
The main routes of exposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. Ingestion is unlikely under normal conditions of use but may occur accidentally.

Inhalation: Inhalation of natural hydraulic lime dust may irritate the respiratory tract and cause inflammation of the nasal mucosa. In severe cases, ulceration of the mucous membranes has been observed. Chronic inhalation of respirable dust at concentrations above occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, breathing difficulties, and increase the risk of developing chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.

Ingestion: Ingestion of significant amounts of this product can be harmful. Natural hydraulic lime is caustic to the digestive tract and can cause burns to the mouth, oesophagus, and stomach.

Eye contact: Dust from natural hydraulic lime, whether dry or wet, can cause irritation of the eyelids (blepharitis) and cornea (conjunctivitis). Direct contact with the eyes may cause serious damage to eye tissues and, if not treated immediately, can result in severe eye injuries or blindness.

Skin contact: Natural hydraulic lime has an alkaline pH and may irritate moist skin. Unprotected skin contact with wet lime paste or mortar can cause irritation or even caustic burns, which may not be painful or immediately noticeable. Prolonged exposure without appropriate protection (e.g., gloves) can lead to dermatitis, with symptoms including dryness, cracking, and eczematous lesions. Continued exposure may cause more severe skin conditions such as fissures, ulcers, or thickening of the skin (hyperkeratosis), especially on the fingers and hands.

Chronic skin conditions: Repeated or prolonged contact with lime without protection can result in chronic dermatitis or worsen pre-existing skin conditions. Continuous exposure to wet mortar can cause irritant contact dermatitis, characterised by redness, cracking, and potential chronic lesions as described above. Maintaining good hygiene and using protective measures is essential to prevent these effects.

Carcinogenicity: There is no evidence of a causal link between exposure to natural hydraulic lime and the development of cancer. Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as carcinogenic. It does not contain respirable crystalline silica or carcinogenic components at relevant concentrations.

Additional Information:
The high pH of the product in its wet state is responsible for its irritant or corrosive effects on skin and eyes. It does not contain recognised sensitising substances, although trace amounts of chromium (VI) may be present if Portland clinker is included; however, these remain below sensitisation thresholds. Inhalation of high concentrations of any dust can cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory tract. Use of appropriate control measures and personal protective equipment minimises these risks.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

This product is not considered hazardous to the aquatic environment. Acute aquatic toxicity has not been determined for natural hydraulic lime (no LC50 value available) because its primary effect is to increase pH. Accidental release of large quantities into water bodies may cause a slight rise in pH, which under certain conditions could pose some toxicity risk to aquatic life. Aquatic organisms are sensitive to elevated pH levels; water with a pH above 9 can have adverse effects on fish and invertebrates.

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Not applicable to inorganic substances. Natural hydraulic lime is mineral-based and non-biodegradable. Once it reacts and sets, it forms a hardened, stable, and insoluble material (calcium carbonate and other minerals). In its hardened form, the components are locked in an inert matrix, eliminating bioavailability and toxicity.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

Not applicable. As an inorganic mineral product, lime does not bioaccumulate through the food chain. Once set, its components are immobile and insoluble, so bioaccumulation in organisms or the environment is not expected.

12.4 Soil mobility:

Not relevant. In its powder form, lime can be mobile as airborne dust but will tend to settle out. When mixed with water and set, it forms solid compounds that are immobile. The hardened material is stable and insoluble in water, so it will not significantly migrate through soil.

12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment results:

Not relevant, as natural hydraulic lime is an inorganic substance. It contains no ingredients identified as persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT), nor as very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) under UK REACH criteria.

12.6 Other adverse effects:

No known adverse effects. The product contains no substances known to deplete the ozone layer or contribute to global warming, aside from CO_2 released during its manufacturing process. Proper use and disposal according to recommended practices will prevent environmental harm.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Unused Product and Waste Disposal

Unused product and uncontaminated waste (such as spills) may be reused where possible or allowed to set by moistening, then disposed of as construction waste. Once hardened, natural hydraulic lime can be disposed of in the same way as common inert construction waste (mineral material). Disposal must comply with current local regulations: material may be deposited in authorised landfill sites for inert waste.

Dry powder waste in small quantities should be collected and delivered to an appropriate waste management facility; it must not be discharged into drains.

Packaging:

Empty bags or containers should be disposed of in accordance with local waste management regulations. Completely empty paper bags can be recycled. Plastic liners or contaminated packaging should be treated as hazardous or special waste if they contain significant residues of product.

Always follow applicable local and UK legislation.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Natural hydraulic lime is not classified as a dangerous good for transport under applicable international and UK regulations, including:

➥ ADR/RID – Transport by road and rail

➥ IMDG – Transport by sea

➥ ICAO/IATA – Transport by air

It is not subject to any assigned hazard class for transport. No special precautions are required during transportation, other than preventing spills and dust generation (see Sections 7 and 8 for handling recommendations). The product is typically transported in bags or silos; containers should be secured to prevent leakage.

14.1. UN Number:

Not applicable (not assigned, product is not regulated)

14.2. 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 (not classified as environmentally hazardous for transport purposes)

14.6. Special Precautions for User:

None required. Avoid dust generation during loading and unloading.

14.7. Transport in Bulk According to MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code:

Not applicable – product is not carried in bulk liquid form.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Regulations and legislation on health, safety, and environment specific to the mixture:

➥ UK REACH (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as retained in UK law and amended): Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL) is exempt from UK REACH registration requirements, as it is a naturally occurring substance obtained from mineral sources.

➥ UK CLP (Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 as retained in UK law and amended): This preparation (mixture) is classified and labelled in accordance with UK CLP.

➥ Water Hazard Classification (Germany): WGK 1 – Low hazard to water (expected classification based on calcium hydroxide content).

➥ National regulations (United Kingdom): The use of this product must comply with all applicable UK workplace health and safety legislation, environmental protection requirements, and waste management regulations. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (and equivalent devolved legislation in Scotland and Northern Ireland)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment:

No specific Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this product.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of Changes
(Revision: 16/07/2025 – New format compliant with Regulation (EU) 2015/830 as retained in UK law.)

16.2 Key References and Data Sources

➥ *Portland Cement Dust – Hazard Assessment Document*, EH75/7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006.

➥ Kietzman et al., *Observations on the Effects of Skin Irritation Caused by Cement*, Dermatosen, 47(5): 184–189 (1999).

16.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms

➥ CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (a division of the American Chemical Society).

➥ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

➥ EPA (filter): Efficient Particulate Air filter (high-efficiency particulate filter classification).

➥ HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air filter.

➥ INSST: Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (Spanish National Institute for Health and Safety at Work).

➥ LC50: Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration of a substance in air or water that causes death in 50% of exposed organisms under specified conditions.

➥ REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as retained in UK law).

➥ PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.

➥ vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative substance.

➥ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level.

➥ PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration.

➥ ADR/RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road / by Rail.

➥ IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

➥ ICAO/IATA: International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association (regulations for the air transport of dangerous goods).

➥ WEL–TWA: Workplace Exposure Limit – Time Weighted Average (8-hour exposure limit under UK EH40).

The information provided in this datasheet is based on the data available to us at the date of its publication.

It is the user's responsibility to take appropriate precautionary measures and apply the recommendations described previously. The information presented in this datasheet should not be considered exhaustive.

Any use of the product not specified in the instructions on the packaging, our website, or other documents provided by our company is entirely the responsibility of the user.