SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1- IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

CHROMIC ACID ANODISING (codes: 10094, DSF8020)

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST
The CHROMIC ACID ANODISING solution is used for anodizing aluminium parts using the classical brush plating process. The resulting oxide layer improves the characteristics of aluminium alloys surface, notably its resistance to wear and to corrosion. As the brush process is applied locally without immersion of the part, just where it is necessary, only small quantities of solution need to be stored or used.

Restricted to professional users.

It is inadvisable to use this product outside the prescriptions provided in its technical data sheet.

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET
DALIC S.A.S. - ZI de Plagué - 41, rue des Eaux - B.P. 90139 - 35501 VITRE CEDEX, FRANCE
Manufacturer and Seller, tel.: (33) 2.99.75.36.99, fax: (33) 2.99.74.49.31.
For information: sclaverie@dalicworld.com, tel.: (33) 2.99.75.53.88.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
RELEVANT OFFICIAL ADVISORY BODY (France): INRS / Orfila, tel. (33) 1.45.42.59.59.
For information concerning specific countries, see the web site: echa.europa.eu, heading: Support > National Helpdesks > List > choose the country > click on: safety data sheet > national emergency telephone number.

SECTION 2- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE ACCORDING TO EC REGULATION
T+: VERY TOXIC – N: DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

MAIN HAZARDS
- Fire or explosion: this mixture is not classified as flammable or explosive but it can enhance combustion of other materials if it is present in large quantities especially in the dehydrated state.
- Adverse effects on health: according to the available data, this mixture is very toxic by inhalation, corrosive and sensitising by inhalation and by contact with skin. It contains a carcinogenic agent of the 1st category (known to have carcinogenic potential for humans if no protection is provided), which is also a mutagen of the 2nd category (presumed to have such effects for humans without protection, classification being largely based on animal evidence). This agent is in addition a toxic for reproduction of the 3rd category (suspected human reproductive toxicant, based on some evidence from humans or on experimental animals).
- Effects on the environment: TOXIC to the aquatic environment.

Refer also to the paragraphs 11, 12 and 13.

LABEL ELEMENTS

Aqueous acidic preparation containing in particular chromium trioxide and sulphuric acid.

Restricted to professional users
R35: causes severe burns.
R42/43: may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R26: very toxic by inhalation.
R45-48/20: may cause cancer. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R46-21/22: may cause heritable genetic damage. Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R62: possible risk of impaired fertility.
R51/53: toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
S26: in case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S28: after contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.
S36/37/39: wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye / face protection.
S38: in case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S45: in case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S53: avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S60: this material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

OTHER HAZARDS
Does not contain PB or vPvB (persistent and bioaccumulative or very persistent and very bioaccumulative) substances in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex XIII of REACH regulation, as per our current knowledge.

Formation of air contaminants during electrolysis.
SECTION 3- COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Classified substances present in concentrations higher than the minimal level of danger: YES.
Classified substances present in concentrations lower than the minimal level of danger: NO.

According to 67/548/EEC (updated by CLP adaptations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Labelling</th>
<th>Hazard Class and category code(s)</th>
<th>Hazard statement code(s)</th>
<th>Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s)</th>
<th>Hazard statement code(s)</th>
<th>Concentration range in the mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid...%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C R35 S(1/2)-26-30-45</td>
<td>H314</td>
<td>GHS05 Dgr H314 Suppl. Hazard statement code(s): none</td>
<td>GHS05 Dgr</td>
<td>&lt; 15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other substances with the R33 phrase (if ≥ 1%) or the R64 phrase (if ≥ 1%) or classified as allergens (if ≥ 0.1%): NO.
Substances with the R67 phrase (if ≥ 15 %): NO.

OTHER SUBSTANCES WITH COMMUNITY WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS (if ≥ 1%): sulphuric acid.

OTHER INFORMATION

PB or vPvB substances: NO.
Substances included in the Candidate List for eventual inclusion in Annex XIV (since 16.06.2014, 155 substances): chromium trioxide.
Chromium content: ≈ 52 g/L.

SECTION 4- FIRST AID MEASURES

CONTACT WITH SKIN
Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation appears.

CONTACT WITH EYES
Rinse immediately with plenty of water for approximately 15 minutes. Seek advice from an ophthalmologist.

INHALATION
Under abnormal conditions of use causing considerable inhalation, remove the casualty from the contaminated area, let him take a rest in a well-ventilated room and seek medical advice.

INGESTION
Do not give anything to drink, do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Call the medical service to transfer immediately to hospital in order to observe the evolution of local, hepatic and renal troubles. The use of sequestrating products (EDTA), in association with vitamin C (favours the reduction of CrVI in CrIII) or haemodialysis is recommended.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED
See section 11.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED
No supplementary information.

PROTECTION OF THE FIRST-AIDERS
Wear gloves and goggles and according to the situation, protective clothes and shoes or a mask.

SECTION 5- FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Dry agents are recommended.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED
No.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS
Dangerous thermal decomposition products:
Beginning of decomposition of several constituents from ca. 200°C that notably gives chromium oxides, sulphur oxides and oxygen susceptible to reinforce the combustion.
Prevent any material from entering drains or waterways or soil. The contaminated extinguishing agents must be treated and eliminated in accordance with regulations.

ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS
Because of the substances produced during thermal decomposition, use approved self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing in case of intervention.

SECTION 6- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
For non-emergency personnel and for emergency responders:
Avoid contact with the skin, clothes and eyes: wear gloves and glasses (in all conditions).
Wear in addition a protective respiratory mask with A2B2P3 cartridge in case of vapours or sprays (unusual conditions occurring at a temperature far higher than room temperature).
Dispose of all contaminated clothing or shoes and wash thoroughly with water.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS
Do not allow the product to be thrown away. Recover as much as possible by absorbing with paper or pumping for processing within the firm or by an approved centre.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP
Reduce the remaining product for example with sodium bisulphite or iron (II) sulphate. Rinse with water to remove all non-recoverable product. Collect the recoverable rinsing water for processing within the firm or by an approved centre.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS
Refer also to sections 8, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7- HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING
Use as supplied. Close containers (of PE) tightly after use with the original cap. Do not re-use containers with another product.
No drinking, eating or smoking on the workplace.
Maintain the premises and the work stations in perfect state of cleanliness and clean them frequently.
Observe a very strict cutaneous hygiene and change clothes after work, especially before eating.
During brush electrolysis, even if the product is used during a short time, it is important to protect the respiratory system and to avoid contact with eyes and skin.

Wear the recommended protective equipment listed in section 8.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES
Store in a room on a spill-retaining vat, away from alkaline, reducing or combustible products. Keep in tightly closed original containers only, between 5 and 30°C, away from direct sunlight and heat. The maximum recommended shelf life is THREE years from the date of manufacture under normal conditions of storage.

SPECIFIC END USE(S)
DALIC processes – See section 1.

SECTION 8- EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS - EXPOSURE CONTROLS
Formation of air contaminants during electrolysis.
Check that the limit values below are not reached.
Exposure levels depend on the treatment time, the surface area treated and on the quality of the workshop air extraction.
An air exhaust pipe placed at 30 cm from the area to be treated with inside a speed of 7 to 10 m/s of air normally provides conformation air contaminants levels (0.5 to 1.0 m/s at the level of the piece).

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES IN AIR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chromium(VI) compounds (as Cr)</th>
<th>Sulphuric acid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit value- 8 h (mg/m³)</td>
<td>Limit value- Short term (mg/m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>0.05 inhalable aerosol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada – Québec</td>
<td>0.05 Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union, Directives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France, up to decisions of</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.05.2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DERIVED MINIMUM EFFECT LEVEL (DMEL) FOR CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (as Cr)
Workers, short term exposure, local effects, inhalation: 0.01 mg/m³
Workers, long term exposure, local effects, inhalation: 0.01 mg/m³

DERIVED NO-EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL) FOR 96% SULPHURIC ACID
Workers, short-term exposure, local effects, inhalation: 0.1 mg/m³.
Workers, long-term exposure, local effects, inhalation: 0.05 mg/m³.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE VALUES FOR CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS
Reference values for the general population: serum chromium < 0.25 µg/L (95th percentile). Urinary chromium: < 0.55 µg/g of creatinine (< 0.65 µg/L, 95th percentile). For chromium and its inorganic compounds: total urinary chromium = 0.6 µg/L (BAR value, 2008).

Guide values at work for chromium in blood:
France (VGF, VLB), Germany (BAT, EKA, BLW), USA-ACGIH (BEI), Finland (BAL), Switzerland (VBT), Quebec: no values.
Guide values at work for total urinary chromium at the end of the shift and of week:
France (VGF, VLB): 30 µg/g of creatinine (water soluble Cr VI aerosol)
Germany (BAT, EKA, BLW): 20 µg/L (soluble Cr VI, corresponds to a CrO₃ concentration in air of 0.05 mg/m³)
USA-ACGIH (BEI): 25 µg/L (water soluble Cr VI fumes).
Finland (BAL): 0.52 µg/L (inorganic Cr VI, corresponds to around 0.5 µg/m³ of Cr VI in air)
Switzerland (VBT): 20 µg/L (Cr VI)
Quebec: 30 µg/g of creatinine (water soluble Cr VI fumes)

Urinary analysis is a good indicator of the recent or chronic exposure to all forms of chromium. Even after several months after end of exposure, the result can remain greater than the values for the general population. It has to be noted also that most of the values of the biological exposure indicators (France, Quebec, USA, and Switzerland) have been derived from exposure to welding fumes and are therefore not applicable to all exposure situations.

Tobacco, age, consumption of beer or cider, personal hygiene, the cutaneous state, the working situations and analysis conditions can influence the analysis.

PREDICTED NO-EFFECT CONCENTRATION (PNEC) FOR CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (as Cr)
Freshwater, marine water: 0.0034 mg/L
STP: 0.21 mg/L
Sediment (freshwater): 0.15 mg/kg sediment dw
Sediment (marine water): 0.15 mg/kg sediment dw
Soil: 0.031 mg/kg soil dw.

PREDICTED NO-EFFECT CONCENTRATION (PNEC) FOR 96% SULPHURIC ACID
Freshwater: 0.0025 mg/L
Marine water: 0.00025 mg/L
Sediment (freshwater & marine water): 0.002 mg/kg sediment dw
STP: 8.8 mg/L.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Provide a shower, a powerful tap and sink unit, an eye basin and a protective breathing mask for emergency interventions near the workplace.
- Respiratory protection: during brush anodising, provide an effective inhaling of the sprays / vapours where they are created and extraction out of the premises, and if insufficient, wear a filtering mask with A2B2P3 cartridge (EN 405:2002 standard).
- Hand protection: wear imperatively gloves (preferably of PVC, neoprene and possibly of latex or nitrile).
- Eye protection: wear goggles with lateral protections or a facial screen. Do not wear contact lenses.
- Skin protection: wear overalls and safety shoes.
SECTION 9- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance: clear orange red liquid.
- Odour: odourless.
- pH: < 1.
- Relative density: 1.11-1.12.
- Solubility: miscible in water in all proportions.
- Boiling point: approximately 100°C.
- Flammability: no.
- Oxidising properties, risk of explosion or fire: risk in case of contact with easily oxidizable materials if the preparation has been concentrated or dehydrated.
- Other properties: no.

SECTION 10- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY
Good at room temperature with water evaporation for only risk. Good in humidity and light.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
High temperatures: beginning of thermal decomposition of several constituents from around 200°C.

MATERIALS TO AVOID
Avoid contact with alkaline, reducing or combustible products.

HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Notably fumes of sulphur oxides, chromium oxides and oxygen above ca. 200°C.

SECTION 11- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY OF CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE

LD50, oral, rat: 52-113 mg/kg - LC50, oral, mouse: 135-175 mg/kg.
LC50, inhalation, rat, 4 h: 217 mg/m^3
LD50, skin, rabbit or guinea pig: 57 mg/kg.

ACUTE TOXICITY FOR PURE SULPHURIC ACID

LD50, oral, rat: 2140 mg/kg
LC50, inhalation, rat: 510 mg/m^3 /2h.

No data are available regarding the mixture. The evaluation of health hazards is based on applicable regulations and bibliographical data.

SKIN
Can cause more or less serious burns according to the length of contact if decontamination with water is not quickly achieved. Their healing can be slow. May also cause recurring eczemas on some sensitive people. Harmful. There are no data to indicate that dermal exposure to Cr(VI) compounds presents a cancer risk to humans.

EYE MUCOSA
Can cause severe burns and cornea lesions in case of contact if decontamination with water is not quickly achieved.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
Very toxic, can increase lung cancer risk. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure (digestive and renal problems). May cause sensitisation by inhalation (asthma, rhinitis) on sensitive people

IN CASE OF INGESTION
Caustic lesions of the digestive tract, pains, possible bloody vomiting and other disorders depending on the situation. Harmful. Possible after-effects. Can increase the risk of cancer of the small intestine by inhalation (non-respirable fraction)

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: table n°10 (in FRANCE).

OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING SOLUBLE CHROMIUM VI COMPOUNDS
Soluble chromium VI can enter the body by all routes, primarily respiratory in professional environment (absorption varies depending on the particle size of aerosols) but also digestive (< 10%, case of bad hygiene, non-respirable inhalable fraction) and more weakly percutaneous (approximately 4%). The blood half-lives of chromium are 7 hours, 1-4 days and 3-12 months, depending of the speed of release from the different storage locations in the body. Chromium is distributed mainly in the liver, kidneys, spleen and lungs. It is quickly reduced to chromium III in the cells of all tissues (ability to form stable compounds with macromolecules). Excretion is mainly urinary (> 80%). This is triphasic (half-lives: 4.5-7 hours, 15 to 30 days, 4 years). Chromium accumulates throughout exposure time.

Chromium trioxide is classified as a carcinogenic agent of the 1st category (known to have carcinogenic potential for humans if no protection is provided), as a mutagen of the 2nd category (presumed to have such effects for humans without protection, classification being largely based on animal evidence) and as a toxic for reproduction of the 3rd category (there is some suspicion because of some positive studies on animals).

OTHER INFORMATION ON SULPHURIC ACID
Weakly carcinogenic for animals (the development of the tumours is bound to the local irritating effect).
Mutagenic results on animals.
According to the present knowledge, is non-toxic for reproduction.

SECTION 12- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There are no ecological data on the mixture.
Prevent any material from entering drains or waterways or soil.
In general, a pH lower than 5 is locally fatal to organisms.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA CONCERNING CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE

ECOTOXICITY
LC50 96 h (fish): 21-60 mg/L (median: 49 mg/L, study number: 3)
LC50 48 h (crustaceans): 0.162-100 mg/L (median: 1.02 mg/L, study number: 3)

DEGRADABILITY: chromium VI in water can be reduced to chromium III by organic matter in water; chromium III will settle in the sediments. However, hexavalent chromium may remain unchanged or change slowly in many natural waters due to the low concentration of reducing matter. The residence time of chromium in lake water has been estimated to be 4.6 to 18 years.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: bioaccumulation of chromium from soil to above ground parts of plants is unlikely. There is no indication of biomagnification of chromium along the terrestrial food chain (soil, plant and animal). Chromium is found in many organisms living in fresh water and accumulates moderately.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA CONCERNING SULPHURIC ACID (at 94-98 %)

ECOTOXICITY
LC50 96 h (fish: Gambusia affinis): 42 mg/L
EC50 24 h (Daphnia magna): 29 mg/L
EC50 48 h (Shrimp: Crangon crangon): 70 - 80 mg/L
LC50 48 h (crustaceans): 42.5 mg/L
EC50 120 h (bacteria: activated sludge): 58 mg/L

MOBILITY, PERSISTANCE and DEGRADABILITY, BIOACCUMULATION, OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS
Solubility and mobility are high in soil and water. Sulphuric acid is not considered as persistent or bioaccumulable. Forms sulphates with minerals in the soil.

According to applicable data, the concentration of CrVI ions is sufficient to classify this mixture with the N symbol “Dangerous for the environment” and the R51-53 phrase.

SECTION 13- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product and water used for rinsing must not be disposed of in sinks or drains notably because of their acidity and content in chromium. They must be processed within the firm or destroyed by an approved organization.
Contaminated packaging if not re-used with the same product is also hazardous waste to be sent to an approved organization for recycling or disposal.

16 09 02* Chromates, for example potassium chromate, potassium or sodium dichromate
11 01 11* Aqueous rinsing liquids containing dangerous substances
15 01 10* Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
15 02 02* Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances

As the volume of rinsing water is small, it can be added to the waste solutions or to an existing water treatment station if this is able to act on hexavalent chromium.
NOTE: in addition to the community provisions, there may be specific legislative and administrative, national or local provisions on this topic.

SECTION 14- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER: 1755
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME: chromic acid solution (aqueous acidic mixture).
Packing GROUP: II
RISK LABEL: CORROSIVE, 8 - + marine pollutant (IMDG)
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: toxic to aquatic life with foreseeable long lasting effects, locally fatal to organisms (pH < 1).
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN CASE OF ACCIDENT: wear eye protectors, neoprene or PVC gloves, light protective clothing and a protective breathing mask with A2B2P3 cartridge for emergency interventions in case of emission of gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Keep water available for washing hands and eyes. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water for approximately 15 minutes and seek medical advice.
TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL73/78 AND THE IBC CODE: not applicable, small quantities.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
A.D.R. (road transport): classification code C1, restricted quantities 1 L, excepted quantities E2, hazard code n°80.
I.M.D.G. (sea transport): restricted quantities 1 L, excepted quantities E2, stowing and separation: category C away from houses. Separation of products as for the class 5.1 but far from classes 4.1, 5.1 and 7, safety sheets F-A, S-B.
I.A.T.A. (air transport): passenger and Cargo aircraft: packaging instructions 851, maximum quantity per package: 1 L; Cargo aircraft only: packaging instructions 855, maximum quantity per package: 30 L, instruction IDC 8L.
SECTION 15- REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PREPARATION LABELLING

SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO AUTHORISATION, annex XIV of REACH, 31 substances, up to commission regulation (EC) n°895/2014 of August 14, 2014 (OJ L244 of 19.08.2014): chromium trioxide. Placing on the market and use of this mixture will be banned in Europe from 21.09.2017 unless an authorization has been granted. The deadline for submitting an authorization dossier is 21.03.2016 minus 3 months, i.e. 21.12.2015. DALIC has made arrangements to be allowed to continue the manufacture and sale of this mixture, will cover the use of a Cr VI equivalent mixture and is also undertaking research to offer an alternative product not subject to authorization.

CANDIDATE LIST OF SUBSTANCES FOR AUTHORISATION: ECHA’s consolidated list of 16.06.2014, 155 substances: chromium trioxide

- Products classified as carcinogen, mutagen or toxic to reproduction of categories 1 or 2 (substances or mixtures) shall not be supplied to the general public. The packaging shall be marked with: " Restricted to professional users".
- Restricted CrVI content in cements and leather articles which may come into contact with the skin.


EXPORT AND IMPORT OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS (regulation EC n°649/2012 of 4 July 2012, OJ L201, 27.07.2012, in its last update): no substance of the mixture is included in these lists.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE
Information, training and intensified health surveillance of the exposed workers.
For each worker who undergoes this health surveillance, individual health and exposure records are to be made and kept up-to-date.
An exposure certificate is provided to the worker who leaves the company, regardless of the reason.

Please be aware of specific legislative and administrative, national or local provisions on the following topics:
- occupational diseases,
- health surveillance,
- post-occupational health surveillance,
- restrictions of use,
- work in another company,
- administrative declarations and rules according to the involved quantity of solution,
- environment laws regarding rinsing water treatment and disposal of the waste products.

Additional regulatory information is provided in paragraphs 8, 13 and 14.

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT
Has not been performed for this mixture as well as a chemical safety report following the model of REACH, because of the quantities of substances used (less than 1 T/year) to manufacture this mixture and because as applicator of our processes, we are using less than 1 T/year of this mixture.
We are therefore not required to establish exposure scenarios to be joined in annex of this MSDS.
We include information of exposure scenarios of substances transmitted by our suppliers, when they apply to our uses, directly in the 16 chapters of the MSDS, as well as other relevant data available from different databases.

SECTION 16- OTHER INFORMATION

RECOMMENDATIONS
Only people trained to the Dalic process and informed about the risks should use this product. We remain available to bring you the training, advice or studies you may need.

METHOD OF EVALUATING CLASSIFICATION
Calculation method.
ABBREVIATIONS
Carc. Cat. 1: carcinogenic agent of category 1
Muta. Cat. 2: mutagenic agent of category 2
Repr. Cat. 3: toxic agent for reproduction of category 3.
T: TOXIC
Xn: HARMFUL
Xi: IRRITANT
C: CORROSIVE
N: DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
LD0: dose of a tested substance causing no lethality during a specified time interval.
LD50 / LC50 / EC50: median (50%) lethal dose/concentration

R PHRASES OF THE PURE COMPONENTS LISTED IN SECTION 3
According to 67/548/EEC (updated by CLP)
R9: explosive when mixed with combustible material.
R24/25: toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26: very toxic by inhalation.
R35: causes severe burns.
R42/43: may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R45: may cause cancer.
R46: may cause heritable genetic damage.
R62: possible risk of impaired fertility.
R48/23: toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R50/53: very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

According to regulation EC N° 1272/2008 (CLP, and its adaptations)
H271: may cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.
H301: toxic if swallowed.
H311: toxic in contact with skin.
H330: fatal if inhaled.
H314: causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317: may cause an allergic skin reaction
H334: may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350: may cause cancer
H340: may cause genetic defects
H361F***: suspected of damaging fertility
H372**: causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410: very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

R PHRASES OF THE MIXTURE ACCORDING TO SECTION 2
According to 67/548/EEC (updated by CLP) and 1999/45/EC
R35: causes severe burns.
R42/43: may cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.
R26: very toxic by inhalation.
R45-48/20: may cause cancer. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R46-21/22: may cause heritable genetic damage. Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R62: possible risk of impaired fertility.
R51/53: toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES
European directives, INRS and INERIS websites, safety data sheets of the components established by their manufacturers or distributors, websites of ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System, esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/), of ECHA (European chemicals Agency), NLM (National Library of Medicine), IFA (Institut für Arbeitsschutz), of OECD eChemPortal and FIM.

MODIFICATIONS
Date of the previous edition: 06.01.2014.
A vertical line in the left margin identifies the modifications.

OTHER INFORMATION
This sheet is provided to complement, not replace, the user instructions.
Information contained herein is bona fide and based on current knowledge relating to the product on the date of publication. Furthermore, the attention of the user is drawn to the risks which may be incurred when the product is used for purposes other than those for which it is designed.
Information provided herein relates to this product only; it cannot take account of every situation which may arise at every workplace. This safety data sheet therefore represents only a part of the information required for establishing a safety programme. Under no circumstances does this sheet exempt the user from the need to know and to apply all of the regulations governing its activity, which are not all necessarily quoted herein in an exhaustive manner.