

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY:

 Date drawn up:
 02/20/2007

 Date of latest revision:
 02/20/2007

Version number: 1

Brand name: Granite® HDX

Outdoor building

Manufacturer: ARCELOR

19, avenue de la Liberté L – 2930 Luxembourg

Website: www.arcelor.com

Emergency fax: +33 (0)3 82 59 82 82

Department to contact: Arcelor FCS Commercial

19, avenue de la Liberté L – 2930 Luxembourg Tel.: + 352 (0)47 92 43 06 E-mail: fcs-msds@arcelor.com

Department supplying safety information: Département Sécurité Produits Arcelor

17, avenue des Tilleuls F – 57190 Florange +33 (0)3 82 59 82 82

Range:

Designation	Standard	Commercial Sheet
Steels for cold forming and deep drawing applications	EN10130	B10 + F30
	EN10327	E20, E30, E40+ F30
High Strength Low Alloy Steels	EN10268	B20 + F30
	EN10292	E20, E40 + F30
Structural Steels	EN10326	E20, E30, E40, B30 + F30

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

Ingredients (percent by weight):

		Surface Treatments	
Steel substrate	Metallic Coating	Primer/Top Coat/ Back coat	
Main elements:	- Pure zinc	Inorganic salts, which may contain nickel, cobalt, contain	
Fe> 90%, Mn < 3%, Al < 1.5%,	- GALFAN :	chromium hexavalent ¹ and	
Cr <1.5%.	Zn – Al 5% alloy	1: Primer Resin	
Others elements:	- ALUZINC :	PolyESter – Isocyanates, which contains strontium	
Si < 1 %, P < 0.1%, Cu < 0.6%,	Zn 43.4 % – Al	chromate.	
Nb < 0.1%, V < 0.3%, Ti < 0.2%,	55% – Si 1.6 %	2: Top coat Resin	
Mo < 0.6%, Ni < 1%.	alloy	PolyESter – Isocyanates, which contains PolyAmide	
		beads.	
		3: Back coat Resin	
		PolyESter – Melamine, which may contain strontium	
		chromate.	

Dangerous impurities: None.

Product family: Organic Coated Steels.

¹ Representing an addition of chromium < 100ppm (< 0.01%).



Other information: Former names: Solissime TTHD/Estetic 650/Decosteel TPUR

Top coat: Colours according the AFCS colour chart are free from lead and chromium hexavalent. Others colours can contain lead chromate, lead chromate molybdate sulfate red, lead

sulfochromate yellow.

These substances are classified:

Compounds	CAS N°	Classification	Risk ² phrases	Safety phrases
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	T, N	R45 - R22 - R50/53	S45 - S53 - S60 - S61
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	T, N	R40 – R33 – R61 – R62 –R50/53	S45 – S53 – S60 – S61
Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red	12656-85-8	T, N	R40 – R33 – R61 – R62 –R50/53	S45 – S53 – S60 – S61
Lead sulfochromate yellow	1344-37-2	T, N	R40 – R33 – R61 – R62 –R50/53	S45 – S53 – S60 – S61

3. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS:

Specific hazards: Related to nickel, cobalt and chromium hexavalent.

Skin contact: In the event of direct contacts (without gloves) frequent or

prolonged (nickel, cobalt, chromium hexavalent):
- Local effects: Possible irritation phenomena.
- Sensitization: Possible allergy phenomena.

Eye contact: Not applicable as it is.

Inhalation: Respect of the occupational exposure limit values noted in this

SDS.

See heading 8.

Ingestion: Not applicable as it is.

Main hazard to the environment: None.

Prevention: Safety gloves and glasses must be worn during handling.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

Specific hazards: Related to nickel, cobalt and chromium hexavalent.

Skin contact: Wash well with soap and large amounts of water.

Eye contact:

Inhalation:

Not applicable as it is.

Specific first aid:

Not applicable as it is.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

Specific hazards: Non-flammable.

Extinguishing media: Use extinction means suitable with the stored products in the

vicinity.

Specific protective measures: No specific measures.

Specific dangers: Product not specifically concerned.

² See heading 16 for definition of Risk Phrases and Safety Phrases



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Individual precautions:Not applicable as it is.

Environment precautions: Product generates no particular environmental hazards.

Clean-up and recovery procedures: Not specifically concerned.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Precautions to be taken during handling: Delivered packaged. Normal precautions should be taken to

avoid injuries possibly by sharp edges or by release of tension

when breaking the straps.

Packaging materials: Steel sheet and/or paper + tightened strip.

Precautions to be taken during storage

and packaging: Related to packaging: safety gloves (cuts), glasses and shoes

must be worn.

When storing sheets, the risk of accidentally slipping should be

kept in mind.

Incompatible materials: Product has not to be stored where acids are present.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Whole-body protection: Wear worker clothes.

Protection of hands: Gloves anti-cuts.

Protection of eyes and/or face: Safety glasses when opening packaging.

Respiratory protection: Not applicable to product as it is.

Emergency facilities: Not applicable to product as it is.

Other information: Safety shoes must be worn.

Occupational exposure limits values³:

During welding, grinding and recycling by remelting:

For dust:

Alveolar fraction:

TRGS 900: $3mg/m^3$ VLA – ED*: $3mg/m^3$

Inhalable fraction:

TRGS 900: 10mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 10mg/m³

For iron:

Production of iron oxide fumes during welding.

Exposure limits values for Fe₂O₃ (expressed in iron):

³ Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France, Aide Mémoire Technique ED984, 2006, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité. . Documentation of the TLVs and BEIs with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values, CD-ROM, 2005, ACGIH. Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail Incluant la Gazette officielle du 31 mai 2006, Québec. Occupational Health and Safety Act, Loi sur la santé et la sécurité au travail, R.R.O. 1990, REGULATION 833, Amended to O. Reg. 607/05, Ontario. Alberta Regulation 393/88, update: 2004-04-30. TRGS 900-2006: "Grenzwerte in der Luft am Arbeitsplatz – Luftgrenzwerte - Deutschland". Valores límite de Exposición Profesional para Agentes Químicos en España, adoptados por el Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo (INSHT) para el año 2006, EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits – United Kingdom.



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For manganese:

Above 1244°C: manganese melts.

Boiling point: 1962°C

Risk of metal fume fever among persons exposed.

Risk of manganism among persons exposed.

Exposure limits values (as Mn):

VME*: 1mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 0.2mg/m³ AGW*: 0.5img/m³ VEMP*: 1mg/m³ TWAEV*: 0.2mg/m³

OEL – TWA*: 1mg/m³ VECD*: 3mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 0.2mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 3mg/m³

WEL -TWA*: 0.5mg/m³

For aluminium:

Above 660°C: aluminium melts.

Boiling point: 2518°C

Risk of aluminium exposure à during welding. Exposure limits values in the fumes (as Al):

VME*: 5mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 5mg/m³ VEMP*: 5mg/m³ TWAEV*: 5mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 5mg/m³

OEL – TWA*: 5mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 10mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 4r, 10img/m³

For chromium:

Above 1857 °C: chromium melts.

Boiling point: 2672 °C

Risk of chromium exposure during welding.

Exposure limits values (as Cr):

VME*: 0.5mg/m³ TLV - TWA*: 0.5mg/m³ AGW*: Not informed VEMP*: 0.5mg/m³ TWAEV*: 0.5mg/m³

OEL – TWA*: 0.5mg/m^3 $^4\text{VLA} - \text{ED}^*$: 0.5mg/m^3 WEL – TWA*: 0.5mg/m^3

For zinc:

Above 419°C: zinc melts. Boiling point: 907°C at 1 bar.

Risk of metal fume fever among persons exposed.

Exposure limits values as zinc oxide:

 $VLA - ED^*$: $5mg/m^3$ $VLA - EC^*$: $10mg/m^3$ VME: $5mg/m^3$ $TLV - TWA^*$: $5mg/m^3$

TWAEV*: 2mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 5mg/m³ WEL*: Not informed

MAK* (Work temperature > 850 °C): - 2amg/m³ for Casting process, flame soldering and brazing, flame

spraying, braze welding sweat and gumption procedure

- 1amg/m³ in all other cases.

For nickel:

Above 1455 °C: nickel melts.

Boiling point: 2913°C

Risk of nickel and nickel oxides exposure during welding.

Allergy: in case of welding, respiratory allergic reactions can occur among sensitised persons.

Nickel oxides have been identified as carcinogen.

Exposure limits values (as Ni):

For cobalt:

Above 1495 °C: cobalt melts.

Boiling point: 2927°C

Risk of cobalt and cobalt oxides exposure during welding.

Allergy: in case of welding, respiratory allergic reactions (asthma) can occur among sensitised persons.

Exposure limits values (as Co):

VME*: Not informed TLV - TWA*: 0.02mg/m³ MAK*: 0.5img/m³ TWAEV*: 0.02mg/m³

VLA – ED*: 0.02mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 0.1mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 0.05 mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 0.1mg/m³

VEMP*: 0.02mg/m³

⁴ Proposal 2006 : 2 mg/m³ Date of file: 02/20/2007

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For chromium hexavalent:

Risk of chromium hexavalent exposure during welding.

Chromium VI compounds are classified carcinogenic 1 or 2.

Exposure limits values (as Cr):

TRK*: 0.05img/m³ VEMP*: 0.05mg/m³ $TLV - TWA*: 0.05mg/m^3$ VME*: 0.05mg/m³

PEL*: 0.005mg/m³ OEL - TWA*: 0.05mg/m³ WEL -TWA*: 0.05mg/m³ TWAEV*: 0.05mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 0.05 (insoluble); 0.01 (soluble)mg/m³ VLA – ED*for strontium chromate as Cr: 0.0005mg/m³

For lead – elemental and inorganic compounds in case of lead containing colours:

Risk of lead exposure during welding.

Exposure limits values (as lead):

VME*: 0.1mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 0.05mg/m³ MAK*: 0.1img/m³ VEMP*: 0.15 mg/m³

OEL - TWA*: 0.05 mg/m³ WEL –TWA*: Not informed VLA – ED*:0.15 mg/m³

For lead chromate (as Cr):

TWAEV*: 0.012mg/m³ VEMP *: 0.012mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 0.05mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 0.15mg/m³

TLV – TWA*: 0.012mg/m³ WEL –TWA*: Not informed VLA – ED*:0.012mg/m³

VLA – ED* (as lead):0.05mg/m³

For silicon:

Above 1413°C: silicon melts.

Boiling point: 2899°C. Exposure limits values:

For silicon:

VME*: 10mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 10mg/m³ TWAEV*: 10mg/m³ AGW*: Not informed

VEMP: 10mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 10i and 4r mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 5r and 10 (total) mg/m³

WEL – TWA*: 10i, 4r mg/m³ For amorphous silica (SiO₂):

VME*: Not informed AGW*: 4rmg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 2rmg/m³ TWAEV*: 2rmg/m³ VEMP: 2mg/m³

VLA – ED*: 2rmg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 2r and 5 (total) mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 6i, 2.4r mg/m³

For phosphorus:

Above 44°C: phosphorus melts.

Boiling point: 276°C

Exposure limits values (as P_2O_5):

MAK*: 1img/m³ VLA – ED*: 1mg/m³ WEL – STEL*: 2mg/m³ VME*: 1mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: Not informed TLV – TWA*: Not informed TWAEV*: Not informed

VEMP*: Not informed

For copper:

Above 1083 °C: copper melts.

Boiling point: 2567 °C

Risk of metal fume fever among persons exposed.

Exposure limits values (as Cu):

For fumes:

VME*: 0.2mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 0.2mg/m³ MAK*: 0.1amg/m³ VEMP*: 0.2mg/m³ TWAEV*: 0.2mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 0.2mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 0.2mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 0.6mg/m³

For dusts:

VME*: 1mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 1mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 1mg/m³ VLE*: 2mg/m³ VEMP*: 1mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 1mg/m³ TWAEV*: 1mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 2mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 1mg/m³

WEL - STEL*: 2mg/m³

For copper and its compounds:

TLV – TWA*: 0.1img/m³ NIC MAK*: 1img/m³

For niobium:

Above 2476°C: niobium melts.

Boiling point: 4743°C

Exposure limits values:

VME*: Not informed TLV - TWA*: Not informed VEMP*: Not informed TWAEV*: Not informed

OEL – TWA*: Not informed VLA – ED*: Not informed WEL*: Not informed

OEL* dusts (Denmark): 5mg/m³ OEL* fumes (Denmark): 0.5mg/m³



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For vanadium:

Above 1890 °C: vanadium melts.

Boiling point: 3380 °C

Irritation risk among persons exposed.

Exposure limits values for V_2O_5 in the dusts or fumes:

VME*: 0.05mg/m³ AGW*: 0.05amg/m³ TLV – TWA *: 0.05mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 0.05rmg/m³ VEMP*: 0.05rmg/m³ NIC – TLV*: 0.01img/m³ OEL – TWA*: 0.05mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 0.15mg/m³

TWAEV*: 0.05mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 0.05mg/m³

For titanium:

Above 1667 °C: titanium melts.

Boiling point: 3286 °C

Exposure limits values for TiO₂:

VME*: 10mg/m³ AGW*: Not informed TLV – TWA *: Not informed VLA – ED*: 10mg/m³ VEMP*: 10mg/m³ TWA – BC*: 10mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 10mg/m³ TWAEV*: 10mg/m³

WEL - TWA*: 4r, 10img/m³

For molybdenum:

Above 2623 °C: molybdenum melts.

Boiling point: 4639°C

Exposure limits values (as Mo):

Soluble

TLV – TWA*: 0.5rmg/m³ MAK*: 5img/m³ OEL – TWA*: 5mg/m³ VME *: 5ma/m³ OEL – STEL*: 10mg/m³ TWAEV*: 0.5rmg/m³ VEMP*: 5mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 5mg/m³ 5VLA – EC*: 10mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 5mg/m³ WEL – STEL*: 10mg/m³

Insoluble

OEL – TWA*: 10mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 20mg/m³ VEMP*: 10mg/m³ VLA-ED*: 10mg/m³ TWAEV* (and metal):10img/m³, 3rmg/m³ MAK*: See TRGS 001 WEL – STEL*: 20mg/m³ TLV TW/4*: 10img/m³ 3 rmg/m³ MAK*: See TRGS 001 WEL - STEL*: 20mg/m³

TLV – TWA*: 10img/m³, 3rmg/m³ ⁶VLA – EC*: 20mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 10mg/m³

For the organic part:

During welding, there is emission of fumes and gases containing, in particular, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide as well as Organic Compounds, including CMR* substances at trace level, like for all organic coated materials welded and some isocyanates.

Exposure limits values:

For carbon monoxide:

VME*: 55mg/m³ VME*: 55mg/m³ AGW*: 35mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 29mg/m³ VEMP*: 40mg/m³ TWAEV*: 29mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 29mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 29mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 35mg/m³ WEL – STEL*: 232mg/m³

For carbon dioxide:

VME*: Not Informed AGW*: 9100mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 9000mg/m³ VEMP*: 9000mg/m³ TWAEV*: 9000mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 9000mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 9150mg/m³ VLA – EC*: 27400mg/m³ WEL - TWA*: 9150mg/m³ WEL - STEL*: 27400mg/m³

For hydrogen cyanide:

VECD/P* (as CN): 11mg/m³ UEL – Ceiling*: 11mg/m³ CEV* (as CN): 5.2mg/m³ VLA – EC*: 5.3mg/m³ VECD/P* (as CN): 0.2mg/m³ VLA – EC*: 5.3mg/m³ Nides (as CN): MAK*: 11mg/m³ TLV-Ceiling* (as CN): 5.2mg/m³ VLE: 10mg/m³ VME*: 2mg/m³

For cyanides (as CN):

VME*: 5mg/m³ MAK*: 5mg/m³ DFG* (2001): 2mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: Not informed OEL – TWA*: 5mg/m³ OEL – STEL*: 10mg/m³ CEV*: 5 mg/m³ VECD/P*: 11ma/m³ TLV – Ceiling BC*: 5mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 5mg/m³ VLA – EC*: 5mg/m³

For benzene:

VME*: 3.25mg/m³ TRK*: 3.25mg/m³ TLV – TWA*: 1.6mg/m³ VMEP*: 3mg/m³ TWAEV*: 1.6mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 3.3mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 3.25mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 3.25mg/m³

For 1, 3-butadiene:

VME*: Not Informed TRK*: 11mg/m³ TLV - TWA*: 4.4mg/m³VMEP*: 4.4mg/m³ OEL – TWA*: 22.1mg/m³ VLA – ED*: 4.5mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 22mg/m³ TWAEV*: 4.4mg/m³

⁵ Proposal 2006

Date of file: 02/20/2007

⁶ Proposal 2006



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For formaldehyde:

VME*: 0.61mg/m³ MAK*: 0.62mg/m³ TLV* – Ceiling*: 0.37mg/m³ VECD/P*: 3mg/m³ TWAEV*: 1.5mg/m³ OEL – Ceiling*: 2.4mg/m³ VLA – EC*: 0.37mg/m³ WEL – TWA*: 2.5mg/m³ WEL – STEL*: 2.5mg/m³

For benzo (a) pyren:

Maximal Value (France): 150ng/m³ TRK*: 0.002mg/m³ PEL* (OSHA) = 0.2mg/m³ VEMP*: 0.005mg/m³ Ontario, Alberta: Not informed VLA – ED*: Not informed WEL*: Not informed

*Note:

WEL – TWA: Workplace Exposure Limit – Time-Weighted Average – United Kingdom WEL – STEL: Workplace Exposure Limit – Short-Term Exposure – United Kingdom TLV – TWA: Threshold Limit Value – Time-Weighted Average – United States TLV – STEL: Threshold Limit Value – Short-Term Exposure – United States

TLV – Ceiling: Threshold Limit Value – Ceiling – United States

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit – United States NIC: Note of Intended Changes – United States

CMR: Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, toxic for the Reproduction a: alveolar fraction; i: inhalable fraction; r: respirable fraction VEMP: Valeur d'Exposition Moyenne Pondérée – Québec VECD: Valeur d'Exposition de Courte Durée – Québec

VECD/P: Valeur plafond - Québec

TWAEV: Time-Weighted Average Exposure Values - Ontario

STEV: Short-Term Exposure Values – Ontario CEV: Ceiling Exposure Values – Ontario

OEL – TWA: Occupational Exposure Limit – Time-Weighted Average – Alberta OEL – STEL: Occupational Exposure Limit – Short-Term Exposure – Alberta

OEL - Ceiling: Occupational Exposure Limit - Ceiling - Alberta

VME: Valeur Moyenne d'Exposition – France VLE: Valeur Limite d'Exposition – France

AGW: Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert – Germany since 2006.

TRK: Technische Richtkonzentration – Germany until 2005.

MAK: Maximale ArbeitsplatzKonzentration – Germany until 2005.

With the coming into force of the GefStoffV dated 12/23/2004, the TRK-Values are inapplicable. Nevertheless, the TRK-Values or the MAK-Values of the old GefStoffV will be declared as an orientation value.

VLA-ED: Valor Límite Ambiental-Exposición Diaria - Spain

VLA-EC: Valor Límite Ambiental -Exposición de Corta duración - Spain

Exposure path: Air.

Associated symptoms: None.

Prevention: During any processing of the pro

During any processing of the product (welding, grinding, cutting, recycling by remelting, etc.) in which dust, fumes or gas can be generated, ensure that the limits listed above are not exceeded

at the workplace.

Extraction is therefore recommended at the workplace. Otherwise, personal protective equipments (PPE) should be

necessarily worn**.

Hygiene: Not applicable to product as it is.

It will be noted that collective protection should be firstly used prior to PPEs. Date of file: 02/20/2007

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9. PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical state: Solid.

Colour: Several.

pH: Not applicable.

Characteristic temperatures: Not applicable.

Flash point: Not applicable.

Oxidizing properties: Not applicable.

Specific density: About 7800 Kg/m³.

Solubility: Not applicable, product not soluble in water.

Radioactivity: None in all cases.

10. STABILITY / REACTIVITY:

Stability: Stable.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions with usual substances.

Hazardous decomposition products: None.

Materials to be avoided: None.

Conditions to be avoided: None.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Specific hazards: Related to nickel, cobalt and chromium hexavalent.

Skin contact: In the event of direct contacts (without gloves) frequent or

prolonged (nickel, cobalt, chromium hexavalent):
- Local effects: Possible irritation phenomena.
- Sensitization: Possible allergy phenomena.
Safety gloves should be worn during handling.

Eye contact: Not applicable as it is.

Safety glasses should be worn.

Inhalation: Respect of the occupational exposure limit values noted in this

SDS.

See heading 8.

Ingestion: Not applicable as it is.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Ecotoxicity: Product insoluble in water. Material recycled from scrap.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Treatment procedure prior to disposal/

destruction: Material recyclable and recycled from scraps.

Used packaging cleaning, treatment,

destruction procedures: Destruction of packaging in accordance with applicable

legislation.



14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Product not dangerous with regard to transport rules.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:

E.U. compulsory labelling: No labelling required.

Specific protection of workers: Not applicable.

16. FURTHER INFORMATION:

Utilization: Steels for drawing, welding, etc.

Outdoor building

R22: Harmful if swallowed.

R33: Danger of cumulative effects.

R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R45: May cause cancer.

R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.

R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility.

S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S53: Avoid exposure

S60: This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

S61: Avoid release to the environment.

Comments to the Users:

This safety data sheet has been drawn up in compliance with Directive EEC/91/155.

This sheet supplements but does not replace instruction manuals. The information contained herein is given to the best of our knowledge concerning the product indicated on the date on which it was updated. Information is provided in good faith.

Attention of users is also drawn to possible risks which may arise if the product is applied for purposes other than those for which it has been designed.

This safety data sheet does not in any way exempt the user from knowing and complying with all the regulatory texts applying to his or her activity. The user takes full responsibility for knowing and taking the precautions related to the use of the product. References to regulatory provisions are given to assist the user in fulfilling the obligations incumbent on persons using a dangerous preparation.

All local and international measures and provisions which could apply should be referred to.

Attention of users is drawn to the possible existence of other provisions supplementing these rules.

This list is not to be taken as comprehensive. It does not exempt the user from ensuring that obligations under texts other than those to which reference is made do not apply to the detention and use of the product, for which the user alone is responsible.