

SAFETY DATA SHEET

(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)



RED IRON OXIDE

Version: 4
Revision date: 30/05/2019

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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING.

1.1 Product identifier.

Product Name: RED IRON OXIDE
Chemical Name: Trióxido de dihierro
CAS No: 1309-37-1
EC No: 215-168-2
Registration No: 01-2119457614-35-XXXX

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

Not available.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Company: **ALDEBARÁN SISTEMAS SL**
Address: C/Jerónimo Zurita, 10, entlo izda, 50001
City: Zaragoza
Province: Zaragoza
Telephone: 0034976796134
E-mail: aldebaran@aldebaransistemas.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 0034915620420 (Available 24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.

This material may contain respirable quartz as an impurity, so it has been classified as STOT RE 2 in accordance with the criteria established in Regulation CE 1272/2008, and as Harmful in accordance with Directive 67/548 / EEC. The fraction of Breathable Crystalline Silica (RCS) is less than 1%. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica during normal use of this product should be determined by testing in the workplace.

2.1 Classification of the substance.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)
STOT RE 2. Specific toxicity in certain organs after repeated exposure. Category 2.

Classification according to Directive 67/5484 / EEC (DSD)
Harmful. R48 / 20-risk of serious health effects in case of prolonged exposure by inhalation.

2.2 Label elements.

Pictograms:



Warning words: Attention
Hazard statements: H373- May cause lung damage through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.-

Prudence advice:

P101: If you need to consult a doctor, have the container or product label at hand.
P260: Do not breathe dust
P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

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2.3 Other hazards.

The handling and / or processing of this material can generate dust, which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

3.1 Substances.

Constituents	Chemical formula	NºCAS	NºEINECS	% by weight
Dioxide trioxide	$\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	1317-60-8 1309-37-1	215-275-4 215-168-2	79 (± 3)
Dolomite	$\text{Ca}(\text{Mg, Fe})(\text{CO}_3)_2$	16389-88-1	240-440-2	≤ 11
Miscellaneous minerals	$(\text{K, H}_3\text{O, Na})(\text{Al, Mg, Fe})_2[(\text{Si, Al})_4\text{O}_{10}](\text{OH})_2$	12001-26-2	310-127-6*	≤ 10
Quartz (RCS <1%)	$\alpha\text{-SiO}_2$	14808-60-7	238-878-4	≤ 2
Minerales accesories		999999-99-*	310-127-6*	≤ 1

* NºCAS or generic EINECS assigned to substances of natural origin.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES.

4.1 Description of first aid measures.

Inhalation.

Transport the victim outdoors and keep him / her at rest in a position that facilitates breathing. If there is no breathing, it is irregular or occurs for respiratory, trained personnel should provide artificial respiration or oxygen. If respiratory irritation occurs, consult a doctor.

Eye contact.

This product does not cause eye irritation by itself, although it could occur by friction of previously contaminated eyes. In such a case, do not rub them, rinse them thoroughly with water for several minutes, remove contact lenses if present and it can be done easily, and continue washing them. If eye irritation occurs, consult your doctor.

Skin contact.

This product does not cause skin irritation by itself, although it could be produced by mechanical abrasion of the previously contaminated skin, as would happen with any other powder product. If skin irritation occurs, consult your doctor.

Ingestion.

Ingestion of high doses of this product is unlikely. If this occurs, do not induce vomiting by direct indication of the sanitary personal. If the victim is conscious, rinse the mouth and, once clean, drink several glasses of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

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

Acute symptoms: As with other powdered products, short exposure to large doses of this product by inhalation could cause stuttering, runny nose and cough. The ingestion of high doses can produce gastrointestinal alterations (excessive salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea).

Delayed symptoms: Prolonged or repeated inhalation of this product could cause pneumoconiosis (with chronic cough, dyspnea, weakness and reduced respiratory capacity) due to the content of micaceous minerals, and / or silicosis (cough, shortness of breath, resolved, reduction of pulmonary function and other non-specific symptoms). Due to the presence of crystalline silica. In addition, prolonged inhalation (from 6 to 10 years) will cause the mottled lung, a condition called siderosis that is considered benign by most specialists but produces reflexes of X-rays that are indistinguishable from those produced by pneumoconiosis. fibrotic Finally, the reptilian or prolonged eye contact may end up pigmenting the eyes around the iris, which could be unsightly.

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

Those who have inhaled or ingested high doses of this product should receive immediate medical attention. In addition, those who may be exposed to repeated or prolonged inhalation of this product, should undergo periodic medical check-ups due to lung diseases that could cause.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.

5.1 Extinguishing media.

Suitable extinguishing media:

Extinguisher powder or CO2. In case of more serious fires, also alcohol-resistant foam and water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Do not use a direct stream of water to extinguish. In the presence of electrical voltage, you cannot use water or foam as extinguishing media.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance.

Special risks.

Fire can cause thick, black smoke. As a result of thermal decomposition, dangerous products can form: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products can be harmful to your health.

5.3 Advice for firefighters.

Use water to cool tanks, cisterns, or containers close to the heat source or fire. Take wind direction into account.

Fire protection equipment.

According to the size of the fire, it may be necessary to use protective suits against the heat, individual breathing equipment, gloves, protective goggles or facemasks, and boots.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

If this product falls sharply it can raise dust. In this case, do not breathe the dust, ventilate the area of the spill, prevent new spills and prohibit or limit the traffic of vehicles to avoid their mechanical dispersion. Wear respiratory protection while cleaning it. It is recommended to wear protective clothing, dustproof goggles and rubber or leather gloves.

6.2 Environmental precautions.

This product is not dangerous for the environment. However, it is advisable to avoid dispersion of the spilled material, as well as its contact with the ground, channels, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental contamination (sewers, channels, earth or air).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Small spill: Remove containers from the spill area. Empty or sweep the material and place it in a labeled waste container. Dispose by an authorized contractor for disposal.

Large spill: Remove containers from spill area. Avoid entering sewers, water channels, basements or small areas. Empty or sweep the material and place it in a labeled waste container. Avoid creating dust and prevent dispersion caused by wind. Dispose by an authorized contractor for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections.

For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

For later elimination of waste, follow the recommendations under section 13.

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7.1 Precautions for safe handling.

Do not breathe the dust, avoid the actions that may generate it and do not allow it to accumulate in the workplace. Handle the product in well-ventilated areas or with a local exhaust ventilation system that maintains breathable fractions. Of crystalline silica, mica and ferric oxide below their occupational exposure limits (OEL / PEL) (see section 8). Avoid contact with eyes and skin to avoid mechanical irritation by friction. It is also recommended to wear protective clothing, dustproof goggles and leather or rubber gloves. Wash or vacuum contaminated clothing and maintain good personal hygiene.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store the product at moderate temperatures in a dry and well-ventilated area away from acids. Make sure that the containers are properly labeled and protected against physical damage.

7.3 Specific end use(s).

Not available.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION.

8.1 Control parameters.

The occupational exposure limit values of the components that have exposure limits are the following:

Country	Iron Oxide (smoke or respirable dust) (CAS 1309-37-1)		Short term limit value	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia		5		
Austria		5 (breathable spray)		10 (breathable spray)
Belgium	2	5		
Canadá		5		
China		Not available		
Denmark		3,5		7
Finland		5		
Hungary		6 (breathable spray)		
Ireland		5		10
New Zealand		5		
Poland		5		10
Singapore		5		
South Korea		5		
Spain		5		
Sweden		3,5		
Switzerland		3 (breathable spray)		
USA-NIOSH		5		
USA-OSHA		10		
United Kingdom		5		10

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Quartz (CAS 14808-60-7)				
Country	Limit Value 8 hours		Short term limit value	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia		0,1		
Austria		0,15 (breathable spray)		
Belgium		0,1		
Canadá		0,1		
China		1,0 (breathable fraction)		
Denmark		0,3 (inhalable spray) 0,1 (breathable spray) 0,05 (breathable fraction)		0,6 (breathable spray) 0,2 (breathable spray)
Finland		0,05		
Hungary		0,15 (breathable spray)		
Ireland		0,1		
New Zealand		0,2		
Poland		Not available		
Singapore		0,1 (breathable spray)		
South Korea		0,05		
Spain		0,1 (breathable fraction)		
Sweden		0,1 (breathable spray)		
Switzerland		0,15 (breathable spray)		
USA-NIOSH		0,05		
USA-OSHA		30 / (%silica+2) polvo total 10 / (%silica+2)polvo respirable		
United Kingdom		0,3		

Mica (CAS 12001-26-2)				
Country	Limit Value 8 hours		Short term limit value	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Australia		2,5		
Austria		10 (inhalable spray)		
Belgium		3		
Canadá		3		
China		2,0 (breathable fraction)		
Denmark		0,3 fibers per cm ³		0,3 fibers per cm ³
Finland		Not available		
Hungary		Not available		
Ireland		10 (inhalable fraction) 0,8 (breathable fraction)		
New Zealand		3,0		
Poland		Not available		
Singapore		3,0 (inhalable spray)		
South Korea		3		
Spain		3		
Sweden				
Switzerland		3 (breathable spray)		
USA-NIOSH		3 (breathable spray)		
USA-OSHA	20 mppcf			
United Kingdom		10 (inhalable spray) 0,8 (breathable spray)		

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8.2 Exposure controls.

Measures of a technical nature:

Keep airborne concentrations of hazardous substances below their occupational exposure limits. For this it is recommended to use a local or general ventilation system by aspiration, although the first one is generally preferable since it allows to control the emissions of the pollutant from its own source, preventing dispersion in the workplace

Concentration:	100 %
Uses:	
Eye protection:	
It is recommended to wear dustproof glasses if you handle this product frequently.	
Skin protection::	
If for your work it is feasible that this product may come into contact with the skin repeatedly or prolonged, it is recommended to wear overalls, boots and gloves of leather or rubber to prevent the development of mechanical irritations of contaminated skin due to eventual frictions or abarsiones that can suffer by contact or handling of machines or tools.	
Breathing protection:	
If you do not know the airborne concentrations of hazardous substances or the latter are higher than your occupational exposure limits, wear air purifying respirators that are approved for dust. For the selection of the appropriate mask, follow the recommendations of the European Standards EN 149-2001 and EN 143-2000 or those established by OSHA in document 29CFR1910.134. Keeping in mind that quartz is the compound with the least occupational exposure limit in this product, use the following table to choose the ideal mask.	

Concentration of silica in air	Type of respiratory protector	FPA necesario
$\leq 0,5 \text{ mg/m}^3$	Half mask or full self-filtering mask consisting of FAEP	10
$\leq 1,25 \text{ mg/m}^3$	Motorized filter equipment (assisted ventilation) consisting of FAEP	25
	Insulating equipment that supplies clean air through a continuous flow system	25
$\leq 2,50 \text{ mg/m}^3$	Complete self-filtering mask with FAEP	50
	Motorized filtering equipment with a tight-fitting face mask that consists of FAEP	50
$\leq 25 \text{ mg/m}^3$	Insulating equipment that provides clean air and operates under pressure on demand or by positive pressure	1000

FAEP: High efficiency filter for particles. **FAEP (Assigned Protection Factor):** minimum level of protection expected must provide each type of respiratory protector. For example, a respiratory protector with FPA = 25 reduces the concentration of silica in air by 25 times, so if the latter is $150 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$, that equipment will let air pass with a silica concentration of $6 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$.

Environmental exposure controls

Technical measures: Emissions from ventilation equipment or work processes must be evaluated to verify that they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance: Powder

Colour: Reddish

Odour: Undourless

Odour threshold: N.A./N.A.

pH: 6,0 - 10,0

Melting point and freezing Point: The product is solid under normal conditions. The melting points of its essential constituents ($\geq 99.0\%$ by weight) are shown in the following table

	Chemical formula	Melting point
Hematite	$\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	$\sim 1565^\circ\text{C}$ (2849°F)
Dolomite	$\text{Ca}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})(\text{CO}_3)_2$	$\sim 860^\circ\text{C}$ (1580°F) decomposition
Micaceous minerals	$\text{KAl}_2(\text{Si}_3\text{AlO}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$	900-1100°C (1652-2012°F) decomposition
Quartz	$\alpha\text{-SiO}_2$	$\sim 1710^\circ\text{C}$ (3110°F)

Boiling point / range: $> 2000^\circ\text{C}$ ($> 3632^\circ\text{F}$)

Flash point: The product is not flammable

Evaporation rate: Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas): The product is not flammable or explosive.

Lower explosion limit: Not applicable

Upper explosion limit: Not applicable

Vapor pressure: 0.0 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F)

Vapor density: N.D./N.A.

Relative density: 4.5-4.7 compared to that of water at 3.98°C (39.2°F)

Apparent apparent: 0.8-1.0 (± 0.1) g / cm³

Solubility: Negligible (less than 0.15% by weight) in water at 20°C (68°F)

Fat solubility: N.D./N.A.

Water solubility: N.D./N.A.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol / water): N.D./N.A.

Auto-ignition temperature: N.D./N.A.

Decomposition temperature: Dolomite decomposes at 860°C , releasing carbon dioxide gas (CO_2). Mica decomposes between 900 and 100°C generating H_2O . The hematite does it at 1565°C emitting oxides ferric gas, which is toxic. Explosive properties: No explosiva

Oxidizing properties: No oxidante

N.A./N.A. = Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

9.2 Other information.

Dropping point: N.A./N.A.

Blink: N.A./N.A.

Kinematic viscosity: N.A./N.A.

N.A./N.A. = Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY.

10.1 Reactivity.

The constituents of this product do not react with each other under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability.

The product is stable under normal conditions of use and storage

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions.

None known

10.4 Conditions to avoid.

Avoid shaking or shaking this product or its container to avoid dust.

10.5 Incompatible materials.

Calcium hypochlorite, carbon monoxide, hydrogen peroxide, hydrazine, fluorine, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride. Oxygen difluoride. Strong acids (hydrofluoric, performic ...)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products.

None under normal conditions.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects.

Experimental data of the mixture itself are not available regarding the toxicological properties:

a) acute toxicity;

Compounds	Acute toxicity		Gender
Hematite [α -Fe ₂ O ₃] CAS: 1317-60-8 / 1309-37-1	DL50 oral	>5000 mg/kg	Rat
	DL50 skin	Not relevant	Rat
	CL50inhalation	>5 mg/l /4h	Rat
Micaceous minerals	DL50 oral	15000 mg/kg	Rat
	DL50 skin	Not relevant	
	CL50inhalation	Not relevant	
	DL50 oral	>2000 mg/kg	
	DL50 skin	>2000 mg/kg	
	CL50inhalation	>5 mg/l /4h	

Hematite [α -Fe₂O₃]

CAS: 1317-60-8 / 1309-37-1 oral LD50> 5000 mg / kg

Skin LD50 Not relevant

CL50inhalation> 5 mg / l / 4h

Micaceous minerals

Oral LD50 15000 mg / kg

Skin LD50 Not relevant

CL50inhalation Not relevant

Oral LD50> 2000 mg / kg

Skin LD50> 2000 mg / kg

CL50inhalation> 5 mg / l / 4h

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b) skin corrosion/irritation;
Not conclusive data for classification.

c) serious eye damage/irritation;
Not conclusive data for classification.

d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;
Not conclusive data for classification.

e) germ cell mutagenicity;
Not conclusive data for classification.

f) carcinogenicity;
Quartz (α -SiO₂) is considered Carcinogenic to humans (IARC: group 1).

g) reproductive toxicity;
Not conclusive data for classification.

h) STOT-single exposure;
Not conclusive data for classification.

i) STOT-repeated exposure;
Quartz (α -SiO₂) Causes damage to the lungs after prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

j) aspiration hazard;
Not conclusive data for classification.

Information on possible routes of exposure:

This product is a solid powder. Therefore, the most feasible exposure routes with inhalation and eye and skin contact. Ingestion of high doses of this product is very unlikely.

Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Immediate symptoms:

The immediate symptoms are associated with the presentation of the product (powder) because most of the particles can cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory tract, the digestive tract, the eyes and the skin, as would happen with any other non-toxic powder. Therefore, symptoms such as sneezing, runny nose and cough could indicate that high doses of this product have been inhaled for a short time, while the appearance of gastrointestinal disorders, such as excessive salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, could show that they have ingested high doses. Likewise, cutaneous or ocular mechanical irritation may appear because the skin or eyes, previously soiled, have suffered some type of friction or abrasion, as, for example, from rubbing the eyes.

Chronic symptoms:

It is unlikely that an eventual exposure to high doses of this product may cause delayed effects. However, chronic symptoms such as constant cough, dyspnea, shortness of breath, wheezing, and reduced lung function may indicate that the patient has been repeatedly or prolonged overexposed to this product by inhalation. In fact, it contains quartz that can cause lung diseases (fibrosis, pneumoconiosis and silicosis). In addition, prolonged exposure (from 6 to 10 years) to hematite powder or synthetic ferric oxide by inhalation can cause siderosis which is a benign condition that causes X-ray reflexes during x-rays, analogous to those caused by a pneumoconiosis fibrotic, which could lead to an erroneous diagnosis. Finally, a prolonged exposure by ocular contact to hematite or synthetic ferric oxide could pigment the eyes, leaving a ferruginous surrounding around the iris that has no functional influence but can be unsightly.

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

12.1 Toxicity.

Compounds	Test	Results	Species	Exp.
Hematite CAS: 1317-60-8 1309-37-1	ISO 8192	Accute EC50>10000 mg/l	Active sludge	3 h
	OECD 202	Accute EC50> 100 mg/l	Daphnia magna	48 h
		Accute LC0>50000 mg/l	Danio rerio	96 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability.

No information is available regarding the biodegradability.

No information is available on the degradability.No information is available about persistence and degradability of the product.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential.

No information is available regarding the bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in soil.

No information is available about the mobility in soil.

The product must not be allowed to go into sewers or waterways.

Prevent penetration into the ground.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

Not applicable. This substance does not contain components that are considered persistent bioaccumulative and toxic, or very bioaccumulative and very persistent.

12.6 Other adverse effects.

The accidental spill of this product can cause visual impact due to its intense reddish color.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.

13.1 Waste treatment methods.

Product:

Methods of elimination:

Check the reusability. Product waste and empty containers containing waste shall be packed or closed respectively, marked and arranged for proper disposal or reuse, observing the local regulations in force. For large quantities, talk to the provider. When transferring empty containers without cleaning, the user should be warned of possible dangers due to product residues. For disposal within the EC, the appropriate code must be used according to the European Waste List (EWL). It is the generator's responsibility to assign the waste to specific waste codes for industrial sectors and processes, according to the European Waste List (EWL).

Dangerous residues:

The supplier or considers this product as a hazardous waste, by virtue of EU Directive 91/689 / EC

Packaging:

Methods of elimination:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste containers must be recycled. Only incineration or burial should be considered when recycling is not feasible.

Special precautions:

Remove the residues of the product and its containers with all possible precautions. Empty containers or liners may retain product residues. Avoid dispersion of spilled material, its contact with the ground, the aquatic environment, drains and sewers.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION.

Transportation is not dangerous. In case of road accident causing the product's spillage, proceed in accordance with point 6.

14.1 UN number.

Transportation is not dangerous.

14.2 UN proper shipping name.

Description:

ADR: Transportation is not dangerous.

IMDG: Transportation is not dangerous.

ICAO/IATA: Transportation is not dangerous.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es).

Transportation is not dangerous.

14.4 Packing group.

Transportation is not dangerous.

14.5 Environmental hazards.

Transportation is not dangerous.

14.6 Special precautions for user.

,Transportation is not dangerous.

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

Transportation is not dangerous.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION.

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance.

INTERNATIONAL:

- Montreal Protocol: This pipeline does not contain substances that deplete the Ozone Layer
- Kyoto Protocol: This product does not contain greenhouse gases.
- Rotterdam Convention: This product does not require the Prior Informed Consent of the Rotterdam Convention for International Trade in certain pesticides and hazardous chemicals.
- Stockholm Convention: This product does not contain Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer): Quartz (crystalline silica) is classified by IARC as a human carcinogen belonging to Group 1:

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:

None of the constituents of this product is mentioned in the lists of prohibited, restricted or subject to special requirements that are included in the following regulations in force:

- Regulation (EC) 793/93 on the evaluation and control of risks of known substances.
- Directive 98/8 / EC and its amendments on the marketing of biocides.
- Regulations (CE) 3.4 / 2003 and 689/2008 relating to the Exportation and Import of Hazardous Chemical Products.
- Regulation (CE) 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemical Products (REACH).
- Directive 67/548 / EEC and Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on the Classification, Labeling and Packaging of substances and mixtures.
- Regulation (EC) 465/2008 on certain substances listed in EINECS and that may be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

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AUSTRALIA:

NOHSC (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission): Quartz is considered hazardous to health according to NOHSC.

CANADA

WHMIS (Work Hazardous Materials Information System) Classification: Quartz is considered by the WHMIS agency as a very toxic material (Class D2A). The other constituents are not classified.

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act): "respirable particles of size equal to or smaller than 10 microns" are included in the list of substances PSL (Priority Substances List) and toxic substances TSL (Toxic Substance List) of the environmental register CEPA.

UNITED STATES:

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act): The components of these products are not classified as hazardous under CERCLA, 40 CFR 302.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and Clean Air Act Section 112 (r): None of the components of these products are subject to the EPCRA and Clean Air Act.

FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration): These products do not meet the specifications set by the FDA in food dyes, medicines, cosmetics and medical devices.

NTP (National Toxicology Program): Breathable Silica Crystalline, mainly quartz, is classified as a carcinogen in humans.

RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act): None of the components of these products are classified as hazardous waste by RCRA, or its regulations, 40 CFR 261 et seq.

SARA Title III: None of the components of these products is classified as Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHA) in section 302 or as toxic substances in section 313.

California Proposition 65: Silica cristalin (quartz) (particles of respirable size) is classified as a known carcinogen in the state of California.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment.

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION.

It is recommended that the product only be employed for the purposes advised.

Abbreviations and acronyms used:

CEN: European Committee for Standardization.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be considered a tolerable minimum.

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not anticipated.

PPE: Personal protection equipment.

Key literature references and sources for data:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

<http://echa.europa.eu/>

Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)



RED IRON OXIDE

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Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.

The information given in this Safety Data Sheet has been drafted in accordance with COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet on the Preparation is based on current knowledge and on current EC and national laws, as far as the working conditions of the users is beyond our knowledge and control. The product must not be used for purposes other than those that are specified without first having written instructions on how to handle. It is always the responsibility of the user to take the appropriate measures in order to comply with the requirements established by current legislation. The information contained in this Safety Sheet only states a description of the safety requirements for the preparation, and it must not be considered as a guarantee of its properties.