

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**GOLD (I) POTASSIUM CYANIDE**  
**68,0 % 68,2% 68,3%**



Rev. n. V dd 06.29.2017  
Replaces revision n. IV dd 06.01.2015

**1. 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY**

**1.1 Product Identifier**

Denomination GOLD POTASSIUM CYANIDE (I)

C.A.S. Registry Number 13967-50-5

EINECS Number 200-821-6

Molecular Weight 288,1

Formula Bruta [KAu(CN)<sub>2</sub>]

Trade Name Sale doppio AU-K

**1.2 Substance or Mixture Identified pertinent uses and suggested uses**

Galvanic uses

**1.3 Safety Data Sheet supplier information**

EU market introducing responsible

Name FAGGI ENRICO S.P.A.

Address Via Majorana, 101/103 50019 Sesto Fiorentino FI

Telephone number 055311861

Fax number 055311791

Qualified person responsible for SDS

lorenzo.magaldi@faggi.it

**1.4 Emergency Telephone Number:**

Tel. 0557947819 Centro Antiveleni di Firenze

**1.5 Registry number**

This substance does not have a registration number as the substance or its use are exempted from registration, the annual tonnage does not require registration or the registration is envisaged for a later deadline

**2. 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**2.1 Mixture classification according to Reg. (CE) n. 1272/2008 :**

| Hazard Classes                              | Categories Codes | Hazard codes  |
|---|------------------|---|
| Met. Corr.                                  | 1                | H290 May be corrosive to metals                                 |
| Acute Tox                                   | 2                | H300 Fatal if swallowed   |
| Skin Irrit.                                 | 2                | H315 Causes skin irritation                                     |
| Skin Sens.                                  | 1                | H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction                        |
| Eye Dam.                                    | 1                | H318 Causes serious eye damage                                  |
| Acute Tox                                   | 2                | H330 Fatal if inhaled   |
| Hazardous for Aquatic Environmental Acute   | 1                | H400 Highly toxic for aquatic organisms                         |
| Hazardous for Aquatic Environmental Chronic | 1                | H410 Highly toxic for aquatic organisms with long terms effects |

**2.2 Label elements :**

**Pictograms:**

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|                                      |                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>Advices</b>                       | <b>DANGER</b>     |   |
| <b>Hazard advices</b>                | <b>H290</b>       | May be corrosive to metals  |
|                                      | <b>H300</b>       | Fatal if swallowed  |
|                                      | <b>H315</b>       | Causes skin irritation  |
|                                      | <b>H317</b>       | May cause an allergic skin reaction   |
|                                      | <b>H318</b>       | Causes serious eye damage   |
|                                      | <b>H330</b>       | Fatal if inhaled  |
|                                      | <b>H410</b>       | Highly toxic for aquatic organisms with long terms effects  |
| <b>Safety advices</b>                | <b>EUH032</b>     | By contact with acids releases high toxic gas   |
|                                      | <b>P234</b>       | Keep only in original container   |
|                                      | <b>P273</b>       | Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas and / mist / vapors / spray   |
|                                      | <b>P280</b>       | Wear protective gloves / protective clothing. Protect eyes / face.  |
|                                      | <b>P301+P310</b>  | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor  |
|                                      | <b>P302+P3352</b> | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap  |
|                                      | <b>P304+P340</b>  | IF Inhaled: Set the injured at fresh air and keep in position favourable for breathing  |
| <b>More information</b>              |                   | The hydrocyanic acid can lead to all levels of poisoning.<br>Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) is released hydrocyanic acid, which is flammable and together with the air can form explosive gas mixtures. |
| • <b>Results of PBT and vPvB ev.</b> |                   | Avoid contact with acids, air humidity, water.<br>PBT : not applicable<br>vPvB : not applicable   |

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substance Esachloroplatinic Acid, Solid Salt 40%

CAS No : 13967-50-5  
EINECS No. 200-821-6  
CE No. :  
IUPAC No.

### 4. MISURE DI PRIMO SOCCORSO

#### 4.1 First aid measures

**Inhalation** In case of formation of aerosols, mists, dusts or fumes can inhalation. No mouth-to-mouth or mouth-nose. Use artificial respiration bag or respirator. Risk of poisoning. Keep respiratory tract. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Call a physician immediately for emergency room (keyword: poisoning with cyanide / prussic acid).

**Ingestion** Rinse mouth. Is immediately drink plenty of water. Induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately for emergency room

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**Skin contact** (Keyword: poisoning with cyanide / hydrocyanic acid)  
If the skin dry and without injury is in contact with dry sodium cyanide or potassium, you have not so far observed cyanide poisoning. After contact with skin, wash with soap and water. With symptoms of intoxication alarm the emergency doctor immediately (keyword: cyanide intoxication / hydrogen cyanide).

**Eye contact** The use of special cleaning solutions with high buffering capacity (b.p. solution of borate buffer, diftoterine etc.) Are recommended as part of first aid measures.

Keeping the eye open, thoroughly rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes.

With symptoms of intoxication alarm the emergency doctor immediately (keyword: intoxication with cyanide / hydrocyanic acid)

**Recommendations:**

- **Need to consult immediately a doctor** YES
- **Possibility of delayed effects after exposure** YES
- **Move the exposed individual from exposure place to outdoor** YES
- **Remove individual's clothes and shoes** YES
- **Contaminated clothes handling** With gloves
- **For first aid responders, wear IPD** YES

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

Possible signs of poisoning: It seems appropriate to differentiate between two stages:

1. Slight poisoning
2. Severe poisoning

The following symptoms do not provide reliable information about prognosis.

Symptoms of central nervous system

Early stage: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea.

advanced stage: convulsions, coma.

pulmonary symptoms

Early stage: dyspnea, tachypnea.

advanced stage: hypoventilation, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, apnea

cardiovascular symptoms

Early stage: Hypertonia, arrhythmia sinus node, AV nodal arrhythmia, bradycardia.

advanced stage: tachycardia, complex arrhythmias, cardiac arrest.

skin symptoms

Early stage: Colourful red.

Advanced stage: cyanosis.

Effect on the metabolism: to pH 7.1 by lactate acidosis and lactate levels up to 17 mm / liter have been described.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention**

Therapy: Preventing the absorption and guarantee the vital functions, adhering strictly to self-protection measures. Rapid treatment with antidotes can save lives and has previously about elimination of the poison.

Treatment: Mild intoxication. artificial respiration with 100% oxygen. Depending on the symptoms and the clinical picture requires meticulous examination of reports, symptomatic treatment for pulmonary edema prophylaxis and diagnostics (lung X-rays).

Therapy with antidote: for example administration of sodium thiosulfate 12.5 g - 100-500 mg /

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kg intravenous, according to the clinical finding and symptoms. Warning! The assay is valid for a 70 kg adult. Each person poisoned by cyanide must be monitored continuously for many hours even if the patient feels well. This will ensure that it will not occur again symptoms or they remain in the background.

Therapy: severe intoxication.

Artificial respiration with oxygen. immediate administration of antidote.

The medicines listed below may be used for the therapy with antidote:

Overall trainer

1. Administer hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit®) 5g intravenous (70 mg / kg for adults) infusion for a period of 20-30 minutes. This dosage may be repeated, according to the severity of intoxication. The infusion period, for the repeated administration is 30 minutes up to 2 hours. The hydroxocobalamin can be administered only intravenously.

2. edetate dicobalt (Kelocyanor®) 300 mg (1 ampoule) for adults in 1-3 minutes, by intravenous route.

Trainer methemoglobin:

1. 4-dimetilamminofenolo, (4-Dmap) sodium thiosulfate: the antidote is administered in the following order:

to. 4-DMAP, 250 mg (3-4 mg per kg of body weight) in 5 ml IV (vial) followed by

b. 12.5 g of sodium thiosulphate in 50 ml IV infusion.

If the antidote was administered and the diagnosis is not that of cyanide intoxication and you have methemoglobin > 30%, you can be administered toluidine blue or methylene blue, to suspend the effect of cyanide antidote. CAUTION: what should be done with extreme caution and only in the hospital, because of the renewed cyanide emissions in the blood.

## 5. FIRE PREVENTION

### 5.1 Extinguishing means

**Suitable extinguishing means:** alkaline extinguishing powder

**Non suitable extinguishing means** water, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), foam, extinguishing agent acid, acidic fire dust.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture

In case of fire can be released hydrogen cyanide

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**General information** Do not allow water used to extinguish the fire flows into drain, in groundwater or surface water. Cool containers at risk with water. If feasible in terms of safety, to move from immediate hazard undamaged containers.

**Devices** Normal clothing to fight the fire, such as a compressed air breathing apparatus open circuit (EN137), full flame retardant (EN469), fire resistant gloves (EN659) and boots for firefighters (HOA29 or A30)

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and procedures in case of emergency

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Move away from the contaminated area and keep upwind.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Wear :

Gloves for chemical risks comply with the standards EN420 EN374

Splash goggles in compliance with the Directive 89/686 / EEC and the standard EN166: 2001

Clothing complete conformity with the UNI EN 13034: 2006

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Half-facial masks with filters ABEK2P3 R complies with EN14387: 2004 + A1: 2008

**6.2 Environmental precautions:**

Do not discharge product into the following compartments:

- ground
- ground water
- sewer

In case of pollution of rivers, lakes or drains, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local laws.

In case of fire, the Shutdowns water should not enter drainage systems, soil, or surface water.

In case of fire, remove the endangered containers and bring them to a safe place, if you can do so safely.

**6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

**6.3.1. Recommendations on how to contain a spill**

Ask (if possible) or cover discharges

**6.3.2. Recommendations on how to clean up a spill**

1. solid substance:

Collect mechanically. Collect in suitable containers. The collected material should be reused or disposed of according to regulations. To absorb spilled substance, it is recommended to use an 'approved industrial vacuum cleaner.

2. solution:

Absorb with material that holds liquids, for example: inert absorbent, diatomaceous earth or absorbent for acid. Collect mechanically. Collect in suitable containers. The collected material should be reused or disposed of according to regulations.

**6.3.3. Other informations:**

The essence, packaging, fire-fighting water and the remains of any fire should be taken to an appropriate disposal facility, respecting the rules on waste.

**6.4 Reference to other sections:**

-

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling:**

**7.1.1. General recommendations**

Avoid dust formation and keep away from incompatible materials (acids, acid salts, aluminum). Use only under intake hood. Keep fire extinguisher nearby and containment means such as inert absorbent materials, diatomaceous earth or absorbent for acid.

**7.1.2. General recommendations on personal hygiene**

do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas; Wash hands thoroughly after use and remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas where you eat.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Keep away from food, drink and feed. Keep away from bases, strong oxidation agents and metals.

**7.2.1. Managing the risks associated with explosive atmospheres, corrosive conditions, dangers of flammability, incompatible substances and mixtures, evaporation conditions, potential ignition sources**

The product itself does not burn but if involved in a fire can release toxic gases. Suitable containers: plastic.

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In case of hydrogen cyanide liberation: E 'possible the formation of dust / air mixtures flammable or explosive.

Hold around extinguishers suitable substance and plenty of water.

Open containers under suction and close them immediately after 'use.

**7.2.2. Containment of the effects of weather conditions, pressure, temperature, sunlight, humidity and vibrations**

Keep in a locked room and breezy. Protect against solar radiation and the action of heat.

**7.2.4. Precautions for maintaining integrity of the substances**

Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a dry and well ventilated, clean, dry, lockable.

**7.2.5. Provisions on ventilation, specific design for storage rooms or vessels, quantity limits under storage conditions, packaging compatibilities**

Do not store close to acids and acid salts.

Keep the deposited substances locked up and forced ventilation.

Use approved packaging ADR

**7.3. Specific end use**

Professional use

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**8.1. Control parameters**

(As Potassium cyanide CAS 151-50-8 EC 205-792-3)

Control parameters: 5 mg / m<sup>3</sup> permissible limit value (OEL (EU))

Remarks: Source for the limit values: ACGIH

Control parameters: Skin designation: (OEL (EU))

It can be absorbed through the skin.

The proceedings of suitable measurements are:

Potassium cyanide: OSHA method ID120

NIOSH 7904 method

hydrocyanic acid: OSHA method ID120

**8.2. Exposure controls:**

Ensure appropriate suction / aeration at the work place and with operational machinery.

To install an emergency shower and an eye shower.

**8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls**

It is possible to evaluate the installation of a detector of fugitive emissions is hydrocyanic acid in the working area.

**8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Protection Eye / face**

Goggles conform to Directive 89/686 / EEC and the standard EN166: 2001

**Skin protection (Hands)**

Material of gloves:

- Natural rubber latex (NR) Material thickness 0.5 mm Break through time ≥ 480 min Method DIN EN 374

- Nitrile Material thickness 0.11 mm

- penetration time ≥ 480 min Method DIN EN 374

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- Nitrile thickness of 0.33 mm material penetration time  $\geq$  480 min MetodoDIN EN374

- Polychloroprene with natural-latex liner material thickness 0.6 mm penetration time  $\geq$  480 min Method DIN EN 374

**Skin protection (Body)**

Complete uniforms in compliance with the UNI EN 13034: 2006 Type 6

**Respiratory protection**

When cleaning: rubber boots or plastic13034: 2006  
 At the present of hydrogen cyanide:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Observe the maximum times of use of respiratory protection.

If dust / aerosols:

Respirator with combination filter B-P3

Respirator with combination filter ABEK-P3

The substance does not present thermal danger

**Thermal hazards**

**8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls**

Prevent spillage of solutions containing cyanide in groundwater, soil, sewage system. Provide for the closure of manholes during the displacement of the solutions. Do not store supplies in areas sewage.

**9.**

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**9.1**

**Basic Information on physical and chemical properties**

**Appearances**

White Solid

**Odour**

None when dry  
 Almond and ammonia when wet

**Odour Threshold**

Not defined

**pH**

11 (100 g/l in water)

**Melting point/freezing**

Decompose

**Initial boiling point and boiling range:**

Not applicable

**Flash point**

Not flammable

**Evaporation Rate**

Not applicable

**Flammability (solid & gas)**

Not flammable

**Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits**

Not flammable

**Vapour pressure**

Not defined

**Vapour Density**

Not defined



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|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>Bulk density</b>                          | Ca. 3,45 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20°) |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                   | 100 g/l in water at 20°C         |
| <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/Water</b> | Not applicable                   |
| <b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>             | Not applicable                   |
| <b>Decomposition Temperature</b>             | Not applicable                   |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                             | Not defined                      |
| <b>Explosive Properties</b>                  | Not classified as explosive      |
| <b>Oxidizing Properties</b>                  | Not Oxidizing                    |

**9.2. Other informations**

None

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**10.1 Chemical Reactivity**

Risk of hydrocyanic acid formation in contact with acids, carbon dioxide, air humidity.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

If it is involved in a fire large possibility of hydrocyanic acid formation.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) is released hydrocyanic acid, which is flammable and together with the air can form explosive gas mixtures. Keep away from acidic salts.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Acids, acid salts. With time, even the air can lead to the formation of hydrogen cyanide in a closed environment or in containers not hermetically sealed.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

HCN hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects of activated carbon**

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Acute toxicity oral way:</b>      | DL50 rat: 29.2 mg / kg Method: literature   |
| <b>Acute toxicity Inhalation way</b> | Data not available  |
| <b>Acute toxicity skin way</b>       | Not toxic   |
| <b>Corrosion / irritation</b>        | Irritant  |
| <b>Eye irritations/damages</b>       | Causes serious eye damage   |
| <b>Sensitization</b>                 | Sensitizing   |
| <b>Repeated dose toxicity</b>        | Oral Rat: 75 ppm<br>Testing period: 11.5 months<br>Organ recipient / effect: no artifact due to the treatment, no increased frequency of tumors, brain, thyroid gland.<br>Method: Literature national studies |



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oral rat  
Testing period: 90 days  
NOAEL: ca. 0.3 mg / kg  
Organ recipient / effect: reproductive organs  
Substance to be tested: sodium cyanide  
drinking water study  
sub-chronic toxicity

oral mouse  
NOAEL: ca. 16.2 mg / kg  
Organ recipient / effect: reproductive organs  
Substance to be tested: sodium cyanide  
drinking water study  
sub-chronic toxicity

**Cutaneous Corrosion/Irritation**  
**Eyes injuries/Heavy Eyes irritation**  
**respiratory or skin sensitization:**  
**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Irritant  
Causes serious eye damages  
Sensitizing  
Genetic mutation hepatocytes of rats:  
Negative

**Carcinogenicity**  
**Reproduction toxicity**  
**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) -**  
**single exposure**  
**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) –**  
**repeated exposure**  
**Inhalation hazards**

No data available  
Negative  
no data available  
no data available

Inspiration (enough ca. 200 ppm HCN atmospheric air) or ingestion (ca 200-300 mg KCN) can result in the immediate loss of consciousness and death.

**11.2 Information about exposure routes**

It can be absorbed by the skin, especially if sweated or injured

**11.3 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological**

Shortness of breath, unconsciousness

**11.4 Immediate, delayed and chronic effects from exposure to short and long term**

The inhalation and ingestion may result in death. In case of long-term exposure limit (15 ppm) have been described individual cases of disorders of thyroid function.

**11.5 Interactive effects**

Unknown interactive effects

**11.6 Absence of specific data**

-

**11.7 Other Information**

None

**12. Ecological informations**

**Fishes Toxicity**

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.042 mg / l / 96h  
Method: Literature  
Salvelinus fontinalis: 0.011 mg / l 144 days

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|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | Method: Literature<br>Reproduction<br>Salvelinus fontinalis NOEC: 0.006 mg / l / 144giorni   |
| <b>Daphnia Toxicity</b>                   | Method: Literature<br>EC50 Daphnia magna: 0,041 mg / l / 48h<br>Substance to be tested: 2-hydroxy-2-metilpropionitrile Method: US-EPA  |
| <b>Seeweed Toxicity</b>                   | EC 10 Moinodaphnia spec .: 0.022 mg / l / 5 days Method: literature<br>IC 10 Scenedesmus acuminatus: 0.03 mg / l / 8 days Method: Chronic literature   |
| <b>Living organism toxicity</b>           | Lumbriculus variegatus EC50: 11 mg / l / 96 h in the ground Literature method  |
| <b>Terrestrial plants toxicity</b>        | Terrestrial plants EC50: 22.4 mg / l<br>Testing period: 32 days Method: Literature   |
| <b>Toxicity other non-mammals</b>         | Birds: moderate<br>Substance to be tested: sodium cyanide<br>Lymnaea luteola EC50: 2.5 mg / l / 96 days<br>Method: Literature<br>Plecoptera EC50: 0.43 mg / l / 96giorni<br>Method: Literature             |
| <b>Toxicity for bacterias</b>             | EC 10 Pseudomonas putida: 0.001 mg / l / 16h<br>Method: literature<br>Activated sludge EC50: 0.6 mg / l / h 0.5<br>Method: 87/302 / EEC<br>EC 10 Uronema parduczi: 0.27 mg / l / 20h<br>Method: Literature |
| <b>Persistence and degradability</b>      | Abiotic degradation: Hydrolysis<br>Result: Potentially biodegradable   |
| <b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>          | Bio-concentration factor (BFC) 0,30  |
| <b>Mobility in soil</b>                   | Log KOC: (Air) : High<br>Referred to substance: hydrogen cyanide<br>LogKOC (ground): possible absorbing  |
| <b>Results of PBT and vPvB evaluation</b> | Not applicable   |
| <b>Other adverse effects</b>              | None   |

13.

**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1.

**13. Methods of Waste Treatment:**

This product and its packaging must be disposed of in licensed facilities. It must be attributed an EWC code of hazardous waste based on the provisions of the Directive 2008/98 / EC and subsequent amendments and additions.

The packaging and labeling of waste must be identical to that of the pure product. Do not remove the labels from the packaging until their final destination.

Do not reuse empty containers.

The cyanide waste can only be treated and decontaminated by licensed companies with: Hydrogen peroxide and pH 11).

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**TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**UN NUMBER** 1588  
**Name** Inorganic cyanides, solid, n.o.s.  
**Hazard class referred to transport** 6.1  
**Packaging group** II  
**Hazardous for Environmental** Dangerous for environmental  
**Special precautions for user** Use approved packaging

15.

| 15.1 | Legislazione  | Applicabilità |
|------|---|---------------|
|      | Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach  | YES           |
|      | Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 and subsequent CLP. amendments and additions  | YES           |
|      | Reg. (EC) 2037/2000 "substances that deplete the ozone layer"   | NO            |
|      | Reg. (EC) 850/2004 "Persistent organic pollutants"  | NO            |
|      | Reg. (EC) 689/2008 "export and import hazardous chemicals"  | NO            |
|      | Substance listed in Annex I of Dir. 96/82 / EC - "Seveso II" Directive, which was transposed into national legislation by the Legislative Decree 334/99 | NO            |
|      | Italian Legislative Decree 81/2008 (Consolidated Act on protection of health and safety in the workplace), as amended                                   | YES           |
|      | Directive 2014/103/UE "Adr"   | NO            |
| 15.2 | <b>Chemical Safety Assessment</b><br>A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.   |               |

16.

- OTHER INFORMATION**
- 16.1 Data compared to the previous version:**  
Changes to substance classification
- 16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms**  
 ADR: European Agreement on the transport of dangerous goods by road  
 RID: International Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail.  
 IMDG: International Marine Code for Dangerous Goods  
 IATA: the international air transport association  
 IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations' Association aviation  
 ICAO: International Civil Aviation.  
 ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the international Civil Aviation Organization  
 GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.  
 CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service  
 LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent  
 LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
- 16.3 Key literature references and sources of the data on this MSDS:**  
<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>  
 platform ESIS <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>  
 Safety data sheets of the suppliers of substances used in the formulation
- 16.4 Classification and procedure used to derive it in accordance with Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 in relation to the mixtures.**
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Classification according to Regulation (CE) 1272/2008 | <b>Classification Procedure</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|
- 16.5 Formazioni adeguate per i lavoratori al fine di garantire la protezione della salute umana e dell'ambiente**

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- Training in accordance with the provisions of the Legislative Decree 81/2008 (Consolidated Act on protection of health and safety in the workplace), as amended.
- PPE use

**16.6. Other informations**

None