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

1.1 Product identifier

Mixture containing quartz sand, powdered quartz, barium sulphate, glass beads in different compositions

Main component of the mixture:	Quartz
Other means of Identification:	Silicon dioxide SiO_2, silica sand, silica flour
Trade name:	non exhaustive list: DORSIMIX associated to different type designations such as 100GE, 169GE, 270SE, 290SE, filler X, F418
CAS No.:	14808-60-7
EC No.	238-878-4
REACH Registration No.:	exempted from Registration according to the provisions of Article 7, Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 1907/200
UFI:	3E9F-J1FT-F000-FENQ

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

Relevant identified uses – non exhaustive list:
Additives for industrial use - screed

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

ISG Industriegesellschaft mbH
Scharhof 1
D-92242 Hirschau

Telephone number:	+49 9622 82-0
Telefax:	+49 9622 82-206
E-mail address of competent person responsible for the SDS:	SDB_ISG@dorfner.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

UK	+44 (171) 635 91 91	(National Poison Inform. Centre)
Irleland	+353 1 809 2566	(Poisons Information Centre of Ireland)
Malta	+356 2122 4071	(Ministry of Health)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1278/2008 (CLP): STOT RE 1, H372

2.2 Label elements

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statement: H372: May cause damage to the lung through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Precautionary statements:

P260: Do not breathe dust.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P284: [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection (at least FFP2-type protective filtering masks).

P314: Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

This product is an inorganic mixture and fails to meet the criteria set out in Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation for the identification of PBT substances and vPvB.

Quartz has no endocrine disrupting properties as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or set out in Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

Depending on the type of handling and use, airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged/extensive exposure to respirable crystalline silica dusts can potentially cause silicosis, a long-term lung disease.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Substance name	Weight % content	CAS No.	EC No.	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1278/2008 (CLP)	REACH Registration No.
Quartz sand	< 90	14808-60-7	238-878-4	No classification, exempted from the obligation to register in accordance with Article 7 of Annex V	
silica flour	10 - 90	14808-60-7	238-878-4	STOT RE 1; H372	exempted from the obligation to register in accordance with Article 7 of Annex V
barium sulphate	< 70	7727-43-7	236-664-5	No classification	exempted from the obligation to register in accordance with Article 7 of Annex V
silanized glass beads	< 20	65997-17-3	266-046-0	No classification	exempted from the obligation to register in accordance with Article 7 of Annex V

Impurities

This product contains > 10% alveolar crystalline silica (as defined by TRGS 559: A-fraction, A-dust) classified as STOT RE1 with H-phrase

H372 “Causes damage to the lung through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation”

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Following inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Following skin contact	No special first aid measures required.
Following eye contact	To avoid further injury to the cornea: avoid rubbing the eye If necessary, remove contact lenses and rinse eye immediately under running water with the eyes wide open. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.
Following ingestion	No special first aid measures required.
4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Acute symptoms result from grain dust exposure. No delayed effects are anticipated if first aid treatment is applied and is effective. Main symptoms of silicosis are cough, breathing difficulties/shortness of breath.
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	No particular measures required.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media	No particular extinguishing media needed. Adapt fire extinguishing measures to surrounding areas.
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	ISG DORSIMIX QM is not flammable. No dangerous thermal decomposition reaction.
5.3 Advice for firefighters	Avoid creating airborne dust. When airborne dust is created, wear respiratory protection (FFP3 particle filtering efficiency).

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Provide adequate ventilation with fresh air. As far as possible, prevent dust from becoming airborne When airborne dust is created, wear respiratory protection (FFP3 particle filtering efficiency). Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
6.2 Environmental precautions	No particular requirements.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Avoid dry sweeping. Use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation.
6.4 Reference to other sections	Personal protective equipment, refer to section 8.2.2 Disposal considerations, refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling	Prevent dust from becoming airborne, at least reduce the amount of migratory dust as much as possible. Areas with increased dust formation must be equipped with appropriate ventilation systems. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear appropriate respiratory protection. Use of

closed systems and dust suppression by application of water is also suitable to prevent fines from being carried off into the air.

To avoid any damage to the packaging, make sure it is handled with care. For further information on safe handling refer additionally to the Best Practices Guide “Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it” (see Section 16).

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product/in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas and after work.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures and storage conditions: Minimize dust formation. Avoid dust drifting during loading operations. Keep container(s) closed. Store packaged product(s) in such a way that the packaging does not become damaged.

Pneumatic conveyor systems with plastic tubes can lead to electrostatic charges. Therefore, use of metal tubes, for instance, made of aluminium alloys, would be preferable.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Information on specific conditions of use is provided by the supplier of the product.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Respect the applicable occupational exposure limit values.

The occupational exposure limit for respiratory dust throughout Europe is 10 mg/m³- 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) exposure.

Limit values for quartz and respiratory dust are listed in the appendix of this safety data sheet. Information on limit values applicable in other countries are provided by skilled experts on Safety, Hygiene and Health protection at Work or by the respective regulatory authorities of each country.

Occupational exposure limit values

EU-BOELV according to Directive 2004/37/EC

Respiratory crystalline silica: 0.1 mg/ m³ eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA)

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2. 1 Appropriate engineering controls

Prevent dust from becoming airborne. Make sure that dust exposure falls within the limits by using closed processes, installing local exhaust systems or implementing other appropriate technical measures. If activities of persons lead to dust or mist formation, it must be ensured that the dust concentration in the air of working zones remains within the limit values. Organisational measures need to be taken; i.e. Keep away people from areas exposed to dust. Change dirty work clothes and clean before reuse.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Use dust-tight protective goggles in areas exposed to dust.

Skin protection

No particular requirements.

Hand protection

People who suffer from dermatitis or have particularly sensitive skin should take appropriate protective measures (e.g. wear gloves or use protective cream). Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory protection

In case of long-term exposure to dust, wear protective clothing in compliance with applicable EU or national legislation.

Use of particle filtering half masks or full-face, class 2 or class 3 filter (FFP2 – FFP3) recommended. See EN 143:2000 Respiratory protective devices - Particle filters.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

The exhaust air from extraction units must be conducted through filters.

Prevent dust from becoming airborne and dust drift caused by wind.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	solid (granulate/ powder)
Colour	grey-white
Odour	odourless
Melting point/freezing point	> 1300 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
Flammability	Non-flammable (non-combustible)
Lower and upper explosion limit	Non-explosive (because non-flammable)
Flash point	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
pH	6 - 8
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
Solubility	Negligible water solubility ; dissolves in hydrofluoric acid
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable (inorganic substance)
Vapour pressure	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
Relative density	2.6 – 3.6 g/cm^3
Relative vapour density	Not applicable (solid with a melting point > 1300 °C)
Particle characteristics	non exhaustive list:
	ISG Dorsimix® 100 GE 0 – 0.4 mm
	DORSIMIX® 270 SE 0 – 1.0 mm
	DORSIMIX® 290 SE 0 – 0.6 mm
	DORSIMIX® Filler X 0 – 0.6 mm
	DORSIMIX® F 418 0 - 0.315 mm

9.2 Other information

Quartz is completely oxidised and chemically stable under normal conditions, non-combustible and non-flammable. It is a rock-forming mineral. The behaviour under the effect of temperature is known from its use as raw material in porcelain and glass production.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1	**Reactivity**	ISG DORSIMIX OM is is inert, non-reactive.
10.2	**Chemical stability**	ISG DORSIMIX QM is chemically stable in contact with diluted acids or alkalis. Quartz is soluble in hydrofluoric acid.
10.3	**Possibility of hazardous reactions**	No dangerous reactions.

10.4	**Conditions to avoid**	None
10.5	**Incompatible materials**	None
10.6	**Hazardous decomposition products**	None

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Skin corrosion/irritation	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Serious eye damage/irritation	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Germ cell mutagenicity	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Carcinogenicity	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Reproductive toxicity	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	This product contains respirable particulate fractions of crystalline silica as impurity and is therefore classified as STOT RE 1 according to the criteria defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Prolonged/extensive exposure to respirable crystalline silica dusts can potentially cause silicosis, a long-term lung disease. Silicosis is a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by fine respirable particulates of mineral dust deposited in the alveoli.
Aspiration hazard	On the basis of the data which is available, the substance does not meet the classification criteria.
11.2 Information on other hazards	No other hazards are known Quartz has no endocrine disrupting properties as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or set out in Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity	Quartz is not classified as hazardous to water according to 1272/2008/EC.
12.2 Persistence and degradability	Quartz is a chemically stable inorganic substance; abiotic or biological degradation is therefore not to be expected.
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	Quartz is inorganic substance; bioaccumulation is therefore not to be expected.
12.4 Mobility in soil	Quartz is insoluble in water. Mobility in the soil is therefore negligible.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Quartz does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB.
12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties	The data available for quartz have been reviewed against the criteria set out in the Regulations ((EC) No 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100, (EU) 2018/605) and found not to be applicable.
12.7 Other adverse effects	No specific adverse effects are known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues / unused products	Within existing possibilities, recycling should be preferred to disposal. Dispose of in accordance with regional provisions.
Packaging disposal	Dust formation from residues in packaging should be avoided. Suitable worker protection shall be assured. Keep contaminated packaging materials in closed containers. Recycling and disposal of packaging should be carried out in accordance with local regulations. Do not use packaging material more than once. Recycling and disposal of packaging material should be carried out by a certified waste management company.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number	Non-relevant
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Non-relevant
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ADR: No classification IMDG: No classification ICAO/IATA: No classification RID: No classification
Packaging group	Non-relevant
14.5 Environmental hazards	Non-relevant
14.6 Special precautions for user	Avoid creating airborne dust; e. g. closed containers or covering (covers, tarpaulins)
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Non-relevant

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Regulations in EU	Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work.
National Regulation (UK)	Health & Safety Executive (UK): Hazard Assessment Documents EH75/4 (2002) and EH75/5 (2003).
National Regulation (Ireland)	Code of Practice for the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations (2001-2015) & the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations (2001-2019)
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment	Quartz is exempted from the obligation to register in accordance with Article 7 of Annex V of the REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006. Therefore, no formal chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance by the supplier..

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Directory of changes that have been made to the previous version of this safety data sheet	Supplement to the national regulations under section 15.
Relevant H-statements	H372: May cause damage to the lung through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Relevant P-statements	P260: Do not breathe dust. P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P284: [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection (at least FFP2-type protective filtering masks). P314: Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell. P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
Abbreviations and acronyms	ADR/ RID – European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway CAS– Chemical Abstracts Service ICAO/ IATA – International Civil Aviation Organization/ International Air Transport Association IMDG – International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods PBT – Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic REACH– Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (regulation (EC) 1907/2006) SDB - Sicherheitsdatenblatt (safety data sheet) STOT RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity – repeated exposure OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance TWA: time weighted average vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative TRGS: Technical rules for dangerous substances (Germany) NWG: non-hazardous to water EU-BOELV: Binding occupational exposure limit values in the EU
Training	Workers must be informed of the presence of crystalline silica and trained in the proper use and handling of this product as required under applicable regulations.

Further guidance on occupational health and safety can be found in the GESTIS substance database (search with "silica"): https://gestis.dguv.de/Data?name=004110

Preamble to DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/2398 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 December 2017 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work:

(18) There is sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica dust (quartz fines). On the basis of available information, including scientific and technical data, a limit value for respirable crystalline silica dust should be established. Respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process is not subject to classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. It is therefore appropriate to include work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process in Annex I to Directive 2004/37/EC and to establish a

limit value for respirable crystalline silica dust ('respirable fraction') that should be subject to review, in particular in light of the number of workers exposed.

(19) Guides and examples of good practices produced by the Commission, the Member States or the social partners, or other initiatives, such as the Social Dialogue 'Agreement on Workers' Health Protection Through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it' (NEPSi) are valuable and necessary instruments to complement regulatory measures and in particular to support the effective implementation of limit values, and should therefore be given serious consideration. They include measures to prevent or minimise exposure such as water-assisted suppression to prevent dust from becoming airborne in the case of respirable crystalline silica.

Social dialogue on respirable silica

A multi-sectoral social dialogue on *Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and products Containing it* was signed on 25 April 2006. This autonomous agreement, which receives the European Commission's financial support, is based on a Good Practices Guide. The requirements of the Agreement came into force on 25 October 2006. The Agreement was published in the Official Journal of the European Union (2006/C 279/02). Full text of the Agreement and its annexes, including the Good Practices Guide, are available from http://www.nepsi.eu and provide useful information and guidance for the handling of products containing respirable crystalline silica. Literature references are available on request from EUROSIL, the European Association of Industrial Silica Producers.

Listing of quartz in international chemical registers

Australia	AICS	CAS No. 14808-60-7
China	IECSC	CAS No. 14808-60-7
Europe	EINECS	EC 238-878-4
Canada	DSL	CAS No. 14808-60-7
Korea	ECL	KE 29983
New Zealand	NZIoC	CAS No. 14808-60-7
Japan	ENCS/ISHL/MITI	(1)-548 (ENCS/ISHL)
Philippines	PICCS	CAS No. 14808-60-7
Taiwan	NECSI	CAS No. 14808-60-7
USA	TSCA	CAS No. 14808-60-7
Switzerland	Swiss ID-No.	

Material from other suppliers

If materials from other suppliers, that are not manufactured nor supplied by Gebr. Dorfner are used together with material from Gebr. Dorfner, the customer alone shall be responsible to procure all necessary technical data and information regarding the properties of these or other materials from the respective supplier or manufacturer. Gebr. Dorfner cannot be considered as responsible due solely to the use of its products together with material from other suppliers.

Liability

This information is based on our current knowledge on the mentioned date and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, or guarantee of specific product properties in the legal sense is intended or implied. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the information provided is suitable and complete enough for his specific use. Gebr. Dorfner disclaims any liability for the use of its product(s) in combination with materials from other suppliers.

APPENDIX

Occupational Exposure Limits in mg/m3 8 hours TWA – Respirable dust – in EU 271 + Norway & Switzerland

Country/ Authority (see next page)	Alveolar dust (A-dust)	Quartz	Cristobalite	Tridymite	Amorphous silica	Fused silica	Kaolin	Mica (glimmer)	Titanium dioxide
Austria /I	3	0.05	0.05	0.05	4	0.3		10 (respirable dust)	5
Belgium /II	3	0.1	0.05	0.05	2	0.1	2	3	10
Bulgaria/III	4	0.07	0.07	0.07	1		3	3	10
Czech Republic /IV		0.1	0.1	0.1	4			2	
Cyprus /IV	/	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	/	/	/	10
Denmark /VI	5	0.1	0.05	0.05		0.1	2		6
Estonia	5	0.1	0.05	0.05	2				5
Finland/VII	10	0.05	0.05	0.05			2		
France /IX	5	0.1	0.05	0.05			10		10
Germany/X	1.25	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.3			0.3
Greece/XI	5	0.1	0.05	0.05			5		5
Hungary		0.1	0.1	0.1					
Ireland/XII	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.08	2	3	4
Italy /XIII	3	0.025	0.025	0.025		0.1	2	3	
Latvia		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	1		4	10
Lithuania /XIV	5	0.1	0.05	0.05					5
Luxembourg /XV	6	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.3			
Malta[4] /XVI		0.1	0.1	0.1					
Netherlands /XVII	5	0.075	0.075	0.075			10	2.5	
Norway/XVIII	5	0.1	0.05	0.05	1.5			3	5
Poland[3]	10E[3]	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	1	10E[3]		10E[3]
Portugal/XIX	3	0.025	0.025	0.025		0.1	2	3	10
Romania/XX	10	0.1	0.05	0.05			2	3	10
Slovakia		0.1	0.1	0.1	2			2	5
Slovenia	1.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	4	0.3			
Spain/XXI	3	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.1	2	2	10
Sweden/XXII	2.5	0.1	0.05	0.05					5
Switzerland/XXIII	3	0.15	0.15	0.15	4	0.3	3	3	3
Great Britain/XXIV	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.08	2	0.8	4

1
2
3 E= respirable fraction
4 When needed, Maltese authorities refer to values from the UK for OELVs which do not exist in the Maltese legislation.

Country Adopted by/Law denomination OEL Name (if specific)

Austria I Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentration (MAK)

Belgium II Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail

Bulgaria III Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and Ministry of Health. Ordinance n°13 of 30/12/2003 Limit Values

Cyprus IV Department of Labour Inspection. Control of factory atmosphere and dangerous substances in factories, Regulations of 1981.

Czech Republic V Governmental Directive n°441/2004

Denmark VI Direktoratet fot Arbeidstilsynet Threshold Limit Value (TLV)

Finland VII National Board of Labour Protection Occupational Exposure Standard

France VIII Ministère de l'Industrie (RGIE) Empoussiérage de référence

IX Ministère du Travail Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition

Germany X Bundesministerium für Arbeit Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentration (MAK)

Greece XI Legislation for mining activities

Ireland XII 2002 Code of Practice for the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (CoP)

Italy XIII Associazione Italiana Degli Igienisti Industriali Threshold Limit Values (based on ACGIH TLVs)

Lithuania XIV Dėl Lietuvos higienos normos HN 23:2001 Ilgalaikio poveikio ribinė vertė (IPRV)

Luxembourg XV Bundesministerium für Arbeit Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentration (MAK)

Malta XVI OHSA – LN120 of 2003, www.ohsa.org.mt OELVs

Netherlands XVII Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid Publieke grenswaarden

http://www.ser.nl/en/oel_database.aspx

Norway XVIII Direktoratet for Arbeidstilsynet Administrative Normer (8hTWA) for Forurensing I Arbeidsmiljøet

Portugal XIX Instituto Português da Qualidade, Hygiene & Safety at Workplace

NP1796:2007

Valores Limite de Exposição (VLE)

Romania XX Government Decision n° 355/2007 regarding workers' health surveillance. Government Decision n° 1093/2006 regarding carcinogenic agents (in Annex 3: Quartz, Cristobalite, Tridymite). OEL

Spain XXI Instrucciones de Técnicas Complementarias (ITC)

Orden ITC/2585/2007

Valores Limites

Sweden XXII National Board of Occupational Safety and Health Yrkeshygieniska Gränsvärden

Switzerland XXIII Valeur limite de Moyenne d'Exposition

United Kingdom

XXIV Health & Safety Executive Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL)

Source:

- IMA-Europe. Date: May 2010, updated version available at http://www.ima-europe.eu/otherPublications.html
- Directive (EU) 2017/2398 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work