

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**

**1.1. Product identifier**

Product form : Substance  
Trade name : DIATOMYL® P4 - P5 - P6  
EC-No. : 293-303-4  
CAS-No. : 91053-39-3  
Product group : Trade product

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

**1.2.1. Relevant identified uses**

Main use category : Professional use

Industrial/Professional use spec : For professional users only

Use of the substance/mixture : Filtration aids.

Use of the substance/mixture : For œnological use

**1.2.2. Uses advised against**

No additional information available

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

**Manufacturer**

LAFFORT FRANCE

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[info@laffort.com](mailto:info@laffort.com) - [www.laffort.com](http://www.laffort.com)

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Australia	NSW Poisons Information Centre	The Children's Hospital at Westmead Locked Bag 4001 NSW 2145 Westmead	13 11 26 +56 2 2 247 3600	
Canada	Ontario Poison Centre (OPC)	The Hospital for Sick Children 555 University Avenue ON M5G 1X8 Toronto	1-800-268-9017 (416) 813-5900	
Canada	BC Drug and Poison Information Centre (DPIC)	655 West 12th Avenue BC V5Z 4R4 Vancouver	1-800-567-8911 (604) 682-5050	
China	National Poison Control Center	Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention Nanwei road, No.29 100050 Beijing	+86 10 831 32 046	
Croatia	Centar za kontrolu otrovanja Institut za medicinska istraživanja i medicinu rada	Ksaverska Cesta 2 p.p. 291 10000 Zagreb	+385 1 234 8342	

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Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Czech Republic	Toxikologické informační středisko Klinika pracovního lékařství VFN a 1. LF UK	Na Bojišti 1 120 00 Praha 2	+420 224 919 293 +420 224 915 402	
Georgia	National Toxicology Information Advisory Center	Tbilisi State Medical University Department of Toxicology - 7 Asatiani St. 380 077 Tbilisi	+995 99 533320	
Greece	Poisons Information Centre Children's Hospital P&A Kyriakou	11762 Athens	+30 2 10 779 3777	
Hungary	Országos Kémiai Biztonsági Intézet Egészségügyi Toxikológiai Tájékoztató Szolgálat	Nagyvárad tér 2. 1437 Budapest, Pf. 839 1097 Budapest	+36 80 20 11 99	
Israel	Israel Poison Information Center Rambam Health Care Campus	6 Ha'Aliya Street 31096 Haifa	+972 4 854 1900	
Japan	Japan Poison Information Center	Tsukuba Medical Center 1-1-1 Amakubo 305-0005 Tsukuba City, Ibaraki	+81-29-856-3566 +81-72-727-2499	
Malta	Medicines & Poisons Info Office	Mater Dei Hospital MSD Msida	+356 2545 6504	
New Zealand	National Poisons Centre	Dunedin School of Medicine, University of Otago PO Box 913 9054 Dunedin	0800 764 766 +56 2 2 247 3600	
Poland	National Poisons Information Centre The Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine (Łódź)	ul. Teresy 8 P.O. BOX 199 90950 Łódź	+48 42 63 14 724	
Romania	Department of Clinical Toxicology Spitalul de Urgenta Floreasca	Calea Floreasca Bucuresti	+40 21 230 8000	
Russia	Информационно- консультативный центр по токсикологии (RTIAC) Министерство здравоохранения Российской Федерации	3 Сухаревская Площадь Блок 7 129090 г. Москва	+7 495 628 1687 (только на русском)	
Slovenia	Center za klinično toksikologijo in farmakologijo Interna klinika, UKCL	Zaloška cesta 7 1525 Ljubljana	+386 41 650 500	
South Africa	Tygerberg Poison Information Centre	Division of Clinical Pharmacology Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Stellenbosch University - PO Box 241 8 000 Cape Town	0861 555 777 +56 2 2 247 3600	
Turkey	Ulusal Zehir Merkezi (UZEM) Refik Saydam Hıfzısıhha Merkezi Başkanlığı	Cemal Gürsel Cd. No: 18 Sıhhiye Çankaya 6590 Ankara	114	Information is provided to public and medical personnel on poisoning incidents via 114.

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Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
United Kingdom	Guy's & St Thomas' Poisons Unit Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' Hospital Trust	Avonley Road SE14 5ER London	+44 20 7188 7188	
United States of America	American Association of Poison Control Centers	515 King St., Suite 510 VA 22314 Alexandria	1-800-222-1222 +56 2 2 247 3600	

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Not classified

#### Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous as defined in the Regulation EC 1272/2008. Depending on the type of handling and use (e.g. grinding, drying), airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis.

Principal symptoms of silicosis are cough and breathlessness. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled.

### 2.2. Label elements

According to EC directives or the corresponding national regulations there is no labelling obligation for this product.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Presents no particular risk to the environment, provided the disposal requirements (see section 13) and national or local regulations are complied with. Handle carefully. Avoid dust formation.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent  
Name : DIATOMYL® P4 - P5 - P6  
CAS-No. : 91053-39-3  
EC-No. : 293-303-4

Name	Product identifier	%
Diatomaceous Eart, Calcined	(CAS-No.) 91053-39-3 (EC-No.) 293-303-4	100

Comments : This product contains less than 1 % crystalline silica (fine fraction) consisting of cristobalite (fine fraction) and quartz (fine fraction).  
Cristobalite: CAS-No.: 14464-46-1 EC No.: 238-455-4  
Quartz: CAS-No.: 14808-60-7 EC No.: 238-878-4

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### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: If symptoms persist call a doctor.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: After contact with skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with water and soap. Apply emollient cream. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: In case of eye contact, immediately rinse with clean water for 10-15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do not give anything to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.

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

Symptoms/effects	: More detailed information: See section 11.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Breathing crystalline silica dust for long periods can damage your lungs. Crystalline silica (cristobalite) is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease.

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Materials that will not burn. If there is a fire close by, use suitable extinguishing agents. carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	: Materials that will not burn. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting	: Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.
Other information	: Do not contaminate ground and surface water. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Evacuate personnel to a safe area.
6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel	
Protective equipment	: Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures	: Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Measures in case of dust release	: Avoid dust formation.

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### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Dust deposited may be vacuum cleaned or the area hosed down with water. Mechanically recover the product. Contain leaking substance, pump over in suitable containers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Concerning personal protective equipment to use, see section 8. For further information refer to section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid dust formation. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Local exhaust is recommended where dust may occur. Where excessive dust may result, use approved respiratory protection equipment. Store tightly closed in a dry and cool place.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

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

Technical measures : Keep only in the original container.

Storage conditions : Store tightly closed in a dry and cool place. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store away from heat/moisture. Keep away from combustible material.

Heat and ignition sources : Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges).

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

For oenological use.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Diatomaceous Earth, Calcined (91053-39-3)		
EU	Quartz (respirable dust): 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Silica, respirable crystalline (respirable dust): 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Dust, inorganic (inhalable dust): 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Spain	Local name	Sílice Cristalina: Cristobalita
Spain	VLA-ED (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0,05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Fracción respirable

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Diatomaceous Earth, Calcined (91053-39-3)		
Spain	Notes	n (En las industrias extractivas véase la Orden ITC 2585/2007, de 30 de agosto (BOE nº 315 de 7 de septiembre de 2007), por la que se aprueba la Instrucción Técnica Complementaria 2.0.02 del Reglamento General de Normas Básicas de Seguridad Minera), d (Véase UNE EN 481: Atmósferas en los puestos de trabajo. Definición de las fracciones por el tamaño de las partículas para la medición de aerosoles), y (Reclasificado, por la International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) de grupo 2A (probablemente carcinogénico en humanos) a grupo 1 (carcinogénico en humanos)), véase ITC/2585/2007.
Spain	Regulatory reference	Límites de Exposición Profesional para Agentes Químicos en España 2018. INSHT

Additional information : :

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Avoid dust formation. Avoid raising powdered materials into airborne dust. Carry out operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested.

#### Personal protective equipment:

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

#### Materials for protective clothing:

Antistatic clothing. EN 340. EN 1149

#### Hand protection:

Protective gloves

Type	Material	Permeation	Thickness (mm)	Penetration	Standard
Chemically resistant protective gloves	Polyvinylchloride (PVC), Natural rubber				EN ISO 374

#### Eye protection:

Use splash goggles when eye contact due to splashing is possible. Safety glasses

Type	Use	Characteristics	Standard
Safety glasses, Face shield	Dust		EN 166

#### Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved protective clothing

Type	Standard
Chemically resistant protective gloves	EN 374

#### Respiratory protection:

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Use engineering controls to keep exposures below the OEL or DNEL. Where excessive dust may result, use approved respiratory protection equipment. Wear suitable respiratory equipment in case of insufficient ventilation. Appropriate dust or mist respirator should be used if airborne particles are generated when handling this material. EN 149. Wear a half mask respirator with type P2L filter or better

### Environmental exposure controls:

Do not allow into drains or water courses. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid discharge to atmosphere.

### Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Apply emollient cream.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Appearance	: Powder.
Colour	: pink.
Odour	: odourless.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: > 450 °C A1 / EU
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Non flammable.
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 2,3 (OECD 109 method)
Solubility	: insoluble in water.
Log Pow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	: Non oxidizing.

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Explosive limits : No data available

### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Moisture.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

None to our knowledge.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity (oral) : No harmful effects expected in amounts likely to be ingested by accident. No acute or long term effects were seen in animal studies following oral exposure.
- Acute toxicity (dermal) : No acute effects were seen in an animal study following acute dermal exposure. . Kieselguhr soda ash flux calcined is not a skin irritant. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
- Acute toxicity (inhalation) : No acute effects were seen in an animal study following acute inhalation exposure. A 90 day repeated dose inhalation study has been proposed. Calcined diatomaceous earth (Kieselgur) contains crystalline silica, which is a known cause of silicosis, a progressive, sometimes fatal lung disease. In a 1997 monograph (Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates, Coal Dust and Para-aramid Fibrils"), the International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) has classified "inhaled crystalline silica from occupational sources" in Group 1 as a substance "carcinogenic to humans". In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Crystalline silica has also been classified by the German MAK Commission as a human carcinogen (Category A1). Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

Diatomaceous Eart, Calcined (91053-39-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD 401 method)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 2,6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (OECD 403 method)

- Skin corrosion/irritation : Not irritating to rabbits on cutaneous application. (OECD 404 method). Kieselguhr soda ash flux calcined is not an eye irritant.
- Serious eye damage/irritation : Not irritating to rabbits on ocular application. (OECD 405 method)



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Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Did not cause sensitisation. No sensitizing reaction was observed for guinea pigs. (OECD 429 method)
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Mutagenicity tests are negative. (OECD 471 method). (OECD 473 method). (OECD 476 method)
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure	: Prolonged and/or massive exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003). So there is a body of evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. Worker protection against silicosis should be assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure limits and implementing additional risk management measures where required.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: Ecological problems are not known or expected under normal use. High concentration in water may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Acute aquatic toxicity	: Not classified
Chronic aquatic toxicity	: Not classified

<b>Diatomaceous Earth, Calcined (91053-39-3)</b>	
LC50 fish 1	> 1000 g/l <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (Rainbow trout) (OECD 203 method)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 1000 g/l <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD 203 method)

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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Diatomaceous Eart, Calcined (91053-39-3)

Persistence and degradability	Not biodegradable. Not applicable.
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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Diatomaceous Eart, Calcined (91053-39-3)

Bioaccumulative potential	Not potentially bioaccumulable.
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### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Diatomaceous Eart, Calcined (91053-39-3)

Ecology - soil	Not applicable. Not soluble in water alone.
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### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No additional information available

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Empty remaining contents. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN

### 14.1. UN number

UN-No. (ADR)	: Not regulated
UN-No. (IMDG)	: Not regulated
UN-No. (IATA)	: Not regulated
UN-No. (ADN)	: Not regulated
UN-No. (RID)	: Not regulated

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name (ADR)	: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name (ADN)	: Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name (RID)	: Not regulated

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR

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Transport hazard class(es) (ADR) : Not regulated

### IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : Not regulated

### IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : Not regulated

### ADN

Transport hazard class(es) (ADN) : Not regulated

### RID

Transport hazard class(es) (RID) : Not regulated

## 14.4. Packing group

Packing group (ADR) : Not regulated

Packing group (IMDG) : Not regulated

Packing group (IATA) : Not regulated

Packing group (ADN) : Not regulated

Packing group (RID) : Not regulated

## 14.5. Environmental hazards

Dangerous for the environment : No

Marine pollutant : No

Other information : No supplementary information available

## 14.6. Special precautions for user

- Overland transport

Not regulated

- Transport by sea

Not regulated

- Air transport

Not regulated

- Inland waterway transport

Not regulated

- Rail transport

Not regulated

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

Not applicable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### 15.1.1. EU-Regulations

No REACH Annex XVII restrictions

DIATOMYL® P4 - P5 - P6 is not on the REACH Candidate List

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DIATOMYL® P4 - P5 - P6 is not on the REACH Annex XIV List

### 15.1.2. National regulations

#### Germany

12th Ordinance Implementing the Federal Immission Control Act - 12.BImSchV : Is not subject of the 12. BImSchV (Hazardous Incident Ordinance)

#### Netherlands

SZW-lijst van kankerverwekkende stoffen : DIATOMYL® P4 - P5 - P6 is listed

SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffen : DIATOMYL® P4 - P5 - P6 is listed

NIET-limitatieve lijst van voor de voortplanting giftige stoffen – Borstvoeding : The substance is not listed

NIET-limitatieve lijst van voor de voortplanting giftige stoffen – Vruchtbaarheid : The substance is not listed

NIET-limitatieve lijst van voor de voortplanting giftige stoffen – Ontwikkeling : The substance is not listed

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance or the mixture by the supplier

## SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : 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.  
A multi-sectoral social dialogue agreement 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). The 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.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:

EUH210

Safety data sheet available on request.

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*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product*