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

1.1 Product identifier

DYNACEM ®

UFI: 7200-U0CW-500H-QV8M

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

Relevant identified uses: non explosive demolition agent for breaking the stones, rocks, concrete and other mineral building materials.

Non mentioned above uses are advised against.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Supplier: OTiK Sp. z o. o.

Address: ul. Hutnicza 4, 81-061 Gdynia

Tel. number: +48 58 623 04 98, +48 58 623 04 88

E-mail address of competent person responsible for the SDS: info@otik.pl

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (Europe): 112, operation hours: 24h/7 days.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

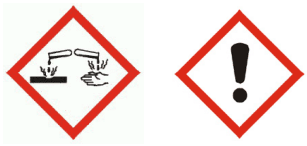
STOT SE3	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin Irrit.2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye dam.1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008

The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

Hazard pictograms



GHS05 GHS07

Signal word

Danger

Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Void.

Hazard statements

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to suitable waste collection points according to local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
In extreme cases and only when instructions of use are not adhered to, once poured into the hole, the product may suddenly heat up, release smoke or dry up quickly, which indicates it is on the verge of boiling and the water vapour contained inside may rapidly blow the hole contents out into the air, resulting in body damage, protective goggles damage and loss of eyesight, should one look down a filled hole.
In extreme cases and only when instructions of use are not adhered to, when mixed with water, the product may start reacting, releasing heat, boiling and splashing hot liquid outside of the mixing vessel, which may lead to burns or serious eye damage.
Product transport, or stirring may generate dust containing quick lime and cement, considered toxic after ingestion. Dust settling on the skin, body, similarly to other cements or calcium mortars, forms a highly alkaline environment when in contact with sweat, or tears. This may result in skin and mucous membrane irritation, burns and serious eye damage.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

calcium oxide
Concentration range (M.%): < 90 %
CAS No.: 1305-78-8
EINECS No: 215-138-9
Registration No. (Reach): 01-2119475325-36-XXXX
Classification according to (EC) 1272/2008: Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, STOT SE3, H315, H318, H335

portland cement
Concentration range (M.%): < 20 %
CAS No.: 65997-15-1
EINECS No.: 266-043-4
Registration No. (Reach): Portland cement clinker is, according to Art. 2.7(b) and Annex V.10 of EC Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH), exempt from the registration requirement.
Classification according to (EC) 1272/2008: Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Dam. 1, Skin Sens. 1, STOT SE3, H315, H317, H318, H335

For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Following skin contact: remove contaminated clothing. Wash the irritated/burnt area with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.
Following eye contact: Do not rub eyes dry, because mechanical stress may cause additional damage to the cornea. Where applicable, remove contact lenses and immediately rinse the eye, while open, under running water for at least 20 minutes in order to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic eye-cleansing solution (0.9 % NaCl). Always consult an occupational physician or ophthalmologist.
Note: people exposed to eye contamination should be instructed in advance about the necessity and method of immediate rinsing.
Following ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give fresh cold water to drink in small portions. Get immediate medical attention or contact the National Poison Information Centre. Show this safety data sheet or label.
Following inhalation: move the person to fresh air. Keep patient warm. Consult doctor if symptoms persist.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eyes: tearing, drying, redness, irritation, risk of serious eye damage.

Skin: redness, drying. Prolonged moist skin contact (due to sweat or humidity) may cause irritation, inflammation or burns. Repeated exposure may be sensitizing due to the soluble Cr (VI) contained in cement, which may cause allergic skin irritation.
Inhalation: cough, slight pain in the nose, throat, mechanical irritation of the respiratory system. Repeated inhalation increases the risk of developing respiratory diseases and may lead to deterioration of health of people suffering from respiratory diseases.
Ingestion: abdominal pain, vomiting, exothermic reactions in the digestive system.

Note: dust depositing on the body, similarly to other cements or calcium mortars, creates in contact with sweat or tears a strongly alkaline environment that may cause irritation to the skin and mucous membranes, burns and serious eye damage.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

The decision about the method of rescue procedure is made by the doctor after a thorough assessment of the injured person's condition. Treat symptomatically. When contacting a medical help, show this safety data sheet to the doctor.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:
Non-flammable solid, containing powder and dust. It does not sustain fire. It reacts with water, with slow release of large amount of heat. In the event of a fire, use powder or snow type ABCE fire extinguishers that are suitable for local conditions and the environment.

Not suitable extinguishing agents:

Do not use water and derivative products.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

It reacts with water, with slow release of large amount of heat.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Avoid dust formation. Use a respiratory protection device. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Dust formation must be prevented. Persons without personal protective equipment should stay away from the substance. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhaling dust. The use of appropriate ventilation systems or appropriate respiratory protective equipment must be ensured. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Avoid moistening the product.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent spillage. If possible, keep the material dry and cover the spilled product so as to prevent the risk of dusting. Avoid unintentional release to surface and ground waters (due to increased pH). In case of heavy contamination of watercourses, please inform the respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for contaminent and cleaning up

Avoid dust formation. If possible, protect spilled material from moisture and collect in a dry state. Use dry cleaning methods such as vacuuming (industrial equipment equipped with highly effective filtration (EPA and HEPA, EN 1822-1: 2009 or similar)) that do not cause dusting. Never use compressed air.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See section 7 for information on safe handling.
See section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Carry out work in accordance with general health and safety rules that apply to handling mortars containing cement or calcium. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Avoid contaminating the eyes and skin.
Keep the unused receptacles tightly sealed.

Wash hands before break and after work. Do not eat, drink or smoke tobacco while at work. Use personal protective equipment. Provide large amount of clean water to wash the eyes or skin at the job site. Do not use contact lenses, use protective skin cream. Use personal protective equipment marked CE: goggles, chemically resistant gloves, half face dust masks (full face masks for long term work in dusted areas, or in confined spaces), hard hats, and coveralls (long sleeves and legs).
Do not mix the product with water in aluminium containers. Observe the product when mixed with water. If the grout starts to heat up, or smoke, stop stirring immediately and spread it on the ground. Never pour the mixed grout into openings in wood or other materials with thermal insulation properties, into closed receptacles or receptacles with a tapering rim (e.g. bottles).
In the summer, aim to carry out the work away from direct sunlight – preferably in the morning or in the afternoon. Do not store the materials in the sun, try to use cool water, vessel and agitator. Use a bright cover to shield filled holes from direct sunlight, or rain.
Avoid conditions listed in section 10.4.
Ensure that no one approaches the holes or looks towards them for at least 12 hours from filling. Ensure that no one, under any circumstances looks directly into the filled holes.

CAUTION: Never look directly into the filled holes, regardless of whether wearing PPE or not. Even appropriate PPE does not give sufficient face and body protection against blow out in this case.

N e v e r look inside the holes filled with material

N e v e r pour the mixed material into the containers with a shape narrowing towards the outlet

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep out of the reach of children, in sealed package, in a dry and well-ventilated room. Avoid contact with water, moisture, acids and aluminium.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Non-explosive demolition agent for breaking the stones, rocks, concrete and other mineral building materials.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Substance/Mixture	NDS	NDSCH	Exposure
Calcium oxide - dust	1 mg/m^3	4 mg/m^3	inhalation
Portland cement - dust	5 mg/m^3	—	inhalation
Calcium carbonate - dust	10 mg/m^3	—	inhalation
Water soluble Chromium (VI)	2 ppm	—	skin

8.2 Exposure controls
Observe the general rules of safety and hygiene. Provide general and / or local ventilation in the workplace in order to maintain the concentration of the harmful agent in the air below the established concentration limits. The local exhaust system is preferred, because it removes impurities from the place of their formation, preventing them from spreading. Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Wash your hands thoroughly before breaks and after work. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
If the exposure can not be prevented by other means, personal protective equipment should be used.

Eye protection
Do not wear contact lenses. In the case of dust, use goggles, in the case of large amount of dust - tight fitting goggles with side shields. In the case of high daily exposure, it is recommended to equip the employees with eye wash apparatus or bottles with sterile saline.

Skin protection

The product is classified as irritating to the skin and therefore skin contact should be limited as far as technically possible. Use protective gloves (nitrile, neoprene or natural rubber lined inside with cotton), protective work clothing (with the addition of cotton) that covers the skin completely (long trousers, long sleeves), footwear resistant to corrosive materials and preventing dust penetration.

Respiratory protection

Under normal operating conditions it is not required. In cases of air pollution with dusts, fumes or fogs in concentrations exceeding their normative values use suitable respiratory protective device, selected depending on how many times the NDS value is exceeded (P1 is used at a concentration of particles not more than 4 x NDS, P2 is used at concentration particles no more than 10 x NDS, P3 is used at a concentration of particles no more than 20 x NDS).

Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). To determine the appropriate type of respiratory protection that should be used, and hazard assessment should be performed prior to using the product. Environmental conditions such as ventilation and other contaminants may affect the type of respiratory protection that is chosen.

Environmental exposure controls

Limit the spreading of the product. The spilled product, if possible, keep it dry, cover it to prevent dusting and collect. Do not allow the product to enter surface water, ground water, sewage and soil, cause it may lead to local pH increase and toxic contamination of the environment. At a pH value exceeding 9, ecotoxicological effects may occur. Water directed or drained off into the wastewater system or surface water should therefore not lead to such a relevant pH value. The increase in pH is short lasting as the product reacts with water and carbon dioxide. Calcium carbonate is formed; a mineral occurring in nature that has only slightly alkaline pH. Wastewater and groundwater regulations must be observed. In case of heavy contamination of watercourses, please inform the respective authorities.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

appearance:	solid/powder
colour:	grey
odor:	odorless
odor treshold:	not determined
pH value:	12,2
melting point/freezing point:	2850 °C
initial boiling point and boiling range:	1182 °C
flash point:	not applicable
evaporation rate:	not applicable
flammability (solid, gas):	non flammable
upper/lower flammability or exposure limits:	not applicable
vapor pressure:	0 hPa
vapor density (air=1):	not applicable
relative density:	2,81 g/cm^3
solubility in water:	difficult to mix, swells after mixing with water
partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	not determined
auto-ignition temperature:	not applicable, non flammable product
decomposition temperature:	not determined
explosive properties:	not explosive
oxidizing properties:	no oxidizing properties
viscosity (20 °C):	not applicable

9.2 Other information

No other information

.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Reacts exothermically (with heat release) with water and acids.

10.2 Chemical stability

The dry product is stable under proper storage conditions (see section 7) and is compatible with most building materials. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
The wet product is alkaline and reacts with acids, ammonium salts, aluminium, and other non-noble metals.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product undergoes a reaction with acids and water which slowly gives off heat, that may further accelerate the reaction and in extreme cases of non-compliance with instructions (see section 10.4) may bring the mixture to boil.
Reaction heat is released much slower than when pure calcium oxide reacts with water. Despite this, in extreme cases of non-compliance with instructions (see section 10.4), the powder/water mixture may begin to release heat and violently react, boil and splash hot product around creating risk of body burns and serious eye damage.
After pouring into the holes, the product gives off heat into the surrounding concrete or rock. In extreme cases of non-compliance with instructions (see section 10.4) the product may begin to heat up, smoke or rapidly dry out indicating it is coming close to the boiling point and entrained water vapour may violently disengage and blast the hole contents out, causing risk of body damage, damage to PPE including safety glasses and loss of eyesight, should one look down a hole filled with the product.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid:
- water and moisture in transit and storage. This product is hygroscopic,
- storage of product, tools, mixing water and mixing the product in exposure to direct sunlight or close to sources of heat,
- heating up the mixture above it's application temperature range (ie through adding hot mixing water),
- mixing together a larger amount of product that can be safely distributed into holes in 3 minutes,
- using dirty mixing equipment (mixer, vessel etc) contaminated with remains of previously mixed product batches,
- using any version of the product above it's designated application temperature range and above recommended hole bore size,
- exposing the holes to direct sunlight for up to 12 hours from filling.

10.5 Incompatible materials

The calcium oxide contained in the product reacts exothermically with water to produce calcium hydroxide and releasing heat:
$CaO + H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + 1155$ kJ/kg CaO
Reacts exothermically with acids to produce calcium salts.
Reacts with aluminium and brass in the presence of moisture releasing the hydrogen:
$CaO + 2\ Al + 7\ H_2O \rightarrow Ca(Al\ (OH)_4)_2 + 3\ H_2$
Due to the cement content contact of the product with ammonium salts, aluminium and other non-noble metals may result in the release of hydrogen.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Material will not decompose into any hazardous products.
Calcium oxide absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide from the air to form calcium carbonate, a product commonly found in nature.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxisity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Oral LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg (calcium oxide, OECD425, rat)
Dermal LD_{50} > 2500 mg/kg (calcium hydroxide, OECD402, rabbit); this value also applies to calcium oxide, which in contact with moisture forms calcium hydroxide.
Inhalation - Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Irritant to skin. May cause cracking, thickening, bruising of the skin. Prolonged contact combined with abrasion may result in burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation
Direct contact can cause mechanical damage to the cornea, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation, and even chemical burns and blindness.
Respiratory or skin sensitization
Some people may experience eczema after contact with wet dust that contains cement. This may be due to either high pH that leads to irritation after prolonged contact, or an immune response to soluble Cr (VI), which can cause allergic skin irritation. The reaction may take various forms of minor rash and / or severe inflammation.
Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Specific Organ Target Toxicity STOT-single exposure
The product irritates the respiratory tract and throat. Exposure to above occupational limits may result in cough, runny nose, shallow breathing and reduced respiratory function. Tests carried out so far are sufficient to clearly determine the level of exposure resulting in a negative effect.
Specific Organ Target Toxicity STOT- repeated exposure
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) may occur. Enhanced effects may occur after exposure to high dust levels. No chronic effects were observed after exposure to low concentrations. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration hazard
There are no known data that would confirm the possibility of a threat. It is not justified to classify this threat.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1. Acute/prolonged toxicity to fish: LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish: 50,6 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide); LC50 (96h) for marine water fish: 457 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide).
12.1.2. Acute/prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (48h) for freshwater invertebrates: 49,1 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide); LC50 (96h) for marine water inverterbrates: 158 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide).
12.1.3. Acute/prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants: EC50 (72h) for freshwater algae: 184,57 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide); NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg/l (calcium dihydroxide).
12.1.4. Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms:
NOEC (14d) for marine invertebrates: 32mg/l (calcium dihydroxide).
12.1.5. Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms:
EC10/LC10 lub NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide);
EC10/LC10 lub NOEC for soil microorganisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw (calcium dihydroxide).
12.1.6. Toxicity to terrestal plants: NOEC (21d) for terrestial plants: 1080 mg/kg (calcium dihydroxide).
12.1.7. Toxicity to micro-organisms e.g. bacteria: at high concentration, through the rise of temperature and pH, calcium oxide is used for disinfection of sewage sludges.
12.1.8. General effect: Acute pH effect.
Concentration above 1 g/l may be harmful to aquatic life. pH-value of > 12 will decrease rapidly due to dilution and reaction with carbon dioxide .
12.1.9. Further information: The results by read across are also applicable to calcium oxide, since in contact with moisture calcium hydroxide is formed.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.4 Mobility in soil
Product reacts with water and/or carbon dioxide to form respectively calcium dihydroxide and/or calcium carbonate, which are sparingly soluble, and present a low mobility in most soils.

12.5 Result of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant for inorganic substances.

12.6 Other adverse effects

The product does not affect global warming or depleting of the ozone layer. Due to the high pH the product may adversely affect aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Recommendations for the mixture: dispose of in accordance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose of with municipal waste.

Unused and dry product

shall be stored in original packaging.

EWC classification: 10 13 04 (wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them - wastes from calcination and hydration of lime).

Product mixed with water, semi-fluid

Avoid introduction to surface water, groundwater, sewage and soil. Allow the mixture to react completely with water and air. Dispose according to section “Spent product ”.

Spent product

Product after reaction with water and air is not dangerous. Avoid introduction to surface water, groundwater, sewage and soil. Dispose as waste concrete and concrete sludge.

EWC classification: 10 13 14 (wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them - waste concrete and concrete sludge) or 17 01 01 (construction and demolition wastes, concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics - concrete)

Recommendation on used packaging: recovery / recycling / liquidation of packaging waste should be carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. Only completely emptied packages can be recycled.

EU Regulatory Information: Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council: 2008/98 / EC and 94/62 / EC.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN-Number (ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA): not applicable.

14.2 UN proper shipping name (ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA): not applicable.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) (ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA): not applicable.

14.4 Packing group (ADR, IMDG, IATA): not applicable.

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable.

14.6 Special precautions for user: Do not allow to contact with water or acids. Use tightly closed steel buckets packaging for air transport.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code: not applicable.

UN "Model regulation": not applicable.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Authorizations:	Not required.
Restrictions on use:	See section 7. Keep out of reach of children.
Other EU regulations:	Calcium oxide is not a SEVESO substance, not an ozone depleting substance and not persistent organic pollutant.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No data on the chemical safety assessment for substances in the mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Abbreviations

ADR - Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
EPA - type of high-efficiency protective air filter
HEPA - type of high-efficiency protective air filter
Eye Dam 1 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2
STOT SE3: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3
IBC Code – International Bulk Chemical Code (International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk)
ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organisation
MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
RID - Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)
LD50 - Lethal dose, 50 percent
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
EC50: Half maximal effective concentration
NDS – The highest acceptable concentration
NDSCh – the highest permissible instantaneous concentration
NOEC: No observed effect concentration
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB - very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2
Skin Sens. 1 - Skin sensitisation – Category 1

Training

Before using the product, the user should familiarize himself with the health and safety rules regarding handling chemicals, have appropriate workplace training, read and understand and adhere to the requirements set out in this Safety Data Sheet.

Additional information

The above information was based on currently available data characterizing the product and the experience and knowledge possessed by the manufacturer in this regard. They should be treated as an aid for safe handling in the transport, storage and use of the product. The user is responsible for the proper use of the above information, identification of existing conditions of use and safe use of the product, while complying with the regulations in force in this field.