

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Holcim (Romania) SA
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
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Declaration number	IBU-CEI-HOL-2203120-RO2026001651-ISUG004-EN
Issue date	25/03/2026
Valid to	24/03/2031

Production of Alesd-001 at Alesd plant, Bagged
Portland composite cement

Holcim (Romania) SA

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1. General Information

Holcim (Romania) SA

Programme holder

IBU - Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

IBU-CEI-HOL-2203120-RO2026001651-ISUG004-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Cement, 08/2024
(PCR checked and approved by the SRV)

Issue date

25/03/2026

Valid to

24/03/2031



Hans Peters
(Chairman Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Alesd-001

Owner of the declaration

Holcim (Romania) SA
46D-46E-48, Pipera Road, Oregon Park - Building B
020309 Bucharest
Romania

Declared Product / Declared Unit

Cement / 1000 kg

Scope:

This environmental product declaration shows the life cycle assessment of the production of Alesd-001 at the Alesd plant of Holcim (Romania) SA.

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of *EN 15804+A2*. In the following, the standard is simple referred to as *EN 15804*.

The EPD was calculated with the pre-verified software CarbonCLARITY™ EN 15804 EPD Generator – Cement of Climate Earth.

Verification

The standard *EN 15804* serves as the core PCR

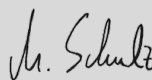
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to *ISO 14025:2011*



intern



extern



Matthias Schulz
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

Alesd-001 is a Portland composite cement CEM II/B-M (S-V) 42.5 N - LH which is produced and monitored in accordance with *EN 197-1*.

This cement is a hydraulically hardening binder for the production of concrete and mortar. It consists of a mixture of finely ground, non-metallic, inorganic components. After adding water to the cement, a suspension (cement paste) is formed, which solidifies and hardens both in air and under water due to the onset of a hydration reaction and remains permanently solid. The composition of the product corresponds to the specifications of *EN 197-1*.

Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011(CPR) applies to placing the product on the market in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland). The product requires a declaration of performance taking into account EN 197-2:2014-05, Cement - Part 2: Conformity assessment and the CE marking.

The respective national regulations apply to their use.

2.2 Application

Alesd-001 is used as a binder in the manufacture of concrete and mortar.

2.3 Technical Data

Alesd-001 has according to *EN 197-1* a standard compressive strength of class 42.5 N and the special property "low heat of hydration" (LH).

Constructional Data

Name	Value	Unit
Strength class acc. to EN 197-1	42,5 N	N/mm ²

Performance values of the product correspond to the performance declaration in relation to its essential characteristics according to EN 197-1:2011-11 Composition, requirements and conformity criteria of common cement.

2.4 Delivery status

Alesd-001 is delivered in sacks of 20 kg or 40 kg.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Portland cement clinker (ca. 65-79 %)

Cement clinker is made from a mixture of raw materials that is heated in a kiln at a temperature of over 1400°C until it is sintered. The starting materials for the production of cement clinker must mainly contain calcium oxide (CaO) and silicon dioxide (SiO₂) as well as small amounts of oxides of aluminum (Al₂O₃) and iron (Fe₂O₃). Rocks that provide these compounds are limestone, marl and clay or their naturally occurring mixture.

Composition of fly ash and granulated blast furnace slag from steel production (ca. 21-35 %)

Fly ashes are fine-grained combustion residues that are deposited in electrostatic precipitators for cleaning exhaust gases from coal-fired power plants. Depending on the origin and chemical-mineralogical properties of the brown or hard coal, they can be composed of aluminosilicate or silicate and have pozzolanic properties.

Granulated blast furnace slag from steel production.

Minor constituents (ca. 0-5 %) + Gypsum / Anhydrite

Minor components are specially selected, inorganic, natural mineral substances, inorganic mineral substances from clinker production or main cement components, unless the latter are already contained as the main component in the cement. Secondary components can either be inert or have hydraulic,

latently hydraulic or pozzolanic properties. Gypsum is also added to the binder as setting regulators.

This product contains substances listed in the candidate list (date: 25/03/2026) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no

This product contains other CMR substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list, exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no

Biocide products were added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocide products (this then concerns a treated product as defined by the (EU) Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012): no

2.6 Manufacture

Alesd-001 is manufactured at the Alesd plant.

Production of Portland cement clinker

Limestone, marl, clay or their natural mixture, are required for the production of Portland cement clinker. These starting materials are mined in quarries, pre-crushed and transported to the nearby cement works. There they are homogenized into an intermediate product, with additional natural or secondary corrective substances being added to fine-tune the chemical composition. In the subsequent heating process, the Portland cement clinker is produced from the intermediate product. The firing process takes place in a rotary kiln, where the material is thermally converted at around 1450 °C and then rapidly cooled. The finished clinker is stored in silos.

Production of blast furnace slag

During the production of pig iron in the blast furnace process, liquid blast furnace slag is produced as a by-product at around 1500 °C. The slag is shock-cooled with water to produce a glass-like granulate with latent hydraulic properties. The blast furnace slag is then stored on heaps.

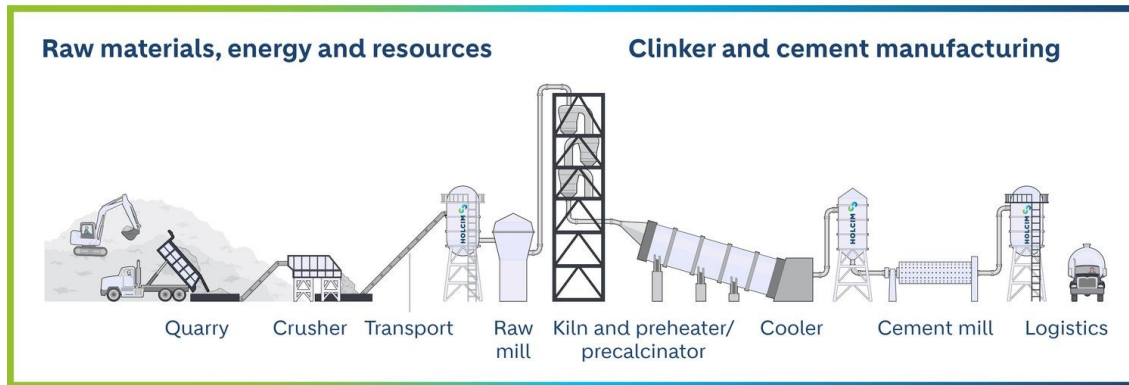
Production of fly ash

Fly ash is a co-product of electricity generation in coal-fired thermal power plants.

Cement Production

To produce the ready-to-sell cement Alesd-001, the cement components are finely ground and combined. A sulfate carrier is added to control the setting behavior.

Cement manufacturing process



Note: dashed lines indicate production steps that do not necessarily apply to this cement

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The operation of the Alesd plant is subject to the provisions of the European Industrial Emission Directive that sets emission limit values for specific pollutants. This directive was transposed in Romanian *Law No 278/2013* and applied at national level as a base for emission limit values set for each plant in its environmental permit.

In addition, exposure limits for respirable dust (RD) and respirable crystalline silica (RCS) during routine duties apply as established by the European European Social Dialogue Agreements and *Negotiation Platform on Silica*.

An environmental management system according to *ISO 14001* is implemented in the plant.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

General

Mixing cement and water creates the cement paste, which encases the individual grains of the aggregate in concrete or mortar and binds them together firmly as it hardens. The cement paste, which is liquid after the addition of water, turns into the solid cement paste. Today, fresh concrete is produced almost exclusively in ready-mixed concrete plants, on large construction sites or in precast plants in medium-sized and large mixing plants.

Environment and health during product processing

The dust particles of the product can irritate the eyes and respiratory system.

If the product comes into contact with water or if the product gets wet, an alkaline solution will be formed which may cause skin and eye irritation.

The abrasiveness of the aggregate in concrete and mortar can also support skin irritation. Water-soluble chromate may develop allergic chromate dermatitis with prolonged contact.

Further details are available in the product's material safety data sheet.

2.9 Packaging

The following packaging materials are used when the product is sold in paper sacks or big bags (weighted average profile):

- Paper sack: 3.75 kg
- Plastic film: 0.50 kg
- Wooden pallets: 2.39 kg

2.10 Condition of use

Not relevant for Alesd-001.

2.11 Environment and health during use

Not relevant for Alesd-001.

2.12 Reference service life

Not relevant for Alesd-001.

2.13 Extraordinary Effects

Fire

Alesd-001 is neither flammable nor explosive. The product is classified in Class A1 according to *EN 13501-1*.

Water

When cement reacts with water, the so-called hydrate phases arise, which causes the cement paste to solidify and harden to form cement paste. If larger amounts of cement are accidentally released into bodies of water, the pH value in the body of water can increase.

Water hazard class: slightly hazardous to water.

Mechanical destruction

Not relevant for Alesd-001.

2.14 Re-use phase

Not relevant for Alesd-001.

2.15 Disposal

If Alesd-001 has to be disposed of, it should be hardened with water and disposed off in accordance with local regulations.

Waste code according to Waste Catalogue Ordinance (WCO): depending on the origin 170101 (concrete) or 101314 (concrete waste and concrete slurry).

2.16 Further information

For more information: <https://www.holcim.ro/ro>.

3. LCA: Rules of calculation

3.1 Declared unit

The declared unit is 1000 kg.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1000	kg
Conversion factor to 1 kg	0.001	-

3.2 System boundary

Type of EPD: cradle-to-factory gate

The system boundaries include the manufacture of Alesd-001 including the extraction of raw materials through to the finished product at the factory gate. The product stage includes:



Module A1: Extraction and processing of raw materials



Module A2: Transport of raw materials to the factory gate and internal transport



Module A3: Manufacture of final product

The construction stage, the use stage and the disposal stage are not taken into account in the life cycle assessment for the final product.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

No estimates or assumptions were made that would be relevant for the interpretation of the life cycle assessment results.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

The flows not taken into account are less than 0.01% of the total incoming mass of each elementary process and in total for module A1-A3.

3.5 Background data

The data on which the life cycle assessment is based comes from data collection at the Alesd plant. Information on the use of material and energy resources as well as transport distances was provided by Holcim (Romania) SA.

The emission data used in the life cycle assessment of clinker production are based on the legally prescribed emission measurements on rotary kilns of Holcim (Romania) SA for the period 01/07/2022 to 30/06/2023. Gaps in kiln emission reporting were filled with proxy data from generic clinker profiles of the Gabi database.

The CarbonCLARITY™ EN 15804 EPD Generator – Cement, version 1.2.0 dated 07/11/2022 with the configuration file dated 23/12/2024 was used for the life cycle assessment. The calculation used the Gabi database vSP40, 2020.

3.6 Data quality

The data basis for this EPD is the continuous data acquisition in the Alesd plant.

The data was collected for the calendar year 01/07/2022 to 30/06/2023 by Holcim (Romania) SA and checked for plausibility by Climate Earth. The data quality can be rated as very good. Any gaps in the

collected data were filled in with conservative proxy data.

The background datasets are on average less than 5 years old and their quality is rated as good or very good.

3.7 Period under review

Data from the period 01/07/2022 to 30/06/2023 were used for the life cycle assessment of Alesd-001.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Romania.

3.9 Allocation

There are no co-products at the Alesd plant and therefore all environmental impacts are allocated to the final product.

Kiln dust or bypass dust can be co-produced during clinker production. The sum of the inputs and outputs of this production process are assigned to the clinker.

The materials resulting from reuse, recycling or recovery in the context of the manufacture of cements are:

- Alternative fuels
- Alternative raw materials

Cementitious products such as fly ash, slag, or silica fume are considered co-products and economic allocation is used. Exemption is applied to any material with a waste status following verification of the waste code.

The alternative fuels used for production are classified as either secondary fuels or waste. Emissions from secondary fuels are included in the environmental impact assessment results, while emissions from the incineration of waste are reported as additional information according to the IBU Cement PCR. The waste status of the fuels concerned was verified using the waste key number. The exclusion of environmental impacts from the incineration of combustible waste was only applied to CO2 emissions, as other emissions (e.g. NOx, SOx, etc.) could not be easily distinguished from different fuel types.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to EN 15804 and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account.

The Gabi background database is used (version SP40, 2020).

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The development of scenarios must be based on the end product (e.g. concrete) and not on the preliminary product Alesd-001.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	2.89	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Module A3: Manufacturing

The carbon intensity of the electricity used in manufacturing is 0.02 kgCO₂eq./kWh.

5. LCA: Results

The following table contains the results of the life cycle assessment for a declared unit of 1000 kg of Alesd-001.

The characterization factors of the "Environmental Footprint reference Package 3.1" were used to determine the impact balance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; ND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
x	x	x	ND	ND	ND	ND	MNR	MNR	MNR	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

RESULTS OF THE LCA – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1000 kg Alesd-001

Core indicator	Core indicator	Unit	A1-A3
GWP-total	Global warming potential - total	[kg CO ₂ -Eq.]	13524
GWP-fossil	Global warming potential - fossil fuels	[kg CO ₂ -Eq.]	13522
GWP-biogenic	Global warming potential - biogenic	[kg CO ₂ -Eq.]	0.66
GWP-luluc	GWP from land use and land use change	[kg CO ₂ -Eq.]	0.76
ODP	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	[kg CFC11-Eq.]	6.14E-4
AP	Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance	[mol H ⁺ -Eq.]	26.4
EP-freshwater	Eutrophication, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment	[kg P-Eq.]	0.43
EP-marine	Eutrophication, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment	[kg N-Eq.]	9.54
EP-terrestrial	Eutrophication, accumulated exceedance	[mol N-Eq.]	109
POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants	[kg NMVOC-Eq.]	26.6
ADPE	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources	[kg Sb-Eq.]	7.49E-4
ADPF	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources	[MJ]	49806
WDP	Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)	[m ³ world-Eq deprived]	408

RESULTS OF THE LCA – INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1000 kg Alesd-001

Indicator	Indicator	Unit	A1-A3
PERE	Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	[MJ]	6655
PERM	Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization	[MJ]	94.3
PERT	Total use of renewable primary energy resources	[MJ]	6749
PENRE	Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	[MJ]	49777
PENRM	Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization	[MJ]	29.5
PENRT	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	[MJ]	49806
SM	Use of secondary material	[kg]	250
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels	[MJ]	12849
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	[MJ]	15382
FW	Use of net fresh water	[m ³]	15.5

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1000 kg Alesd-001

Indicator	Indicator	Unit	A1-A3
HWD	Hazardous waste disposed	[kg]	10.0
NHWD	Non-hazardous waste disposed	[kg]	985
RWD	Radioactive waste disposed	[kg]	0.33
CRU	Components for re-use	[kg]	0
MFR	Materials for recycling	[kg]	0.11
MER	Materials for energy recovery	[kg]	0
EEE	Exported electrical energy	[MJ]	0
EET	Exported thermal energy	[MJ]	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1000 kg Alesd-001

Indicator	Indicator	Unit	A1-A3
PM	Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions	[Disease Incidence]	1.52E-4
IRP	Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235	[kBq U235-Eq.]	368
ETP-fw	Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	[CTUe]	32020
HTP-c	Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - cancerogenic	[CTUh]	3E-6
HTP-nc	Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic	[CTUh]	1.07E-4
SQP	Potential soil quality index	[-]	5862



$$2.51e2 = 2.51 \times 10^2 = 251$$

$$4.25e-3 = 4.25 \times \frac{1}{10^3} = 0.00425$$

On Global Warming Potential (GWP):

Net values are declared for all GWP indicators in A1 – A3. The waste status of the (waste-based) fuels has been verified. Gross emissions (i.e. including CO₂ from incineration of waste) are 14960 kg CO₂-eq. / t (GWP-total), 14959 kg CO₂-eq. / t (GWP fossil), 0.66 kg CO₂ eq. / t (GWP-biogenic).

For wastes with biogenic carbon content, gross CO₂ emissions correspond to the uptake of biogenic CO₂ during the biomass growth phase.

Disclaimer 1 - for the indicator “potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities.

Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 - for the indicators: “abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources”, “abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources”, “water (user) deprivation potential”, “deprivation-weighted water consumption”, “potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans - cancer effects”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans – non-cancer effects”, “potential soil quality index”.

The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The following table shows the most important influencing factors on important indicators of the impact and life cycle inventory analysis.

	GWP _{total}	AP	EP _{terrestrial}	POCP	PERT	PENRT	ADPE	FW	PM
Clinker production	97.3 %	92.8 %	93.3 %	92.5 %	92.1 %	91.3 %	76.3 %	77.7 %	80.6 %
Blast furnace slag production	1.56 %	2.75 %	1.59 %	2.20 %	0.38 %	4.08 %	6.70 %	3.89 %	9.58 %
Fly ash production	0.05 %	0.07 %	0.03 %	0.03 %	3.86E-3 %	0.12 %	0.28 %	0.09 %	0.01 %
Burnt oil shale production	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Sulfate production	0.02 %	0.27 %	0.31 %	0.23 %	0.04 %	0.09 %	8.67 %	0.12 %	0.82 %
Cement production	5.78E-3 %	0.02 %	7.41E-3 %	7.89E-3 %	2.42 %	0.12 %	4.30 %	1.23 %	0.10 %
Dispatch	0.05 %	0.16 %	0.10 %	0.10 %	3.47 %	0.28 %	2.07 %	1.11 %	0.32 %
Other materials and processes	1.04 %	3.91 %	4.70 %	4.97 %	1.57 %	3.97 %	1.66 %	15.8 %	8.56 %
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Legend	Clinker production: Includes the impacts related to the production of cement clinker. Blast furnace slag production: Includes the upstream and processing impacts for the production of blast furnace slag. Fly ash production: Includes the upstream and processing impacts for the production of fly ash. Burnt oil shale production: Includes the impacts associated with burnt oil shale production. Sulfate production: Includes the impacts related to the production of primary and secondary sulfates. Cement production: Includes the impacts associated with the final grinding or mixing stage to produce the final product. Dispatch: Includes the impact related to product preparation for shipping. Other materials and processes: Includes the impacts of materials or production processes not covered by the above categories.								

The contribution of clinker production to the indicators GWP (Global Warming Potential), AP (Acidification Potential of Soil and Water), EP-terrestrial (Eutrophication Potential), POCP (Tropospheric Ozone Creation Potential) and PM (Potential Occurrence of Diseases due to Particulate matter emissions) is

largely determined by the exhaust air emissions from the rotary kiln, while the contribution to the PENRT indicator (non-renewable primary energy) is due to the use of fossil fuels and electrical energy.

7. Requisite evidence

7.1 Radioactivity

National Commission for approval of Romanian technical agreements, impose the test for radioactivity for new products, setting as limit the value of radioactivity index =1 Bq/kg based on the Ministry of Health *Order 752/2018* which establishes basic radiological security requirements in Romania.

The calculation is made according to the *Order 185/2019* from the National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activities (CNCAN). This cement complies with the radioactivity limits.

7.2 Chromate

According to legal requirements (European Regulation (EG) 1907/2006 REACH Regulation and Chemicals

Prohibition Regulation), cements or cement-containing preparations that contain more than 2 ppm water-soluble chromate based on the mass of dry cement may not be placed on the market. Exceptions to this are cements that are only used in closed and fully automated processes and where there is no risk of skin contact. This cement complies with the regulations on water-soluble chromate.

The content of water-soluble chromium(VI) is determined according to *EN 196-10*. Evidence of compliance with the limit value is provided as part of the factory production control.

8. References

Norms

EN 196-10

EN 196-10:2016, Methods of testing cement - Part 10: Determination of the water-soluble chromium (VI) content of cement

ISO 14001

EN ISO 14001:2015-11, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

EN 13501-1

EN 13501-1:2018, Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests.

EN 197-1

EN 197-1:2011-11, Cement – Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements

EN 197-2

EN 197-2:2014-05, Cement - Part 2: Conformity of evaluation

EN 15804

EN 15804:2012+A2+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products.

ISO 14025

EN ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures.

Other Literature

CarbonCLARITY™ EN 15804 EPD Generator – Cement

Version 1.2.0 dated 07/11/2022

www.climateearth.com

CPR

Construction Products Regulation
Establishing harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products, (EU) No. 305/2011, March 09, 2011.

ECHA

European Chemicals Agency (ECHA): Candidate list of substances of very high concern.
<https://echa.europa.eu/>

IBU 2022

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General instructions for the EPD program of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. Version 2.1, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2022. www.ibu-epd.com

PCR Part A

Product category rules for building related products and services. Part A: Calculation rules for the life cycle assessment and requirements for the project report according to EN 15804+A2:2021 (v1.4). Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 15/04/2024

PCR Cement

Product category rules for building related products and services. Part B: Requirements for the EPD for cement, version 11. Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (ed.), 01/08/2024.
www.ibu-epd.com

WCO

Waste Catalog Ordinance (WCO), December 10th 2001

Law No 278/2013

Law No 278/2013, Law no. 278 of 24 October 2013 on industrial emissions.

Order 752/2018

Order 752/2018, Order for the approval of the Norms regarding the basic requirements of radiological security, Ministry of Health

Order 185/2019





Order 185/2019, Methodology for determining the concentration of radon in the air inside buildings and at workplaces, National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activities

Negotiation Platform on Silica

Negotiation Platform on Silica (NePSi) 'Agreement on workers' health protection through the good handling and use of crystalline silica and products containing it'

REACH-Regulation

Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, EG 1907/2006:2006-12-18.

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