

Safety Data Sheet: Kalkzementputz KZP 65

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Safety Data Sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31

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## **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

### **1.1. Identification of the product**

**Kalkzementputz KZP 65**

### **1.2. Relevant identified use of the substance/preparation**

Dry powder mortar for mixing with water and subsequent use as rendering mortar for interior and exterior walls and ceilings.

Not to be used for other purposes

### **1.3. Company/undertaking identification**

#### **Producer/Supplier**

Baunit GmbH

Reckenberg 12

D-87541 BAD HINDELANG

Telefon: + 49 8324 921 1025

Telefax: + 49 49 8324 921 1029

eMail (technical expert): sdb@baunit.de

**Responsible Department:** Product Safety Department

**1.4. Emergency telephone:** Office of Toxicology Mainz +49 6131 19240 (Office hours only)

## **2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### **2.1 Classification of the substance or preparation**

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

#### **Additional information:**

In good, dry storage conditions the product remains low in chromate from the date of manufacture for at least 6 months (packaging > 10kg) or 12 months (containers < 10kg).

### **2.2 Labelling elements**

**Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008** The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

**Hazard pictograms:** GHS05

**Signal word:** Danger

**Hazard-determining components for labelling:** Portland cement clinker (grey), calcium hydroxide

#### **Hazard statements:**

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

#### **Precautionary statements:**

P102	Keep out of the reach of children.
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.
P315	Seek immediate medical advice / attention.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**2.3 Other hazards** Dust arising from the dry mixture may irritate the respiratory tract. Repeated inhaling larger amounts of dust increases the risk of lung disease. The mixture produces an alkaline reaction when exposed to moisture. Prolonged skin contact with the mixture (for example, knees in damp mortar) can cause serious skin damage.

The mixture is low in chromate. The quantity of sensitizing chromium (VI) in the cement content of the usable product is reduced with additives to below 0.0002%. Therefore there is no risk of sensitization by chromate. The main requirements for the effectiveness of the chromate reduction is adequate dry storage conditions and observing the maximum storage time.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

The criteria for the identification of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvB) according to Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 are not fulfilled.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**3.1 Chemical characterization: substances**

Not applicable, as the product is a mixture (see section 3.2).

**3.2 Chemical Characterization: mixtures**

**Description:** Mixture: consisting of the substances listed below.

Low-chromate cement according to Directive 2003/53 / EC, hydrated lime, aggregates and additives.

<b>Dangerous components:</b>		
CAS: 65997-15-1 EINECS: 266-043-4 Reg.no.: not applicable	Portland cement clinker (grey) Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; STOT SE 3, H335	<15%
CAS: 1305-62-0 EINECS: 215-137-3 Reg.no.: 01-2119475151-45- XXXX	Calcium hydroxide Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H335	<5%

**Additional information:**

For the wording of the listed hazard statements, see section 16.

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

**General information:** Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

For First Responders, no special personal protective equipment is required. First responders should

avoid contact with damp mortar.

**After inhalation:** In case of unconsciousness place and transport in stable sideways position.

Remove dust source and provide fresh air or move the person out in to fresh air.

For complaints, such as malaise, coughing or persistent irritation, seek medical advice.

**After skin contact:** Immediately wash off affected skin with plenty of water to remove all product residue. Immediately remove soaked gloves, clothing, shoes, watches, etc. and thoroughly wash or clean items before reuse. For skin complaints, consult a doctor.

**After eye contact:** Rinse eyes with running water for several minutes with the eyelid wide open.

Do not rub eyes dry as this can cause further damage. Remove any contact lenses. Immediately

rinse eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes, keeping the eyelids open to remove all particles. If possible, use an isotonic eye rinse (e.g., 0.9% NaCl). Always consult a doctor or ophthalmologist.

**Ingestion:** DO NOT induce vomiting. When conscious rinse mouth with water and plenty of drinking water. Consult a doctor or toxicology centre.

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

##### **Eyes:**

Eye contact with the dry or moist product can cause serious and possible permanent damage.

##### **Skin:**

Even in a dry state the product can have an irritating effect by prolonged contact with damp skin (as a result of sweating or humidity). Contact with damp skin may cause skin irritation, dermatitis or other serious skin damage.

##### **Additional information:**

Cement can exacerbate existing of the skin, eyes and respiratory tract diseases, e.g. emphysema or asthma.

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

If possible, present a copy of this Safety Data Sheet when seeing a doctor.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable extinguishing agents:**

The product is not flammable in delivery or mixed form. Extinguishing media and firefighting measures should be determined by the immediate conditions.

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

None. The product is neither explosive nor flammable and will not increase the fire risk of other materials.

### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

No special firefighting measures required. Extinguishing media must not enter waterways.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and in case of emergency method to be used**

#### **6.1.1 Non-emergency personnel**

Wear protective clothing as described in section 8. Avoid dust formation. Ensure adequate ventilation. Follow the instructions for safe handling such as described in section 7. Emergency plans are not required.

#### **6.1.2 Fire services**

In case of high dust exposure, respiratory protection is required as described in section 8.2.2.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Avoid discharge into drains / surface-water / ground-water (pH increase).

### **6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning**

If necessary, protect the spilled material with tarpaulin against drifts, gather up dry and use if possible. When doing this pay attention to the wind direction and keep the redepositions (e.g. when shovelling) at low level. For cleaning use an industrial vacuum cleaner / dust remover to dust class M (DIN EN 60335-2-69). Do not dry sweep with a broom.

Never use compressed air for cleaning. It is essential to use personal protective equipment when dry cleaning due to dust formation. Avoid inhaling developing dust and skin contact.

Allow hardened mortar to harden and dispose (see section 13.1).

### **6.4 Reference to other sections**

For information on safe handling see section 7.

See section 8 for personal protection information.

Information on disposal, see section 13

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Do not eat, drink or smoke in working areas.

Avoid dust formation. For bagged goods and open mixing containers first fill with water then carefully pour in the dry product keeping the bag at low level. Let the mixer turn slowly. Avoid squeezing empty bags. , or put them in only in a bag,

Squeeze. Avoid product contact with the eyes and the skin by wearing with personal protective equipment according to section 8.2.2. Ensure adequate ventilation is available.

If necessary, use respiratory protection according to section 8.2.2. During application do not kneel in the fresh material.

When applying with a machine (e.g., with a plasterer or continuous mixer), reduce dust formation by carefully placing, opening and emptying the sacks in to the hopper. Dust extraction equipment for machines is also available.

Do not use products after expiry of the specified shelf life. The effect of the product's reducing agent decreases and the content of soluble chromium (VI) can exceed the limit given in section 2.3. In this situation persistent skin contact with the product and the water-soluble chromate contained therein can cause the user to develop allergic chromosome dermatitis.

For packaging weighing more than 10 kg:

Mechanical lifting aids can minimize manual handling.

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

Store in a dry place. Avoid exposure to water and moisture. Always store in the original packaging. Improper storage conditions or exceeding the maximum storage time may diminish the effect of any chromate reducer contained in the product (see section 7.1).

**Storage class:**

**Classification according to Betriebssicherheitsverordnung (BetrSichV): -**

### **7.3 Specific end use (s)**

This product is assigned to GISCODE ZP 1 (cementitious products, low in chromate)(see section 15). Further information on safe handling, protective measures and code of conduct can be found in GISCODE ZP 1. This is part of the Hazardous Substance Information System of the BG Construction industry available at [www.gisbau.de](http://www.gisbau.de).

Further information on safe application can be found in the enclosed risk assessment pursuant to Section 6 (7) of the Ordinance on the Protection of Hazardous Substances (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances -

GefStoffV). The risk assessment is made available in addition to this Safety Data Sheet by the manufacturer.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameter

#### Components with workplace-related limit values to be monitored:

##### 65997-15-1 Portland cement clinker (grey)

<b>AGW</b>	Long term values: 5 E mg/m <sup>3</sup> DFG
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##### 1305-62-0 Calcium hydroxide

<b>AGW</b>	Long term values: 1E mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2(I);Y, EU, DFG
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#### Additional information:

Based on the relevant lists at the time of manufacture.

A = Respirable dust fraction

E = inhalable dust fraction

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

To reduce dust formation, closed systems (e.g., silo with Conveyor), local exhaust or other technical control equipment, e.g. plastering machines or continuous mixers with special equipment for dust extraction should be used.

#### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, e.g. Personal protective equipment

##### General:

Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Wash hands and face or shower to remove dust before breaks and after completion of work.

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Use skin care products.

Immediately remove soaked gloves, clothing, shoes, watches, etc. Thoroughly wash or clean these items before re-use. General information on the use of protective clothing can be found in the Berufsgenossenschaftlichen Regel BGR 189 (Trade Association Regulations).

##### Respiratory protection:

A face mask is required there is a risk of exceeding the exposure limit values, e.g. when handling opened bags of dry powder product.

Mix and transfer of dry mortar in open systems, eg. B. manual mixing, feeding bagged goods in to plastering machines:

Compliance with occupational exposure limits can be ensured with effective dust control measures, e.g. a local dust extraction unit. Otherwise a particle-filtering half mask of type FFP2 (tested to EN 149) should be worn.

Manual processing of the ready-to-use mortar:

No respiratory protection required.

Machine processing of mortar:

No respiratory protection required.

General information on the use of respiratory protection can be found in the

Berufsgenossenschaftlichen Regel BGR / GUV R 190 (Trade Association Regulations). Inducting

employees in the correct use of personal protective equipment is required in order achieve required effect.

**Skin protection:**

Wear waterproof, abrasion- and alkali-resistant protective gloves with CE markings.

Leather gloves are not suitable due to their water permeability and can release chromate-containing compounds. Investigations have shown that nitrile-impregnated cotton gloves (layer thickness approx. 0.15 mm) can provide adequate protection for up to 480 min. Have a spare pair of gloves made available.

General information on the use of protective gloves can be found in the Berufsgenossenschaftliche Regel BGR 195 (Trade Association Regulations). Wear closed long-sleeved protective clothing and dense footwear. If contact with fresh mortar is unavoidable, the protective clothing should be watertight. Make sure that no fresh mortar can get into the shoes or boots from above. Observe skin protection plan. Especially after working, use skin care product.

**Eye / Face Protection:**

Where there may be dust or splashing occurring, wear tight-fitting safety goggles according to EN 166 (Provide eye rinse kit).

General information on the use of eye and face protection can be found in the Berufsgenossenschaftliche Regel BGR 192 (Trade Association Regulations).

**8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls:**

Avoid release into the environment. Use left-over quantities or dispose of properly.

Air:

Compliance with the dust emission limit value according to the Technical Instructions for preserving clean air (TA Luft).

Water:

Do not allow the product to enter water bodies, as this will increase pH-values. A pH-value >9 can cause ecotoxicological effects to occur. Sewage and groundwater regulations must be observed.

Ground:

Compliance with the Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG) and the Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance (BBodSchV). No special control measures required.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Form</b>	Dry powder
<b>Colour</b>	Grey
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>Odour threshold</b>	None. Odourless.
<b>pH-value at 20 °C (ready-to-use mixed in water)</b>	ca. 11.5-13.5
<b>Change in condition</b>	
<b>Melting point and melting range:</b>	Not applicable.

<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable. Product is not flammable.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Self-igniting:</b>	Not applicable. Product is not self-igniting.
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
<b>Explosion limits:</b>	
<b>Lower:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour pressure:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Bulk density at 20 °C:</b>	1200-1500 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative density:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour density:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Solubility in / Miscibility with water:</b>	< 2 g/l at 20 °C based on calcium hydroxide.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not applicable. Product is not flammable.
<b>Organic solvents:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Oxidising properties:</b>	Product does not oxidise
<b>9.2 Other information:</b>	Not applicable.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity:

Reacts alkaline with water. When in contact with water, an intended reaction takes place, in which the product hardens and forms a solid mass which does react to its immediate environment.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable as long as it is stored properly and dry.

### Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used as directed.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known (see 10.5).

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid water ingress and moisture during storage (the mixture reacts with moisture alkaline and will harden).

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts exothermically with acids; the moist product is alkaline and reacts with acids, ammonium salts and base metals, e.g. aluminium, zinc, brass. In the reaction with base metals hydrogen is produced.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No dangerous decomposition products known.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

The mixture in its entirety was not tested toxicologically. The information to toxicological effects results from the corresponding data for cement and calcium dihydroxide. Portland cements (normal cements), Portland cement clinker and flue dust have the same toxicological and ecotoxicological properties.

#### Acute toxicity.

Lime hydrate and cement are classified as not acutely toxic.

#### Portland cement

dermal:

Limit test, rabbit, 24 hours exposure, 2000 mg / kg body weight - no lethality.

[Reference (4)] Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

inhalation:

Limit test, rat, with 5 g / m<sup>3</sup>, no acute toxicity. Study was carried out with Portland cement clinker the main component of cement. [Reference (10)] Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

orally:

In animal studies with cement kiln dusts and cement dusts, no acute oral toxicity was determined. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Calcium dihydroxide

dermal:

LD50 > 2500 mg / kg bw (calcium dihydroxide, OECD 402, rabbit)

inhalation:

No data available.

orally:

LD50 > 2000 mg / kg bw (OECD 425, rat)

#### Primary irritant effect

##### Skin corrosion / irritation

Cement has a skin and mucous membrane irritant effect. Dry cement in contact with moist skin or skin in contact with damp or wet cement may cause various irritant and inflammatory reactions of the skin, eg. B. redness and cracking. Prolonged contact with mechanical abrasion can cause serious skin damage. [Reference (4)]

Calcium dihydroxide irritates the skin (in vivo, rabbit). As a result of studies calcium dihydroxide is classified as a skin irritant (H315 - Causes skin irritation, R38 – Irritating to skin).

Causes skin irritation.

##### Serious eye damage / irritation

In the in vitro test, Portland cement clinker (main component of cement) showed varying degrees of impact on the cornea. The calculated "irritation index" is 128. Direct contact with cement can lead to corneal damage, on the one hand due to the mechanical damage and on the other by an immediate or subsequent irritation or inflammation.

Direct contact with larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of damp cement can result in anything from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or eyelid inflammation) to serious eye damage and blindness. [Reference (11), (12)]

As a result of studies (in vivo, rabbits) calcium dihydroxide can cause serious eye damage (H318 - Causes serious eye damage, R41 - Risk of serious damage to eyes).



Causes serious damage to eyes.

#### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

There are no signs of respiratory sensitization. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. [Reference (1)]

Individuals may develop skin eczema after exposure to moist cement. This is caused either by the pH-value (irritant contact dermatitis) or by immunological reactions with water-soluble chromium (VI) (allergic contact dermatitis). [Reference (5), (13)]

Due to the type of action (pH-value change) and the importance of calcium in the human diet calcium dihydroxide is not classified as a skin sensitizer.

#### **CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction)**

##### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

No evidence of germ cell mutagenicity. Based on the available data, the classification criteria not met. [Reference (14), (15)]

Genotoxic potential of calcium dihydroxide is unknown (bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): negative).

**Carcinogenicity** A causal relationship between cement and cancer was not determined.

Epidemiological studies did not allow any conclusions to be drawn between exposure to cement and cancers too. [Reference (1)]

Portland cement is not classified as a human carcinogen according to ACGIH A4: "Substances relating to human carcinogenicity cannot be conclusively assessed due to inadequate data. In vitro tests or animal experiments do not give sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to assign this substance to a different classification." [Reference (16)]

Based on available data, the classification criteria are considered not met.

Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (result experiment, rat). There is no carcinogenic risk due to the pH-value effects of calcium dihydroxide (Epidemiological data available from humans).

##### **Reproductive toxicity**

Based on the data available for Portland cement, the classification criteria are not met.

Calcium (administered as Ca-carbonate) is not toxic to reproduction (result experiment, mouse). Due to the pH-value effect, there is no indication of a risk to reproduction (human epidemiological data available).

##### **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

Cement dust exposure may irritate the respiratory system (throat, throat, lungs).

Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may result if the exposure exceeds the workplace exposure limit. [Reference (1)]

Occupational exposure to cement dust may affect the respiratory functions. However, there is currently insufficient evidence to derive a dose-response relationship.

Calcium dihydroxide irritates the respiratory tract (STOT SE 3, H335 - May cause respiratory irritation, R37 - Irritates the respiratory tract)

##### **Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**

Long-term exposure with respirable cement dust above the occupational exposure limit can cause coughing, shortness of breath and chronic obstructive airway changes. At low concentrations, no chronic effects were observed.

[Reference (17)]

Based on available data, the classification criteria are considered not met.

**Aspiration hazard**

Not applicable as cement is not an aerosol.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**12.1 Toxicity**

**Cement:**

Ecotoxicological studies with Portland cement on *Daphnia magna* (U.S. EPA 1994a) [reference (6)] and *Selenastrum Coli* (U.S. EPA, 1993) [reference (7)] have only shown a low toxic effect. Therefore, the LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined. [Reference (8)] There were also no toxic effects on sediments which could be determined. [Reference (9)] The release of larger quantities of cement into water however, this can lead to a pH-value increase and thus under certain circumstances be toxic to aquatic life.

**Calcium dihydroxide**

Acute / long term toxicity to fish:

LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish: 50.6 mg / l, LC50 (96h) for marine fish: 457 mg / l

Acute / long term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 (48h) for invertebrate freshwater organisms 49.1 mg / l, LC50 (96h) for invertebrates

Seawater organisms 158 mg / l

Acute / long term toxicity to aquatic plants:

EC50 (72h) for freshwater algae: 184.57 mg / l, NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae: 48 mg / l

Acute / long term toxicity to microorganisms, e.g. Bacteria:

At high concentration, calcium dihydroxide causes an increase in temperature and pH-value.

Chemical toxicity to aquatic organisms:

NOEC (14d) for invertebrate aquatic organisms 32 mg / l

Toxicity to soil organisms:

EC10 / LC10 or NOEC for soil macro-organisms 2000 mg / kg soil dw, EC10 / LC10 or NOEC for soil microorganisms 12000 mg / kg soil dw

Toxicity to plants:

NOEC (21d) for plants: 1080 mg / kg

General effect:

Acute pH effect. Although calcium dihydroxide can be used for the neutralization of over-acidified water, exceeding 1 g / l can be damaging to aquatic organisms. A pH-value > 12 would rapidly decrease due to dilution and carbonation.

**Aquatic toxicity:** No further relevant information available.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability** Not applicable.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential** Not applicable.

**12.4 Mobility in soil** No further relevant information available.

**Further ecological information:**

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**General information:**

Water hazard class 1 (self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water

Do not discharge in undiluted or in large quantities into groundwater, waters or sewers.

Must not be discharged undiluted or unneutralized into sewers or ditches.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

**PBT:** Not applicable.

**vPvB:** Not applicable.

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

The mixture contains Portland cement clinker, flue dust and calcium dihydroxide. The release of larger quantities in conjunction with water leads to a pH-value increase.

The pH-value drops rapidly due to dilution (inorganic mineral building material).

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**13.1 Waste disposal methods**

Product must not be disposed of with household waste. Do not allow to enter drains. Keep dry, store in labelled packaging and if possible use the product within the available remaining shelf life. Otherwise mix the remaining quantities with water avoiding any skin contact and exposure to dust. After hardening, dispose according to local and official regulations.

**Damp products and product sludges:**

Allow damp products and product sludge to harden and not into the sewer or get access to waters. Dispose of as described under "Cured product".

**Cured product:**

Dispose of cured product in accordance with local authority regulations.

Do not empty into drains. Disposal of the cured product according to AVV.

e.g. 17 01 01 concrete

17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in  
17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 fall

**Uncleaned packaging:**

Completely empty the packaging and recycle it. Otherwise dispose of the completely emptied packaging depending on the type according to AVV.

e.g. 15 01 01 Packaging from paper and cardboard

15 01 05 Composite packaging

**Waste code according to AVV:**

The given waste numbers are only examples. The concrete waste code number depends on the origin and composition of the waste. The assignment of a waste code has to be in agreement with the responsible authorities according to national and regional regulations.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

No dangerous goods according to the regulations on the transport of dangerous goods ADR / RID,

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ADN, IMDG Code, ICAO-TI, IATA-DGR.

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 Class	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group ADR, IMDG, IATA	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	No
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not applicable
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code	Not applicable
UN "Model Regulation":	Not applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations / specific

#### Legislation for the substance or mixture

##### Relevant regulations, regulations and laws:

Occupational Safety Act, Hazardous Substances Ordinance

Chemical Prohibition Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV)

Regulation on the European Waste Catalog (Waste Catalog Ordinance - AVV)

Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG)

Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance (BBodSchV)

Technical instructions for clean air management (TA Luft)

**Relevant TRGS:** TRGS 200, TRGS 500 TRGS 510, TRGS 900

#### Relevant Occupational Safety Regulations (BGR) of the Statutory Accident Insurance (GUV):

BGR/GUV R 190 (rules for the use of respiratory protective equipment)

BGR 192 (rules for the use of eye and face protection)

BGR 189 (rules for the use of protective clothing)

BGR 195 (rules for the use of protective gloves)

#### Directive 2012/18 / EU

##### Named dangerous substances - ANNEX I

None of the ingredients is included.

#### Water hazard class:

WGK 1 (Self-classification according to VwVwS, Annex 4): slightly hazardous for water.

Calcium hydroxide, identification no. 320 according to VwVwS

**GISCODE:** ZP1 Cementitious products, low in chromate

**VCI storage class:** Storage class 13 (non-flammable solids) according to TRGS 510

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

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A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this mixture.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Methods according to Article 9 of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on the evaluation of information for classification purposes:

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Article 6 (5) and Annex I to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

### Relevant statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

### Training advice

Additional training, beyond the prescribed instruction in activities involving hazardous substances are not required.

**Data Sheet Exhibiting Area:** Quality Assurance Department

**Contact:** info@baumit.de

### Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADN: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

ADR/RID: European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway

AGW: Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert (workplace exposure limits)

AVV: Ordinance on the European Waste Catalogue

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

DFG: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

DIN: Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level

EC10: Effective concentration at 10% mortality rate

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration

EN: European Norm

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals

IBC-Code: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk

IATA-DGR: International Air Transport Association-Dangerous Goods Regulations

ICAO-TI: International Civil Aviation Organisation - Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air

IFA: Institut für Arbeitsschutz der Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung

IMDG-Code: International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Good-Code

LC10: Lethal concentration at 10% mortality rate

LC50: Median lethal concentration

LD10: Lethal dose at 10% mortality rate

LD50: Median lethal dose

MARPOL: Marine pollution( International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships)

MEASE: Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure

NaCl: Natrium chloride

NOEC: No observed effect concentration

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

REACH: Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006)

RID: The Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

TRGS: Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances, Germany)

U.S.EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

VCI: Verband der chemischen Industrie e.V. (Association of the Chemical Industry e.V., Germany)  
VOC: Volatile organic compound  
vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative  
VwVwS: Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdende Stoffe (Administrative regulation of water-polluting substances, Germany)  
GefStoffV: Gefahrstoffverordnung (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, Germany)  
Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2  
Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 1  
Skin Sens. 1: Sensitisation - Skin, Hazard Category 1  
STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, Hazard Category 3

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**\* Data changed from the previous version**

#### **Disclaimer**

The information in this safety data sheet describes the safety requirements of our products and is based on the current state of our knowledge. They do not assure product characteristics. For further information, see also the technical data sheet or the product data sheet.

It is the responsibility of the user to observe the existing laws, ordinance and regulations, even those not mentioned in this data sheet.