

StarContact White (KBM)

Safety data sheet

according to Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
(REACH) and Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010



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SECTION 1: Name of the substance or mixture and of the company

1.1	Product identifier	StarContact White (KBM)
1.2	Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	Dry mortar for mixing with water and subsequent use as mineral adhesive and reinforcing mortar for facade insulation panels All other uses are not recommended.
1.3	Details of the supplier providing the safety data sheet	Baumit GmbH Reckenberg 12 D-87541 Bad Hindelang Tel. + 49 8324 921 1025 Fax + 49 8324 921 1029 E-mail (qualified person): sdb@baumit.de
1.4	Emergency number:	Poisons Information Centre Mainz +49 6131 19240

SECTION 2: Possible hazards

2.1	Classification of the substance or mixture	
	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Severe eye damage, hazard category 1 Severe skin irritation, hazard category 2 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), hazard category 3 H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes severe eye damage. H335 May irritate the airways.
	Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EC	Xi, irritant R 37/38 Irritates the respiratory system and the skin. R 41 Danger of serious eye damage.
2.2*	Labelling elements	
		Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
	Hazard pictogram(s)	 GHS07  GHS05
	Signal word	Hazard
	Hazard warnings	H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes severe eye damage. H335 May irritate the airways.

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	Safety instructions	P102 Keep out of the reach of children. P261 Avoid inhalation of dust. P271 Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated rooms. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P305+P351+ P338+P310 IN CONTACT WITH THE EYES: Gently rinse with water for a few minutes. Remove any contact lenses if possible. Rinse further. Call a POISON CENTER or physician immediately. P302+P352+ P332+P313 IN CONTACT WITH SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation occurs: Seek medical advice/attention. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Move the affected person to fresh air and keep him/her calm in a position where he/she can breathe easily. P362 Remove contaminated clothing and wash before wearing again. P501 Dispose of contents/container for waste recycling according to national regulations.
2.3	Other hazards	Dust produced from the dry mixture can irritate the respiratory tract. Repeated inhalation of large quantities of dust increases the risk of lung diseases. The product reacts strongly alkaline with moisture. The product mixed with water can cause serious skin damage on prolonged contact (e.g. kneeling in damp mortar). By using white Portland cement, the content of sensitizing chromium (VI) is below 0.0002% in the cement content of the usable product. There is therefore no risk of sensitization by chromate.
	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	The criteria for the identification of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances according to Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 are not met.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on components

3.1	Substances							
	Not applicable, as the product is a mixture (see Section 3.2)							
3.2	Mixtures							
	Mixture of white Portland cement according to Directive 2003/53/EG, hydrated lime, aggregates, and additives							
	Table of hazardous substances							
	Name	EC no.	CAS No.	Registration number (REACH)	Content [M.-%]	Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
	white Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	65997-15-1	not applicable	<20	Xi irritant R37/38 R41	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1 STOT SE 3	H315 H318 H335
	Calcium dihydroxide	215-137-3	1305-62-0	01-2119475151-45-xxxx	<10	Xi irritant R37/38 R41	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1 STOT SE 3	H315 H318 H335
	The complete wording of the H- and R-phrases mentioned can be found in section 16.							

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1	Description of first aid measures	
	General information	No special personal protective equipment is required for first aiders. However, first-aiders should avoid contact with the mortar.
	Inhalation	Remove the source of dust and provide fresh air or bring the person concerned into the fresh air. In case of complaints such as malaise, coughing or persistent irritation, seek medical advice.
	Skin contact	Immediately wash the affected skin area with plenty of water to remove all product residues. Immediately take off or remove soaked gloves, clothing, shoes, watches, etc. Wash or clean clothing, shoes, watches, etc. thoroughly before reuse. In case of skin complaints, consult a doctor.
	Eye contact	Do not rub eyes dry, as mechanical stress may cause additional eye damage. If necessary, remove contact lenses and rinse the eye immediately with the eyelid held wide open under running water for at least 20 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic eye rinsing solution (e.g. 0.9% NaCl). Always consult an occupational physician or ophthalmologist.
	Swallowing	DO NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, rinse mouth with water and drink plenty of water. Consult a physician or poison control centre.
4.2	Most important acute and delayed symptoms and effects:	
	Eyes	Eye contact with the dry or moist product can cause serious and possibly permanent damage.
	Skin	The product may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to sweating or humidity) even in dry condition by prolonged contact. Contact with moist skin may cause skin irritation, dermatitis, or other serious skin damage.
	Additional note	Cement can aggravate existing skin, eye and respiratory diseases, e.g. pulmonary emphysema, or asthma.
4.3	Indications of emergency aid or special treatment	
		If a doctor is consulted, this safety data sheet should be presented if possible.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1	Extinguishing agents	
		The mixture is not combustible either in the delivery state or in the mixed state. Extinguishing agents and firefighting measures must therefore be adapted to the surrounding fire.
5.2	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
		None. The product is neither explosive nor flammable and does not promote fire even with other materials.
5.3	Instructions for fire fighting	
		No special fire-fighting measures required. Do not allow extinguishing water to enter the sewage system. Cool closed containers near the source of the fire with water.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1	Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures	
6.1.1	Personnel not trained for emergency situations	Wear protective equipment as described in section 8. Avoid dust formation. Ensure sufficient ventilation. Follow the instructions for safe handling as described in Section 7. Emergency plans are not required.
6.1.2	Emergency personnel	In case of high dust exposure, protective equipment as described in section 8.2.2 is required.
6.2	Environmental protection measures	
		Keep mixture dry and cover to avoid dust formation. Do not allow to enter sewerage, surface water or ground water (pH value increase). If the product contaminates rivers, lakes, or sewages, inform the respective competent authorities in accordance with local laws.
6.3	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	
		If necessary, protect spilled material against drifting with a tarpaulin, absorb it dry and reuse it if possible. Observe wind direction during this work and keep drop height low when restacking (e.g. with shovels). Use at least an industrial vacuum cleaner/ dust extractor of dust class M (DIN EN 60335-2-69) for cleaning. Do not sweep dry. Never use compressed air for cleaning. If dust is generated during dry cleaning, personal protective equipment must be used. Avoid inhalation of developing dust and contact with eyes and skin. Allow mixed mortar to harden and dispose of it (see section 13.1).
6.4	Reference to other sections	
		Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1	Protective measures for safe handling	
		Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where work is performed. Avoid dust formation. When using bagged goods and open mixing containers, first pour in water, then carefully allow the dry product to run in. Keep drop height low. Let the stirrer start slowly. Do not compress empty bags, or only in an overbag. Avoid contact with eyes and skin by using personal protective equipment according to section 8.2.2. Ensure sufficient ventilation, if necessary, use breathing protection according to section 8.2.2. Do not kneel in fresh product during processing. In case of mechanical processing (e.g. with cleaning machine or continuous mixer), dust generation can be reduced by carefully placing, opening, and emptying the bags and by using special additional equipment. For containers of 10 kg or more: Minimize lifting and carrying of containers by using mechanical aids.

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7.2	Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
		Store dry, not together with acids and separate from food. Avoid ingress of water and moisture. Always store in original container.
7.3	Specific end-uses	
		This product is assigned to GISCODE ZP 1 (cement-based products, low chromate content) (see Section 15). Further information on safe handling, protective measures and rules of conduct can be found in GISCODE ZP 1. It is available as part of the hazardous substances identification system of the Employers' Liability Insurance Association of the Construction Industry at www.gisbau.de . Further information on safe processing is contained in the supplied hazard assessment according to § 6 para. 7 of the Ordinance on Protection against Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Substances Ordinance - GefStoffV).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / Personal protective equipment

8.1*	Parameters to be monitored							
	Component with workplace-related limit value to be monitored	CAS No.	Type of assessment value	Assessment value [mg/m ³]	Peak limitation [mg/m ³]		Origin	Monitoring procedures, e.g.
	general dust limit value	not applicable	AGW	8h 1.25 (A) 10 (E)	2 (II) 15min	2.5 (A) 20 (E)	TRGS 900 ¹	TRGS 402
	Calcium dihydroxide	1305-62-0	AGW	8h 1 (E)	2 (I) 15min	2 (E)	TRGS 900 ¹	TRGS 402
¹ Reference (2) (A) = alveolar dust fraction (E) = inhalable dust fraction								
8.2	Limitation and monitoring of exposure							
8.2.1	Suitable technical control equipment	To reduce dust formation, closed systems (e.g. silo with conveyor system), local extraction systems or other technical control equipment, e.g. plastering machines, or continuous mixers with special additional equipment for dust collection, should be used.						
8.2.2	Individual protective measures, e.g. personal protective equipment	Do not eat, drink, or smoke at work. Wash hands and face before breaks and at the end of work and take a shower if necessary, to remove adhering dust. Strictly avoid contact with eyes and skin. Use skin care products. Immediately take off or remove soaked gloves, clothing, shoes, watches, etc. Wash or clean clothing, shoes, watches, etc. thoroughly before reuse. General information on the use of protective clothing can be found in the "Berufsgenossenschaftliche Regel" (German regulations for occupational insurance schemes) BGR 189						
	Eye/face protection	In case of dust formation or risk of splashing, wear tightly fitting safety glasses according to EN 166 (provide eye showers). General information on the use of eye and face protection can be found in BGR 192.						

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	Skin protection	<p>Wear waterproof, abrasion- and alkali-resistant protective gloves with CE mark. Leather gloves are not suitable due to their water permeability and may release chromate-containing compounds. Tests have shown that nitrile coated cotton gloves (layer thickness approx. 0.15 mm) provide sufficient protection over a period of 480 min. Change soaked gloves. Have replacement gloves ready.</p> <p>General information on the use of protective gloves can be found in BGR 195 Wear closed long-sleeved protective clothing and tight footwear. If contact with fresh mortar cannot be avoided, the protective clothing should also be waterproof. Ensure that no fresh mortar gets into the shoes or boots from above.</p> <p>Observe skin protection plan. Use skin care products, especially after work.</p>
	Respiratory protection	<p>If there is a risk of exceeding the exposure limit values, e.g. when handling the dry powdery product openly, a suitable respiratory mask must be used:</p> <p>Mixing and decanting dry mortar in open systems, e.g. manual mixing, placing of bagged product in plastering machines: Compliance with the working limit values must be ensured by effective dust-related measures, e.g. local exhaust systems. If this is not possible, particle filtering half masks of type FFP2 (tested according to EN 149) must be used.</p> <p>Manual processing of the ready-to-use mortars: No respiratory protection required.</p> <p>Machine processing of mortar: No respiratory protection required.</p> <p>General information on the use of respiratory protection can be found in BGR/GUV R 190. Instruction of employees regarding the correct use of personal protective equipment is necessary to ensure the required effectiveness.</p>
8.2.3	Limitation and monitoring of environmental exposure	<p>Avoid release into the environment. Use residual quantities or dispose of them properly.</p> <p>Air: Compliance with the dust emission limit value according to the "Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control" (TA Luft).</p> <p>Water: Do not allow product to enter water, as this may cause an increase in the pH value. Ecotoxicological effects may occur at a pH value of more than 9. Wastewater and ground water regulations must be observed.</p> <p>Soil: Compliance with the Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG) and the Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance (BBodSchV). No special control measures required.</p>

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
Appearance	Physical state: solid (powdery, granular) Colour: natural white
Odour	odourless
Odour threshold	none, because odourless
pH value	at 20 °C, mixed ready for use in water: 11.5-13.5
Melting / freezing point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point / boiling range	Not applicable.
Flashpoint	Not applicable (solid non-flammable).
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gaseous)	Not applicable (solid non-flammable).
upper/lower flammability explosion limits or	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	Not applicable.
Vapour density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not applicable.
Bulk density	1200-1500 kg/m ³ (20 °C)
Solubility(ies)	in water at 20 °C: <2g/l based on calcium dihydroxide
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable (solid non-flammable).
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.
9.2 Other information	None.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	Reacts alkaline with water. In contact with water, an intended reaction takes place in which the product hardens and forms a solid mass that does not react with its environment.
10.2 Chemical stability	The product is stable (provided that it is stored properly and in a dry place).
10.3 Possibility of dangerous reactions	No dangerous reactions (see also section 10.5).
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Avoid ingress of water and moisture during storage (the mixture reacts alkaline with moisture and hardens).
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. The reaction with base metals produces hydrogen
10.6 Dangerous decomposition products	No dangerous decomposition products are known for the mixture.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological data

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

The mixture as a whole has not been toxicologically tested. The data on toxicological effects result from the corresponding data for cement and calcium dihydroxide. Portland cements (normal cements) and Portland cement clinker have the same toxicological and ecotoxicological properties.

Acute toxicity

Lime hydrate and cement are not classified as acutely toxic.

Portland cement	Calcium dihydroxide
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dermal	
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Limit test, rabbit, 24 hours exposure, 2000 mg/kg body weight - no lethality. [Reference (4)]. On the basis of the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met.	LD50 > 2500 mg/kg bw (calcium dihydroxide, OECD 402, rabbit)
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inhalation	
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Limit test, rat, with 5 g/m ³ , no acute toxicity. Study was performed with Portland cement clinker, the main component of cement. Reference (10)]. On the basis of the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met.	No data available.
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oral	
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No acute oral toxicity was observed in animal studies with cement kiln dusts and cement dusts. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met.	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, rat)
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Caustic / irritating effect on the skin

Cement has an irritating effect on skin and mucous membranes. Dry cement in contact with moist skin or skin in contact with moist or wet cement may lead to various irritant and inflammatory reactions of the skin, e.g. redness and cracking. Prolonged contact in connection with mechanical abrasion may lead to serious skin damage. Reference (4)].

Calcium dihydroxide irritates the skin (in vivo, rabbits). As a result of studies, calcium dihydroxide is classified as irritating to the skin (H315 - Causes skin irritation, R38 - Irritates the skin).

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Severe eye damage/irritation	In the in vitro test, Portland cement clinker (main component of cement) showed different effects on the cornea. The calculated "irritation index" is 128. Direct contact with cement may lead to corneal damage, both through mechanical action and through immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact with large amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement can have effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or eyelid irritation) 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 severe eye damage, R41 - Risk of serious eye damage).
Sensitization of the respiratory tract/skin	There are no signs of respiratory sensitization. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met. [Reference (1)]. Skin eczema can develop in individual persons after contact with moist cement. These are caused by the high pH value (irritant contact dermatitis). Reference (5)].	Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as skin sensitizing due to its mode of action (pH change) and the importance of calcium in human nutrition.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No signs of germ cell mutagenicity. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met. [Reference (13), (14)]	Genotoxic potential of calcium dihydroxide is not known (Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471): negative).
Carcinogenicity	A causal relation between cement and cancer was not established. Epidemiological studies did not allow conclusions to be drawn about a connection between exposure to cement and cancer. [Reference (1)]. Portland cement is not classified as a human carcinogen according to ACGIH A4: "Substances which cannot be conclusively assessed with regard to human carcinogenicity due to insufficient data material. In vitro tests or animal experiments do not provide sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to assign this substance to another classification". Reference (15)]. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met.	Calcium (administered as Ca-lactate) is not carcinogenic (result of experiment, rat). There is no carcinogenic risk due to the pH effect of calcium dihydroxide (human epidemiological data available).

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Reproductive toxicity	Based on the available data for Portland cement, the classification criteria are not considered to be met.	Calcium (administered as Ca-carbonate) is not toxic to reproduction (result of experiment, mouse). Due to the pH effect, there is no evidence of a reproductive risk (human epidemiological data available).
Specific target organ toxicity after single exposure	Exposure to cement dust may lead to irritation of the respiratory organs (throat, neck, lungs). Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may arise if exposure exceeds the occupational exposure limit. Reference (1)]. Occupational exposure to cement dust may result in impairment of respiratory functions. However, there is not yet sufficient knowledge to derive a dose-response relationship.	Calcium dihydroxide irritates the respiratory tract (STOT SE 3, H335 - may irritate the respiratory tract, R37 - irritates the respiratory tract)
Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure	Long-term exposure to respirable cement dust above the occupational exposure limit may lead to coughing, shortness of breath and chronic obstructive changes in the respiratory tract. No chronic effects were observed at low concentrations. Reference (16)]. On the basis of the available data, the classification criteria are not considered to be met.	No classification relevant.
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable, as cement is not present in aerosol form.	No classification relevant.

SECTION 12: Environmental 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 shown only a low toxic effect. Therefore, LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined [Reference (8)]. No toxic effects on sediments could be detected [Reference (9)]. However, the release of larger quantities of cement into water can lead to an increase in pH and thus, under special 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 freshwater invertebrates: 49.1 mg/l LC50 (96h) for marine invertebrates: 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 concentrations, calcium dihydroxide causes an increase in temperature and pH value.
	Chemical toxicity to aquatic organisms	NOEC (14d) for marine invertebrates: 32 mg/l

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		Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms	EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macroorganisms: 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-value effect. Although calcium dihydroxide can be used to neutralize over-acidified water, exceeding 1 g/l can damage aquatic organisms. A pH value of >12 will rapidly decrease due to dilution and carbonation.
12.2	Persistence and degradability		
		Not applicable.	
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential		
		No data available.	
12.4	Mobility in soil:		
		No data available.	
12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment		
		Not applicable.	
12.6	Other adverse effects		
		The mixture contains Portland cement clinker and calcium dihydroxide. The release of larger quantities in combination with water leads to an increase in pH value. The pH value drops rapidly through dilution (inorganic-mineral building material).	

SECTION 13: Notes on disposal

13.1	Waste treatment processes		
	Unused residual quantities of the product	Must not be disposed of together with household waste. Do not allow to enter the sewerage system. Absorb dry, store in marked containers and, if possible, continue to use under consideration of the maximum storage time or mix residual quantities with water, avoiding any skin contact and dust exposure, and dispose of after hardening according to local and official regulations.	
	Moist products and product slurries	Allow moist products and product slurries to harden and do not allow them to enter the sewerage system or water. Disposal as described under "Hardened product".	
	Hardened product	Dispose of hardened product in accordance with local regulations. Do not discharge into drains. Dispose of the hardened product in accordance with AVV. e.g. 17 01 01 concrete demolition 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	
	Packagings	Empty packaging completely and recycle. Otherwise, dispose of the completely emptied packaging according to AVV, depending on the type of packaging. e.g. 15 01 01 paper and cardboard packaging 15 01 05 composite packaging)	
	Waste classification key according to AVV	The waste numbers given are only examples. The concrete waste code number depends on the origin and composition of the waste. The assignment to a waste code has to be done in coordination with the responsible authorities according to national and regional regulations.	

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SECTION 14: Transport Information

	No hazardous material according to the regulations for the transport of dangerous goods ADR/RID, ADN, IMDG-Code, ICAO-TI, IATA-DGR.	
14.1	UN number	Not applicable.
14.2	UN proper shipping name	Not applicable.
14.3	Transport hazard classes	Not applicable.
14.4	Packaging group	Not applicable.
14.5	Environmental hazards	Not applicable.
14.6	Special precautions for the user	Not applicable.
14.7	Transportation in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	
		Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Legislation

15.1	Regulations on safety, health and environmental protection/specific legal provisions for the substance or mixture	
	Relevant ordinances, regulations, and laws	Ordinance for protection against hazardous substances (Hazardous Substances Ordinance - GefStoffV) Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance (ChemVerbotsV) Ordinance on the European list of waste (Waste Catalogue Ordinance - AVV) Federal Soil Protection Act (BBodSchG) Federal Soil Protection Act and Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance (BBodSchV) Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control (TA Luft)
	Water hazard class (WGK)	WGK 1 (slightly hazardous to water), calcium dihydroxide, identification no. 320 according to VwVwS (Classification of substances hazardous to waters)
	Other regulations, restrictions, and prohibitions	REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
	Relevant TRGS	TRGS 200 (Classification and labelling of substances, preparations and articles) TRGS 402 (Determination and evaluation of the hazards of activities with hazardous substances: Inhalation exposure) TRGS 500 (protective measures) TRGS 559 (mineral dust) TRGS 510 (storage of hazardous substances in non-stationary containers) TRGS 900 (occupational limit value)
	Relevant rules of the employers' liability insurance association (BGR) of the statutory accident insurance (GUV)	BGR/GUV R 190 (use of respiratory protective equipment) BGR 192 (use of eye and face protection) BGR 189 (use of protective clothing) BGR 195 (use of protective gloves)
	GISCODE	ZP1 Cement-based products, low chromate
	VCI storage class	Storage class 13 (non-combustible solids) according to TRGS 510
15.2	Chemical safety assessment	
		No chemical safety assessment was carried out for this mixture.

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SECTION 16: Other information

Changes compared to the previous version of the safety data sheet

*Correction P-phrases (new P304+P340), general dust limit

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADN	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voie de navigation intérieure
	European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways
ADR/RID	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route/European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
	Europäisches Übereinkommen über die internationale Beförderung gefährlicher Güter auf der Straße/Ordnung über die internationale Eisenbahnbeförderung gefährlicher Güter
AGW	Workplace limit value
AVV	Regulation on the European Waste List (Waste Listing Regulation-AVV)
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
	international standard for the designation of chemical substances
DFG	German Research Foundation
DIN	German Institute for Standardisation e.V.
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
	Derived exposure level without impairment
EC10	Effective concentration at 10% mortality rate
	Effective concentration at a mortality rate of 10%
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration
EN	Mean effective concentration
EN	European Standard
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals
	Global harmonisiertes System zur Einstufung, Kennzeichnung und Verpackung von Chemikalien
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
	Internationaler Verband der Luftverkehrsgesellschaften-Vorschriften für gefährliche Güter
ICAO-TI	International Civil Aviation Organisation - Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
	Internationale Zivilluftfahrt-Organisation-Technische Anweisungen für den sicheren Transport von gefährlichen Gütern in der Luft
IFA	Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance
IMDG-Code	International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Good-Code
	Internationaler Code für die Beförderung gefährlicher Güter mit Seeschiffen
LC10	Lethal concentration at 10% mortality rate
	Tödliche Konzentration bei einer Sterblichkeitsrate von 10%
LC50	Median lethal concentration
	Median-Letalkonzentration (mittlere tödliche Konzentration eines Stoffes)
LD10	Lethal dose at 10% mortality rate
	Letale Dosis bei einer Sterblichkeitsrate von 10%
LD50	Median lethal dose
	Mittlere letale Dosis

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MARPOL	marine pollution (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships)
MEASE	Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure
NaCl	Sodium chloride
NOEC	No observed effect concentration Highest tested concentration without observed adverse effect
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic persistent und sehr bioakkumulierbar
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006) Registrierung, Bewertung, Zulassung und Beschränkung chemischer Stoffe (Verordnung Nr. (EG) 1907/2006)
RID	Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer International regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods by rail
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity Spezifische Zielorgantoxizität
TRGS	Technical rules for hazardous substances
U.S.E PA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VCI	Association of the Chemical Industry e.V.
VOC	volatile organic compound flüchtige organische Substanzen
vPvB	very persistent, very bioaccumulative sehr persistent und sehr bioakkumulierbar
VwVwS	Administrative provision on substances hazardous to water

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Methods according to Article 9 of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 for the evaluation of information for the purpose of classification

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

Wording of R-phrases, hazard warnings, safety advice and safety instructions

Designation of special hazards (R-phrases)

R 37/38 Irritates the respiratory system and the skin.
R 41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety advice (S-phrases)

S 2 Keep out of the reach of children.
S 22 Do not inhale dust.
S 24/25 Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and goggles/face protection.
S 46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

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Hazard warnings (H instructions)

H 315 Causes skin irritation.
H 318 Causes severe eye damage.
H 335 May irritate the respiratory tract.

Safety instructions (P instructions)

P102 Keep out of the reach of children.
P261 Avoid inhalation of dust.
P271 Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated rooms.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P305+P351+
+P310 IN CONTACT WITH THE EYES: Gently rinse with water
for a few minutes. Remove any contact lenses if possible. Rinse further. Call a
POISON CENTER or physician immediately.
P302+P352+
P332+P313 IN CONTACT WITH SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
and soap. If skin irritation occurs: Seek medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Move the affected person to fresh air and keep him/her calm in a position
where he/she can breathe easily.
P362 Remove contaminated clothing and wash before wearing again.
P501 Dispose of contents/container for waste recycling according to national regulations.

Training instructions

Additional training beyond the prescribed instruction for activities involving hazardous substances is not required.

Disclaimer

The information in this safety data sheet describes the safety requirements of our product and is based on our current state of knowledge. They do not constitute a guarantee of product properties. For further information, see also the technical data sheet or product data sheet.
Existing laws, ordinances, and regulations, including those not mentioned in this data sheet, must be observed by the recipient of our products on his own responsibility.

Department issuing data sheet

Department: Quality Assurance

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