

Safety Data Sheet

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 31, Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878

REKORD ECO PRONTO

Date of first edition: 11/2/2021

Safety Data Sheet dated 12/03/2024

version 10

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

1.1. Product identifier

Mixture identification:

Trade name: REKORD ECO PRONTO

Trade code: SK0033 .150

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

Recommended use: Mortars

Uses advised against: All uses other than recommended ones

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: KERAKOLL S.p.A.

Via dell'Artigianato, 9

41049 Sassuolo (MODENA) - ITALY

Tel. +39 0536 816511 Fax. +39 0536816581

safety@kerakoll.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

European emergency phone number 112 Kerakoll Italy - +39-0536-816511 Ireland Poison information centre: 01 809 2166 (Daily 8am-10pm) In case of emergency call 999 or 112 Malta In case of emergency call: +356 2395 2000 (24h)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification



2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) n. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Eye Irrit. 2 Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin Sens. 1B May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects:

No other hazards

2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP):

Hazard pictograms and Signal Word



Warning

Hazard statements

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

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

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

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

Contains

Portland Cement (Cr VI < 0,0002%)
Flue Dust, Portland Cement

Special provisions according to Annex XVII of REACH and subsequent amendments:

None.

2.3. Other hazards

When mixtures containing cement react with water, for instance when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes wet, a strong alkaline solution is produced (high pH caused by the formation of calcium, sodium and potassium hydroxides).
Cement and mixtures containing cement may irritate the eyes, the mucous system, the throat and the respiratory system and cause coughing. Frequent inhalation of cement dust or mixtures containing cement over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.
In case of prolonged contact with the skin, both cement and mixtures containing cement, including pastes, may cause skin sensitisation due to the presence of trace amounts of chromium VI salts. Where necessary, such an effect can be minimized by incorporating a special reducing agent to maintain the water-soluble chromium VI content to concentration rates below 0.0002% (2 ppm) on the total dry weight of cement.

No PBT, vPvB or endocrine disruptor substances present in concentration >= 0.1%

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

N.A.

3.2. Mixtures

Mixture identification: REKORD ECO PRONTO

Hazardous components within the meaning of the CLP regulation and related classification:

Qty	Name	Ident. Numb.	Classification	Registration Number
≥1-<3 %	Portland Cement (Cr VI < 0,0002%)	CAS:65997-15-1 EC:266-043-4	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; STOT SE 3, H335	
≥0.1-<0.3 %	Flue Dust, Portland Cement	CAS:68475-76-3 EC:270-659-9	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Sens. 1, H317; STOT SE 3, H335	01-2119486767-17
<0.01 %	Quartz	CAS:14808-60-7 EC:238-878-4	STOT RE 1, H372	

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of skin contact:
Immediately take off all contaminated clothing.
Remove contaminated clothing immediatley and dispose off safely.
After contact with skin, wash immediately with soap and plenty of water.
In case of eyes contact:
After contact with the eyes, rinse with water with the eyelids open for a sufficient length of time, then consult an ophthalmologist immediately.
Protect uninjured eye.
In case of Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting, get medical attention showing the SDS and label hazardous.
In case of Inhalation:
Remove casualty to fresh air and keep warm and at rest.

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

Eye irritation
Eye damages

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

In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:
Water.
Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Do not inhale explosion and combustion gases.

Burning produces heavy smoke.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use suitable breathing apparatus .

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.

Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non emergency personnel:

Wear personal protection equipment.

Remove persons to safety.

See protective measures under point 7 and 8.

For emergency responders:

Wear personal protection equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter into soil/subsoil. Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

Retain contaminated washing water and dispose it.

In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.

Suitable material for taking up: absorbing material, organic, sand

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Suitable material for taking up: absorbing material, organic, sand

Wash with plenty of water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also section 8 and 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, inhalation of vapours and mists.

Don't use empty container before they have been cleaned.

Before making transfer operations, assure that there aren't any incompatible material residuals in the containers.

Contaminated clothing should be changed before entering eating areas.

Do not eat or drink while working.

See also section 8 for recommended protective equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product must be stored in waterproof, dry, clean conditions and protected from contamination. Do not use aluminum containers due to incompatibility of the materials.

The product contains cement with an addition of a Chromium reducing agent (VI) and its effectiveness decreases with time. Consequently, packagings of the material indicate information about the production date, storing conditions and the appropriate storage period for the maintaining of the activity of the reducing agent and for maintaining the soluble Chromium (VI) amount under 2ppm over the total dry weight referred to cement (EN 196-10).

None in particular.

Instructions as regards storage premises:

Adequately ventilated premises.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Recommendation(s)

None in particular

Industrial sector specific solutions:

None in particular

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Community Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

	OEL Type	Country	Occupational Exposure Limit
Dolomite CAS: 16389-88-1	NATIONAL	LATVIA	Long Term: 6 mg/m ³ Source: KN325P1
	NATIONAL	POLAND	Long Term: 10 mg/m ³ 4), 7) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286

Quartz
CAS: 14808-60-7

ACGIH	Long Term: 0.025 mg/m ³ (8h) R, A2 - Pulm fibrosis, lung cancer
NATIONAL AUSTRALIA	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction
NATIONAL AUSTRIA	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ MAK, III C, A -Respirable fraction Source: BGBl. II Nr. 156/2021
NATIONAL BELGIUM	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ C - Respirable fraction Source: Code du bien-être au travail, Livre VI, Titre 1er, Annexe VI.1-1
NATIONAL CROATIA	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Source: NN 1/2021
NATIONAL DENMARK	Long Term: 0.3 mg/m ³ Source: BEK nr 2203 af 29/11/2021
NATIONAL DENMARK	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ EK Source: BEK nr 2203 af 29/11/2021
NATIONAL ESTONIA	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ 1, C Source: Vabariigi Valitsuse, 20. märtsi 2001. a määrus nr 105
NATIONAL FINLAND	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ alveolijae, liite 3 Source: HTP-ARVOT 2020
NATIONAL FRANCE	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ La VLEP s'applique à la fraction alvéolaire. Forme de silice cristalline. Source: INRS outil65, article R. 4412-149 du Code du travail
NATIONAL HUNGARY	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Source: 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet
NATIONAL INDIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m ³ (8h)
NATIONAL IRELAND	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction Source: 2021 Code of Practice
NATIONAL ITALY	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Polvere di silice cristallina respirabile (frazione inalabile). Rif:D.Lgs 81/2008 Source: D.lgs. 81/2008, Allegato XXXVIII
NATIONAL LITHUANIA	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Žiureti 1 priedo 3 punkta. Source: 2011 m. rugsejo 1 d. Nr. V-824/A1-389
NATIONAL NETHERLANDS	Long Term: 0.075 mg/m ³ (2) Source: Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling - Lijst B1
NATIONAL NORWAY	Long Term: 0.3 mg/m ³ K 7 Source: FOR-2021-06-28-2248
NATIONAL NORWAY	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ K G 7 21 Source: FOR-2021-06-28-2248
NATIONAL POLAND	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ 6) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286
NATIONAL SPAIN	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction Source: LEP 2022
NATIONAL SWEDEN	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ C, M, 3 Source: AFS 2021:3

Calcium carbonate
CAS: 471-34-1

NATIONAL AUSTRALIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m ³ This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and <1 % crystalline silica.
NATIONAL CROATIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m ³

		U Source: NN 1/2021
NATIONAL	CROATIA	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 R Source: NN 1/2021
NATIONAL	FRANCE	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 Source: INRS outil65
NATIONAL	HUNGARY	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 inhalable aerosol Source: 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM
NATIONAL	IRELAND	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 Inhalable fraction Source: 2021 Code of Practice
NATIONAL	IRELAND	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 Respirable fraction Source: 2021 Code of Practice
NATIONAL	LATVIA	Long Term: 6 mg/m3 Source: KN325P1
NATIONAL	POLAND	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 4) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286
NATIONAL	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 inhalable aerosol Source: EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
NATIONAL	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 respirable aerosol Source: EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
NATIONAL	AUSTRALIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 (8h) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and <1 % crystalline silica
ACGIH		Long Term: 10 mg/m3 (8h) I - Nasal symptoms
NATIONAL	BELGIUM	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 Source: Code du bien-être au travail, Livre VI, Titre 1er, Annexe VI.1-1
NATIONAL	GERMANY	Long Term: 6 mg/m3 DFG, A Source: TRGS 900
NATIONAL	IRELAND	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 Source: 2021 Code of Practice
NATIONAL	SLOVENIA	Long Term: 6 mg/m3 (A) Source: UL št. 72, 11. 5. 2021
NATIONAL	SPAIN	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 e Source: LEP 2022
NATIONAL	AUSTRIA	Long Term: 5 mg/m3; Short Term: 10 mg/m3 60(Miw), 2x, MAK, A Source: GKV, BGBl. II Nr. 156/2021
NATIONAL	GREECE	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 Source: ΦΕΚ 94/Α` 13.5.1999
NATIONAL	GREECE	Long Term: 5 mg/m3 a?ap?. Source: ΦΕΚ 94/Α` 13.5.1999
NATIONAL	GREECE	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 e?sp?.

		Source: ΦEK 94/A` 13.5.1999
	NATIONAL HUNGARY	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 N Source: 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet
	NATIONAL HUNGARY	Long Term: 1.5 mg/m3 resp, N Source: 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet
	NATIONAL LATVIA	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 Source: KN325P1
	NATIONAL POLAND	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 4), 7) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286
	NATIONAL SLOVAKIA	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 10) Source: 355 NARIADENIE VLÁDY z 10. mája 2006
	NATIONAL SLOVAKIA	Long Term: 1.5 mg/m3 11) Source: 355 NARIADENIE VLÁDY z 10. mája 2006
	NATIONAL SLOVAKIA	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 10) Source: 355 NARIADENIE VLÁDY z 10. mája 2006
	NATIONAL SLOVAKIA	Long Term: 1.5 mg/m3 11) Source: 355 NARIADENIE VLÁDY z 10. mája 2006
Sulfuric acid, calcium salt, hydrate (2:2:1) CAS: 10034-76-1	ACGIH	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 (8h) I - Nasal symptoms
	NATIONAL BELGIUM	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 Source: Code du bien-être au travail, Livre VI, Titre 1er, Annexe VI.1-1
	NATIONAL SPAIN	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 e Source: LEP 2022
Portland Cement (Cr VI < 0,0002%) CAS: 65997-15-1	ACGIH	Long Term: 1 mg/m3 (8h) E,R, A4 - Pulm func, resp symptoms, asthma
	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 (8h) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
	NATIONAL AUSTRIA	Long Term: 5 mg/m3 MAK, E Source: BGBl. II Nr. 156/2021
	NATIONAL BELGIUM	Long Term: 1 mg/m3 Source: Code du bien-être au travail, Livre VI, Titre 1er, Annexe VI.1-1
	NATIONAL CROATIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 U Source: NN 1/2021
	NATIONAL CROATIA	Long Term: 4 mg/m3 R Source: NN 1/2021
	NATIONAL FINLAND	Long Term: 5 mg/m3 hengittyvä pöly Source: HTP-ARVOT 2020
	NATIONAL FINLAND	Long Term: 1 mg/m3 alveolijae Source: HTP-ARVOT 2020
	NATIONAL HUNGARY	Long Term: 10 mg/m3 N Source: 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet
	NATIONAL IRELAND	Long Term: 1 mg/m3 R

		Source: 2021 Code of Practice
	NATIONAL LATVIA	Long Term: 6 mg/m ³ Source: KN325P1
	NATIONAL POLAND	Long Term: 6 mg/m ³ 4) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286
	NATIONAL POLAND	Long Term: 2 mg/m ³ 6), 7) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286
	NATIONAL SPAIN	Long Term: 4 mg/m ³ e, d Source: LEP 2022
Flue Dust, Portland Cement CAS: 68475-76-3	NATIONAL AUSTRIA	Long Term: 5 mg/m ³ MAK, E Source: BGBl. II Nr. 156/2021
Quartz CAS: 14808-60-7	EU	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Polvere di silice cristallina respirabile, frazione inalabile. (R), A2 - Pulm fibrosis, lung cancer. Directive 2017/2398
	ACGIH	Long Term: 0.025 mg/m ³ (8h) R, A2 - Pulm fibrosis, lung cancer
	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ (8h) Respirable fraction
	NATIONAL AUSTRIA	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ MAK, III C, A Source: BGBl. II Nr. 156/2021
	NATIONAL BELGIUM	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ C Source: Code du bien-être au travail, Livre VI, Titre 1er, Annexe VI.1-1
	NATIONAL CROATIA	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Source: NN 1/2021
	NATIONAL DENMARK	Long Term: 0.3 mg/m ³ Source: BEK nr 2203 af 29/11/2021
	NATIONAL DENMARK	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ EK Source: BEK nr 2203 af 29/11/2021
	NATIONAL ESTONIA	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ 1, C Source: Vabariigi Valitsuse, 20. märtsi 2001. a määrus nr 105
	NATIONAL FINLAND	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ alveolijae, liite 3 Source: HTP-ARVOT 2020
	NATIONAL FRANCE	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ La VLEP s'applique à la fraction alvéolaire. Forme de silice cristalline. Source: INRS outil65, article R. 4412-149 du Code du travail
	NATIONAL HUNGARY	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ (8h) Respirable aerosol Source: 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet
	NATIONAL INDIA	Long Term: 10 mg/m ³
	NATIONAL IRELAND	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ (8h) Respirable fraction Source: 2021 Code of Practice
	NATIONAL ITALY	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ (8h) Polvere di silice cristallina respirabile (frazione inalabile). D.Lgs 81/2008 Source: D.lgs. 81/2008, Allegato XXXVIII
	NATIONAL LITHUANIA	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ Žiureti 1 priedo 3 punkta. Source: 2011 m. rugsejo 1 d. Nr. V-824/A1-389
	NATIONAL NETHERLAND S	Long Term: 0.075 mg/m ³ (2)

Source: Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling - Lijst B1

NATIONAL	NORWAY	Long Term: 0.3 mg/m ³ K 7 Source: FOR-2021-06-28-2248
NATIONAL	NORWAY	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ K G 7 21 Source: FOR-2021-06-28-2248
NATIONAL	POLAND	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ 6) Source: Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1286
NATIONAL	SPAIN	Long Term: 0.05 mg/m ³ (8h) Respirable fraction Source: LEP 2022
NATIONAL	SWEDEN	Long Term: 0.1 mg/m ³ C, M, 3 Source: AFS 2021:3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) values

Flue Dust, Portland
Cement
CAS: 68475-76-3

Exposure Route: Fresh Water; PNEC Limit: 282 µg/l

Exposure Route: Intermittent releases (fresh water); PNEC Limit: 282 µg/l

Exposure Route: Marine water; PNEC Limit: 28 µg/l

Exposure Route: Microorganisms in sewage treatments; PNEC Limit: 6 mg/kg

Exposure Route: Marine water sediments; PNEC Limit: 88 µg/kg

Exposure Route: Freshwater sediments; PNEC Limit: 875 µg/kg

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) values

Flue Dust, Portland
Cement
CAS: 68475-76-3

Exposure Route: Human Inhalation; Exposure Frequency: Long Term, local effects
Worker Professional: 840 µg/m³; Consumer: 840 µg/m³

Exposure Route: Human Inhalation; Exposure Frequency: Short Term, local effects
Worker Professional: 4 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Eye protection:

Eye glasses with side protection.(EN166)

Protection for skin:

Chemical protection clothing. Safety shoes.

Protection for hands:

Protection for hands:

Suitable materials for safety gloves; EN 374:

Nitrile rubber - NBR: thickness ≥0,35mm; breakthrough time ≥480min.

Respiratory protection:

Particle filter P2 .

Thermal Hazards:

N.A.

Environmental exposure controls:

N.A.

Hygienic and Technical measures

N.A.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State: Solid

Color: Brown

Odour: N.A.

Odour threshold: N.A.

pH: =10.00

Kinematic viscosity: N.A.

Melting point / freezing point: N.A.

Initial boiling point and boiling range: N.A.
Flash point: > 93°C
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: N.A.
Vapour density: N.A.
Vapour pressure: N.A.
Relative density: 1.59 g/cm³
Solubility in water: Slightly soluble
Solubility in oil: N.A.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.A.
Auto-ignition temperature: N.A.
Decomposition temperature: N.A.
Flammability: N.A.
Volatile Organic compounds - VOCs = 0 % ; 0 g/l

Particle characteristics:

Particle size: N.A.

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable as long as it is properly stored (see Section 7).

Wet product is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminium or other base metals. When in contact with hydrofluoric acid, mixtures containing cement dissolve to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Mixtures containing cement react with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in cement react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride.

Intact packaging and compliance with the appropriate storage conditions as indicated in Subsection 7.2 (adequate tightly closed and sealed containers, dry and cool place, no ventilation) are the essential conditions to keep the effectiveness of the reducing agent unaltered throughout the shelf life declared on bag.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Stable under normal conditions.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminium or other base metals. Uncontrolled use of aluminium dust in wet cement-containing products is to be avoided because it causes the production of hydrogen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Toxicological Information of the Preparation

a) acute toxicity	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
b) skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
c) serious eye damage/irritation	The product is classified: Eye Irrit. 2(H319)
d) respiratory or skin sensitisation	The product is classified: Skin Sens. 1B(H317)
e) germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
f) carcinogenicity	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
g) reproductive toxicity	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
h) STOT-single exposure	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
i) STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
j) aspiration hazard	Not classified

Toxicological information on main components of the mixture:

Flue Dust, Portland Cement	a) acute toxicity	LD50 Oral Rat > 1848 mg/kg
		LC50 Inhalation Dust Rat > 6.04 mg/l 4h
		LD50 Skin Rat >= 2000 mg/kg 24h
	b) skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irritant Negative
	c) serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irritant Yes
	d) respiratory or skin sensitisation	Skin Sensitization Positive
	f) carcinogenicity	Genotoxicity Rat Negative
	g) reproductive toxicity	No Observed Adverse Effect Level Oral Rat = 16 mg/kg
Quartz	a) acute toxicity	LD50 Oral > 2000 mg/kg

11.2. Information on other hazards**Endocrine disrupting properties:**

No endocrine disruptor substances present in concentration >= 0.1%

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

Adopt good working practices, so that the product is not released into the environment.

Eco-Toxicological Information:

List of Eco-Toxicological properties of the product

Not classified for environmental hazards.

No data available for the product

List of Eco-Toxicological properties of the components

Component	Ident. Numb.	Ecotox Data
Flue Dust, Portland Cement	CAS: 68475-76-3 - EINECS: 270-659-9	a) Aquatic acute toxicity : NOEC Fish zebrafish = 11.1 mg/L 96h ECHA
		a) Aquatic acute toxicity : LC50 Daphnia Daphnia magna = 100 mg/L 48h OECD 202
		b) Aquatic chronic toxicity : NOELR Daphnia Daphnia magna = 50 mg/L 48h OECD 211
		b) Aquatic chronic toxicity : EL10 Daphnia Daphnia magna = 68.2 mg/L 48h OECD 211 - 21 days
		a) Aquatic acute toxicity : EC50 Algae Desmodesmus subspicatus = 28.2 mg/L 72h OECD 20
		a) Aquatic acute toxicity : EC50 Sludge activated sludge = 596 mg/L OECD Guideline No. 209
		b) Aquatic chronic toxicity : EC50 = 9931 mg/kg „PARCOM (1994): MAFF/ERT Harmonised Protocol: A sediment Bioassay using an Amphipod, Corophium sp. Draft 1994. - sediment
		d) Terrestrial toxicity : EC50 Worm Eisenia fetida = 1000 mg/kg „OECD Guideline 207 (Earthworm, Acute Toxicity Tests)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

N.A.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

N.A.

12.4. Mobility in soil

N.A.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No PBT or vPvB substances present in concentration $\geq 0.1\%$

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No endocrine disruptor substances present in concentration $\geq 0.1\%$

12.7. Other adverse effects

N.A.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Recover, if possible. Send to authorised disposal plants or for incineration under controlled conditions. In so doing, comply with the local and national regulations currently in force. Disposal through discharge into wastewater is not permitted

The product disposed of as such, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 1357/2014, must be classified as hazardous waste

A waste code according to the European List of Wastes (LoW) cannot be specified, due to dependence on the usage. Contact an authorized waste disposal service.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

14.1. UN number or ID number

N.A.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

N.A.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

N.A.

14.4. Packing group

N.A.

14.5. Environmental hazards

N.A.

14.6. Special precautions for user

N.A.

Road and Rail (ADR-RID):

N.A.

Air (IATA):

N.A.

Sea (IMDG):

N.A.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

N.A.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EN 196-10 – "Methods of Testing Cement - Part 10: Determination of the water-soluble chromium (VI) content of cement"

According to Annex XVII, Point 47, under Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as amended by Regulation No. 552/2009, cement and mixtures containing cement shall not be placed on the market or used if they contain, after mixing with water, more than 0.0002% (2 ppm) of soluble chromium (VI) of the total dry weight of the cement. Compliance with this threshold limit is ensured through the introduction of a reducing agent into the preparation, the effectiveness of which is guaranteed for a certain period of time (shelf life), and the maintenance of the appropriate storage conditions (see Subsection 7.2 and Section 10).

Cement is a mixture and, as such, is not subject to REACH registration, which is mandatory for substances. Cement clinker is a substance, but it is exempt from registration pursuant to article 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH.

Dir. 98/24/EC (Risks related to chemical agents at work)

Dir. 2000/39/EC (Occupational exposure limit values)

Regulation (EC) n. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Regulation (EC) n. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Regulation (EC) n. 790/2009 (ATP 1 CLP) and (EU) n. 758/2013

Regulation (EU) n. 286/2011 (ATP 2 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 618/2012 (ATP 3 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 487/2013 (ATP 4 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 944/2013 (ATP 5 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 605/2014 (ATP 6 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 2015/1221 (ATP 7 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 2016/918 (ATP 8 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 2016/1179 (ATP 9 CLP)

Regulation (EU) n. 2017/776 (ATP 10 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2018/669 (ATP 11 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2018/1480 (ATP 13 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2019/521 (ATP 12 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2020/217 (ATP 14 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2020/1182 (ATP 15 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2021/643 (ATP 16 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2021/849 (ATP 17 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2022/692 (ATP 18 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2020/878
Regulation (EC) nr 648/2004 (Detergents).

Restrictions related to the product or the substances contained according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) and subsequent modifications:

Restrictions related to the product: None.

Restrictions related to the substances contained: 75

Provisions related to directive EU 2012/18 (Seveso III):

N.A.

Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 (PIC regulation)

No substances listed

German Water Hazard Class.

3: Severe hazard to waters

SVHC Substances:

No SVHC substances present in concentration $\geq 0.1\%$

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for the mixture.

Substances for which a Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out:

Flue Dust, Portland Cement

SECTION 16: Other information

Code	Description
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Code	Hazard class and hazard category	Description
3.2/2	Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, Category 2
3.3/1	Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, Category 1
3.3/2	Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, Category 2
3.4.2/1	Skin Sens. 1	Skin Sensitisation, Category 1
3.4.2/1B	Skin Sens. 1B	Skin Sensitisation, Category 1B
3.8/3	STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3
3.9/1	STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 1

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1B, H317	Calculation method

This document was prepared by a competent person who has received appropriate training.

Main bibliographic sources:

ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities

SAX's DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS - Eight Edition - Van Nostrand Reinold

The information contained herein is based on our state of knowledge at the above-specified date. It refers solely to the product indicated and

constitutes no guarantee of particular quality.

It is the duty of the user to ensure that this information is appropriate and complete with respect to the specific use intended.

This MSDS cancels and replaces any preceding release.

Legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
AND: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
ATEmix: Acute toxicity Estimate (Mixtures)
BCF: Biological Concentration Factor
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society).
CAV: Poison Center
CE: European Community
CLP: Classification, Labeling, Packaging.
CMR: Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and Reprotoxic
COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand
COV: Volatile Organic Compound
CSA: Chemical Safety Assessment
CSR: Chemical Safety Report
DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.
DPD: Dangerous Preparations Directive
DSD: Dangerous Substances Directive
EC50: Half Maximal Effective Concentration
ECHA: European Chemicals Agency
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
ES: Exposure Scenario
GefStoffVO: Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, Germany.
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulation by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA).
IC50: half maximal inhibitory concentration
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.
ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO).
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.
INCI: International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients.
IRCCS: Scientific Institute for Research, Hospitalization and Health Care
KAFH: Keep Away From Heat
KSt: Explosion coefficient.
LC50: Lethal concentration, for 50 percent of test population.
LD50: Lethal dose, for 50 percent of test population.
LDLo: Leathal Dose Low
N.A.: Not Applicable
N/A: Not Applicable
N/D: Not defined/ Not available
NA: Not available
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PGK: Packaging Instruction
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.
PSG: Passengers
RID: Regulation Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
STEL: Short Term Exposure limit.
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity.
TLV: Threshold Limiting Value.
TWATLV: Threshold Limit Value for the Time Weighted Average 8 hour day. (ACGIH Standard).
vPvB: Very Persistent, Very Bioaccumulative.

WGK: German Water Hazard Class.

Paragraphs modified from the previous revision:

- SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking
- SECTION 2: Hazards identification
- SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients
- SECTION 7: Handling and storage
- SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection
- SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties
- SECTION 11: Toxicological information
- SECTION 12: Ecological information
- SECTION 13: Disposal considerations
- SECTION 14: Transport information
- SECTION 15: Regulatory information
- SECTION 16: Other information



Exposure Scenario

Flue dust, portland cement

Exposure Scenario, 08/06/2021

Substance identity	
	Flue dust, portland cement
CAS No.	68475-76-3
EINECS No.	270-659-9
Registration number	01-2119486767-17

Table of contents

1. **ES 1** Widespread use by professional workers; Various products (PC9b, PC9a, PC1, PC15)

1. ES 1		Widespread use by professional workers; Various products (PC9b, PC9a, PC1, PC15)	
1.1 TITLE SECTION			
Exposure Scenario name	Road and construction applications - Professional use of floor care products - Tackifier		
Date - Version	25/03/2021 - 1.0		
Life Cycle Stage	Widespread use by professional workers		
Main user group	Professional uses		
Sector(s) of use	Professional uses (SU22)		
Product Categories	Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay (PC9b) - Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers (PC9a) - Adhesives, sealants (PC1) - Non-metal surface treatment products (PC15)		
Article Category(ies)	Stone, plaster, cement, glass and ceramic articles: Large surface area articles (AC4a)		
Environment Contributing Scenario			
CS1 Low environmental release		ERC2	
Worker Contributing Scenario			
CS2 Mixing operations - Transfer from/pouring from containers - Hand application - finger paints, pastels, adhesives - Filling of equipment from drums or containers - Manual - Equipment cleaning and maintenance - Roller, spreader, flow application - Equipment maintenance		PROC5 - PROC8a - PROC8b - PROC10 - PROC11 - PROC19 - PROC26 - PROC28	
1.2 Conditions of use affecting exposure			
1.2. CS1: Environment Contributing Scenario: Low environmental release (ERC2)			
Environmental release categories	Formulation into mixture (ERC2)		
<i>Product (article) characteristics</i>			
Physical form of product: Solid, very high dustiness			
Vapour pressure: < 1E-05 Pa			
1.2. CS2: Worker Contributing Scenario: Mixing operations - Transfer from/pouring from containers - Hand application - finger paints, pastels, adhesives - Filling of equipment from drums or containers - Manual - Equipment cleaning and maintenance - Roller, spreader, flow application - Equipment maintenance (PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC11, PROC19, PROC26, PROC28)			
Process Categories	Mixing or blending in batch processes - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities - Roller application or brushing - Non industrial spraying - Manual activities involving hand contact - Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature - Manual maintenance (cleaning and repair) of machinery (PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC11, PROC19, PROC26, PROC28)		
<i>Product (article) characteristics</i>			
Physical form of product: Solid, very high dustiness Solid in solution pasty			
Concentration of substance in product: Covers percentage substance in the product up to 5 %.			
<i>Amount used, frequency and duration of use/exposure</i>			
Duration: Exposure duration <= 480 min			
Frequency:			

Use frequency = 8 h/event

Technical and organisational conditions and measures

Technical and organisational measures

Supervision in place to check that the risk management measures in place are being used correctly and operation conditions followed.
Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.
For measures to control risks from physicochemical properties, refer to main body of the SDS, section 7 and/or 8.
Do not ingest.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

Personal protection

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Use eye protection according to EN 166.
Wear a respirator conforming to EN140.

Other conditions affecting worker exposure

Covers indoor and outdoor use
Professional use

Temperature: Covers use at ambient temperatures. 23°C

Body parts exposed:

Assumes that potential dermal contact is limited to hands and forearms.

Additional good practice advice. Obligations according to Article 37(4) of REACH do not apply.

Additional Good Practice Advice:

Ensure regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment and machines. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained.

1.3 Exposure estimation and reference to its source

1.3. CS2: Worker Contributing Scenario: Mixing operations - Transfer from/pouring from containers - Hand application - finger paints, pastels, adhesives - Filling of equipment from drums or containers - Manual - Equipment cleaning and maintenance - Roller, spreader, flow application - Equipment maintenance (PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC11, PROC19, PROC26, PROC28)

Exposure route, Health effect, Exposure indicator	Exposure level	Calculation method	Risk Characterization Ratio (RCR)
inhalative, local, short-term	< 1 mg/m ³	MEASE	<= 0.83

Additional information on exposure estimation:

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

1.4 Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Guidance to check compliance with the exposure scenario:

Where other risk management measures/operational conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.