

Baumit Kilma Glätt W

Safety Data Sheet

As per Appendix II of Directive (EU) no. 1907/2006 as well as (EU) no.453/2010. Revised on: 26/02/2015

1.0	Identification of the material or the mixture and the company	
1.1	Product identifier:	Baumit Kilma Glätt W
1.2	Relevant identified applications of the material or mixture and applications which are not recommended	
	Use of the material/mixture:	Dry mortar to mix with water and then use as a base and surface plaster for brickworks of all types, raw formed concrete, etc. indoors and in moist areas. Any other use is not advised.
1.3	Details on the supplier which provides the safety data sheet	
	Manufacturer:	Baumit GmbH Reckenberg 12 D-87541 Bad Hindelang Tel. + 49 8324 921 1025 Fax + 49 8324 921 1029 email (expert person): sdb@baumit.de
1.4	Emergency telephone number:	Poison Information Centre at the First University Hospital, Währinger Gürtel 18-20, 1090 Vienna: + 43/1/406 43 43

2.0	Possible hazards	
2.1	Classification of the material/mixture:	
	As per (EU) Directive no. 1272/2008	Severe eye damage, hazard category 1, severe skin irritation, hazard category 2 Specific target organ toxicity (one-time exposure), hazard category 3 H 315 Causes skin irritation. H 318 Causes severe eye damage. H 335 Can irritate airways.
	As per 1999/45/EU Directive	Xi, irritating R 37/38 Irritates the skin and eyes. R 41 Hazard of severe eye damage.

2.2	Identification elements	
2.2.1	As per (EU) Directive no. 1272/2008	
	Hazard pictogram:	 GHS05  GHS07
	Signal word:	Hazard

Hazard instructions:	
H 315	Causes skin irritation.
H 318	Causes severe eye damage.
H 335	Can irritate airways.
Safety Instructions:	
P 102	May not be within the reach of children
P 261	Avoid inhaling dust.
P 271	Only use outdoors or in well ventilated spaces.
P 280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P 305 + P 351 + P 338 + P 310	Rinse cautiously with water. Remove existing contact lenses if possible. Rinse further. Call a poison information centre/physician.
P 302 + P 352 + P 332 + P 313	IF THERE IS EYE CONTACT: Wash with lots of water and soap if the skin is irritated: Consult with a physician.
P 304+P 340	IF INHALED: Take the affected person into fresh air and a quiet place.
P 362	Pull off contaminated clothing and wash before wearing again.
P 501	Dispose of containers as per Waste disposal regulations.
2.3	Other hazards
	<p>Any dust arising from the dry mixture can irritate the respiratory tract. Repeated inhalation of large amounts of dust increases the risk of lung disease. The product creates a strong alkaline reaction with moisture. If the product comes in contact with water, it can lead to severe skin damage with long contact (such as kneeling in moist mortar).</p> <p>When using white Portland cement, the contents of sensitising Chrome (VI) is under 0.0002% in the cement portion of the ready-to-use product. Therefore, there is no danger of sensitisation to chromate.</p>
	<p>Results of the PBT and vPvP assessment:</p> <p>The criteria for the identification of persistent, bioaccumulatable and toxic materials (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulatable materials (vPvB) as per Appendix XIII of (EU) Directive no. 1907/2006 are not fulfilled.</p>

3.0	Compound/Information about components							
3.1	Materials							
	Not applicable, as this product is a mixture (see Section 3.2)							
3.2	Mixture							
	Mix of calcium hydrate, aggregate and additives							
	Table of hazardous contents:							
Description	EU no.	CAS no.	Registration number (REACH)	Contents [M.-%]	Classification as per 67/548/EEC Directive		Classification as per Directive (EU) no. 1272/2008	
White Portland cement clinker	266-043-4	65997-15-1	deleted	2,5-8	Xi irritating	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	>=20	Xi irritating	R37/38 R41	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1 STOT SE 3	H315 H318 H335
The complete text of the H and R sentences can be found in Section 16.								

4.0	First aid measures	
4.1	Description of first aid measures	
	General instructions:	No special personal protective equipment is needed for first aid assistants. First aid assistance should, however, avoid contact with moist mortar.
	Inhaling:	Remove dust sources and provide fresh air or move the victim to fresh air. If there are symptoms such as malaise, coughing or persistent irritation, seek the advice of a physician.
	Skin contact:	Wash the affected skin with a lot of water in order to remove all product remnants. Take off and remove wet gloves, clothing, shoes, watch, etc. Thoroughly wash or clean clothing, shoes, watches, etc. before reuse. Consult a doctor if there are skin symptoms.
	Eye contact:	Do not rub the eyes dry, as mechanical pressure could cause additional eye damage. If relevant, remove contact lenses and rinse the eyes with open eyelids under flowing water for at least 20 minutes in order to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic eye rinse solution (such as 0.9% NaCl). Always consult an occupational physician or ophthalmologist.
	Swallowing:	Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, rinse the mouth with water and drink a lot of water. Consult with a physician or a poison control centre.
4.2	Most important acute or delayed symptoms and effects	
	Eyes:	Eye contact with dry or moist product can cause severe and possibly permanent damage.
	Skin:	The product can also have an irritating effect on moist skin even in the dry state (as a consequence of perspiring or relative humidity). Contact with moist skin can cause skin irritation, dermatitis or other severe skin damage.
	Additional advice:	Cement can worsen existing diseases of the skin, eyes or respiratory tract, such as with emphysema or asthma.
4.3	Advice for immediately doctor assistance or special treatment.	
		If a doctor is visited, please bring the safety data sheet.





5.0	Firefighting measures	
5.1	Extinguishing material:	The preparation is not flammable either as delivered or when mixed. Extinguishing material and firefighting must be adapted to the environment of the fire.
5.2	Hazards from special materials or mixtures:	None. The product is neither explosive nor flammable, and also has no fire-promoting effect with other materials.
5.3	Instructions for firefighting:	No special measures needed for firefighting. Do not drain the remains into the sewers. Cool closed containers near the fire in water.

6.0	Measures for unintended release	
6.1	Personal precautionary measures:	
6.1.1	Staff not trained for emergencies:	Wear protective equipment as described in Section 8. Avoid dust. Provide sufficient ventilation. Follow the instructions for safe handling as described in Section 7. Emergency plans are not required
6.1.2	Deployment Forces:	Protective equipment as described in Section 8.2.2 is required if there is high dust exposure.

6.2	Environmental protection measures:	Keep the mixture dry and covered in order to prevent dust. Do not drain into the sewers, surface water or groundwater (increases pH). If rivers, lakes or sewage lines are contaminated, inform the responsible authorities as per local regulations.
6.3	Methods and materials for containment and cleaning:	Protect against spilled material with a tarpaulin against moving, take dry, and use again if possible. Note the wind direction and height when stacking (such as with shovels) should be as low as possible. To clean, use at least industrial vacuum cleaners/de-dusters for dust class M (DIN EN 60335-2-69). Do not sweep dry. Never use compressed air for cleaning. If dust arises during dry cleaning, one must wear personal protective equipment. Inhaling any dust and contact with the eyes and skin must be avoided. Let the mixed mortar harden, and remove (see Section 13.1).
6.4	Reference to other sections:	Sections 8 and 13.

7.0	Handling and storage	
7.1	Protective measures for safe handling:	Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas which will be worked. Avoid dust. When using bags and open mixers, fill first with water, then carefully pour in the dry product. Keep the height low. Set the stirrer on 'slow'. Do not press together empty bags, such as in a larger bag. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin with personal protective equipment as per Section 8.2.2. Ensure sufficient ventilation; if needed, use respiratory protection as per Section 8.2.2. Do not kneel in fresh product when handling. For machine handling (such as with cleaning machines or continuous mixers), dust should be minimised through careful laying, opening end emptying the bags as well as the use of special additional equipment. For packages from 10 kg: Minimise the lifting and carrying of packages by using mechanical assistance.
7.2	Conditions for safe storage in regards to incompatibility:	Store dry, not together with acids, and separated from foods. Avoid entry of water and moisture. Always store in original packages.
7.3	Specific final uses:	Further information on safe handling are contained in the hazard assessment delivered with the product as per § 6 para. 7 of the Regulation to Protect against Hazardous Materials (Gefahrstoffverordnung – GefStoffV).

8.0	Limitation and monitoring exposure / personal protective equipment								
8.1	Parameters to monitor:								
	Components with workplace-related limit values to be monitored	CAS no.	Type of assessed value	Assessed value [mg/m³]		Peak limit [mg/m³]		Origin	Monitoring procedure, such as
	General dust limit value	deleted	AGW	8h	1.25 (A) 10 (E)	2 (II) 15min	2.5 (A) 20 (E)	TRGS 9001	TRGS 402
	Calcium dihydroxide	1305-62-0	AGW	8h	1 (E)	2 (I) 15min	2 (E)	TRGS 9001	TRGS 402
	1 Reference (2) (A) = alveoli penetrating dust fraction (E) = inhalable dust fraction								
8.2	Limitation and monitoring exposure:								

8.2.1	Suitable technical control equipment:	Closed systems (such as silos with conveyors), local suction or other technical control devices, such as polishing machines or continuous mixers with special additional equipment to capture dust should be used.
8.2.2	Individual protective measures, such as personal protective equipment	Do not eat, drink or smoke when working. Wash and, if necessary, shower before breaks and at the end of work in order to remove sticking dust. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Use skin care materials. Immediately take off and remove wet gloves, clothing, shoes, watch, etc. Thoroughly wash or clean clothing, shoes, watches, etc. before reuse. General information on the use of protective clothing can be found in the professional organization rules BGR 189.
	Skin Protection:  	Wear waterproof, wear- and alkali-resistant gloves with CE mark. Leather gloves are not suitable due to their water permeability, and could release chrome-containing compounds. Investigations have shown that nitrile-soaked cotton gloves (layer thickness about 0.15 mm) offer adequate protection over a 480-minute period. Change wet gloves. Provide gloves for changing. General information on the use of protective clothing can be found in the professional organization rules BGR 195. Wear closed, long-armed protective clothing and sealed shoes. Protective clothing should also be waterproof if contact with fresh mortar cannot be avoided. Ensure that no fresh mortar penetrates from above into the shoes or boots. Note the skin protection plan. In particular, use skin care products after work.
	Face / eye protection: 	If there is dust or a spray hazard, wear sealed protective goggles as per EN 166 (provide eye washes). General information on the use of protective clothing can be found in the professional organization rules BGR 192.
	Respiratory protection: 	If there is a danger that the exposition limit values could be exceeded, such as with open fiddling with the powder, dry product, one must wear a suitable respiratory protective mask. Mixing and refilling dry mortar into open systems, such as mixing by hand, entering bagged goods in polishers: Ensure adherence to working limit values through effective dust measures, such as local vacuum equipment. If this is not possible, particle-filtering half-masks (FFP2 type, tested as per EN 149) must be used. Manual handling of ready-to-use mortar: No respiratory protection required. Machine handling of mortar: No respiratory protection required. General information on the use of protective clothing can be found in the professional organization rules BGR/GUV R 190. Employees must be trained in the correct use of personal protective equipment in order to ensure the required effectiveness.
8.2.3	Limitation and monitoring environmental exposure: Avoid release into the environment. Use the remaining amounts, or properly dispose of them.	
	Air:	Adhere to the dust emission limit values as per the Technical Instructions for Keeping the Air Clean (TA Luft).
	Water:	Ecological-toxicological effects can occur with a pH greater than 9. One must observe wastewater and groundwater regulations.
	Soil:	Adhere to the Bundes-Bodenschutzgesetzes [Federal Soil Protection Law] (BBodSchG) and Bundes-Bodenschutz- und Altlastenverordnung [Federal Soil Protection and Contamination Regulation] (BBodSchV). No special monitoring measures necessary.

9.0	Physical and chemical properties	
9.1	General Information:	
a)	Appearance: Aggregate status: Colour:	Powder Solid Grey
b)	Odour:	Odourless
c)	Odour threshold:	None
d)	pH level:	At 20 °C, mixed ready-to-use in water: 11.5-13.5
e)	Melting point:	Not applicable
f)	Boiling point, boiling range:	Not applicable
g)	Flashpoint:	Not applicable
h)	Vapour speed:	Not determined
i)	Flammability:	Not applicable as the mixture is non-flammable
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosion limits:	Not applicable.
k)	Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
l)	Vapour density:	Not applicable
m)	Relative density:	Not applicable
n)	Bulk density:	700-900 kg/m ³ (20 °C)
o)	Solubility in water:	low (at 20 °C: <2g/l related to calcium dihydroxide)
p)	Distribution coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not applicable
q)	Self-ignition temperature:	Not applicable
r)	Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
s)	Viscosity	Not applicable
t)	Explosive properties:	Non-explosive
u)	Oxidising properties	Non-oxidising
9.2	Other information:	None

10.0	Stability and reactivity	
10.1	Reactivity:	Reacts in an alkaline manner in water in contact with water, an intended reaction takes place. When the product is hardened and forms a solid mass, it no longer reacts with its environment.
10.2	Chemical stability:	The product is stable (assuming proper and dry storage).
10.3	Possible hazardous reactions:	No hazardous reactions (see also Section 10.5).
10.4	Conditions to avoid:	Avoid water entry and moisture during storage (the mixture reacts in an alkaline manner with humidity and hardens).
10.5	Incompatible materials:	Reacts exothermically with acids: the moist product is alkaline and reacts with acids, ammonium salts and base metals such as aluminium, zinc and brass. Hydrogen is produced when reacting with base metals.
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products:	No hazardous decomposition products are known for this mixture.

11.0 Toxicological information		
11.1 Information about toxicological effects.		
The mixture was not investigated for toxicology in its mixed state. Information about toxicological effects results from the relevant information for calcium dihydroxide.		
Acute toxicity:	Hydrated lime and cement are not classified as acutely toxic.	
	Portland cement	Calcium dihydroxide
	Dermal	
	Limit Test, rabbits, 24 hour Exposure 2000 mg/kg body weight – no lethality [Reference (4)] Based on available data the classification criteria was not fulfilled	LD50 > 2500 mg/kg bw (Calcium-dihydroxide, OECD 402, rabbits)
	Inhaled	
	Limit Test, Rats, with 5 g/m ³ , no acute toxicity. Studies were carried out with Portland cement clinker (main component of cement) [Reference (10)] Based on available data the classification criteria was not fulfilled.	No available data
	Oral	
	With animal tests with cement oven dust and cement dust no acute oral toxicity was found. Based on available data, the classification criteria was not fulfilled.	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 425, Rats)
Irritation to the skin:	Cement has an irritant effect on skin and mucous membrane. If dry cement comes into contact with wet skin or there is contact with moist or wet cement, various irritant and inflamed reactions can be caused to the skin. E.g reddening and cracks. Mechanical rubbing can lead to serious skin complaints [Reference (4)].	Calcium dihydroxide irritates the skin (in vivo, rabbits). Results of studies show that calcium dihydroxide is classified as skin irritant (H315 – causes skin reactions, R38 – irritates the skin).
Severe eye damage/irritation:	In the in vitro test, Portland cement clinker (main component of cement) showed different strong effects on the cornea. The calculated 'irritation' index 128. Direct contact with cement can lead to damage of the cornea, through mechanical effect and through an immediate or delayed irritation or reaction. Direct contact with larger amounts of dry cement or spray from wet cement can lead to moderate eye irritation to severe eye damage and blindness [Reference (11) (12)].	Results of studies (in vivo, rabbits) Calcium dihydroxide led to serious eye damage. H 318 – causes severe eye damage R41 – Danger of serious eye damage
Sensitisation of the respiratory tract:	There are no signs of sensitivity of the airways. Based upon available data, the classification criteria was not fulfilled [Reference (1)]. In some people contact with wet cement can cause eczema through the increase pH value (irritant contact dermatitis) [Reference (5)].	Calcium dihydroxide is not classified as skin sensitive (pH change) as calcium is important in people's diet
Nuclear mutagenicity:	No sign of germ cell mutation. Based On available data, the classification	Genotoxicological potential of Calcium dihydroxide is not known

	Criteria was not fulfilled [Reference (13), (14)]	(Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test, OECD 471):negative).
Carcinogenicity:	<p>No causal relationship between cement and cancer was found. Epidemiological studies showed no relationship between exposure to cement and cancer illnesses [Reference (1)]. Portland cement is as per ACGIH A4 not classified as a human carcinogen."Materials regarding human carcinogens" insufficient data.</p> <p>In vitro-Tests or animal test give no Special data on carcinogenicity in order To give this material another classification.[Reference (15)]. Based on the Available data, the classification Criteria was not fulfilled.</p>	Calcium (Ca-Lactate) is not carcinogenic (results of experiments on rats). There is no cancer risk based upon the pH effect of calcium dihydroxide (epidemiological data of humans)
Reproductive toxicity:	Based on available data for Portland cement, the classification criteria was not fulfilled.	Calcium (Ca-carbonate) is not toxic for reproduction (results of experiments on mice). Based on the pH effect, there is no risk to reproduction (epidemiological data on humans available).
Specific target organ toxicity with single exposure:	Exposure to cement dust can cause irritation of the airways(Throat, lungs). Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath can occur if exposure exceeds the time limit for working with the product.[Reference (1)]. Exposure to cement dust during normal working can lead to difficulty in breathing. However, there is insufficient knowledge to give a causal relationship.	Calciumdihydroxide irritates the airways (STOT SE 3, H335 – can irritate airways, R37 – irritates the airways).
Specific target organ toxicity with single exposure:	Long exposure to cement dust above the working time limit, can lead to coughing, shortness of breath and chronic changes to the airways. At lower concentrations, no chronic effects were noted. [Reference (16)]. Based upon available data, the classification criteria was deemed not fulfilled.	No classification needed.
Aspiration hazard:	No relevant classification.	

12.0 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)] showed only slight toxicological effects. So, the LC50 and EC50 Values could not be established [Reference (8)]. Also, no toxic effect could be Established for sediments [Reference (9)]. The release of larger quantities of cement in water can lead to an increase in pH value and therefore, under special circumstances, be toxic for aquatic life.	
Calcium dihydroxide:	Acute/long-term fish toxicity	LC50 (96h) for fresh water fish: 50.6 mg/l LC50 (96h) for salt water fish: 457 mg/l
	Acute/long-term toxicity for invertebrate water organisms	EC50 (48h) for invertebrate fresh water organisms. 49.1 mg/l

		LC50 (96h) for invertebrate salt water organisms. 158 mg/l
		Acute/long-term toxicity for water plants EC50 (72h) for fresh water algae: 184.57 mg/l NOEC (72h) for fresh water algae: 48 mg/l
		Acute/long-term toxicity for micro-organisms, such as bacteria Calcium dihydroxide at higher concentrations causes an increase in temperature and pH.
		Chemical toxicity to water organisms NOEC (14d) for invertebrate seawater organisms: 32 mg/l
		Toxicity for soil organisms EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil macro-organisms: 2000 mg/kg soil dw EC10/LC10 or NOEC for soil micro-organisms: 12000 mg/kg soil dw
		Plant toxicity NOEC (21d) for plants: 1080 mg/kg
		General effect Acute pH effect. Although calcium dihydroxide can be used to neutralise over-acidified water, exceeding 1 g/litre of water can damage water organisms. A pH of > 12 is quickly reduced due to dilution and carbonation.
12.2	Persistence and degradability:	Not applicable.
12.3	Bioaccumulation potential:	No information available.
12.4	Soil mobility:	No information available.
12.5	Results of the PBT and vPvP assessment:	Not applicable.
12.6	Other hazardous effects:	The mix includes calcium dihydroxide. The release of larger volumes in water leads to an increase in pH. The pH sinks quickly through dilution (inorganic-mineral construction material).
13.0 Instructions on disposal:		
13.1 Waste treatment procedures:		
	Unused product remnants:	May not be disposed together with house rubbish. Do not drain the remains into the sewers. Take up dry, store in labelled containers and, reuse or mix the remnants with water while avoiding skin contact and dust exposure, and after hardening, dispose in accordance with local and official regulations as possible, with consideration of the maximum storage time.
	Wet product and product muds:	Wet product and product muds should be left to harden, and not put into the drains or waters. Dispose as described under "hardened product."
	Hardened product:	Dispose of hardened product in observance of local official provisions. Do not drain the remains into the sewers. Disposal of the hardened product as per the AVV such as 17 01 01 concrete rubble 17 09 04 (mixed construction and rubble waste, with exception of that which falls under 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03).
	Packaging:	Completely empty the packaging and put into recycling. Instead of disposing of completely emptied packages, as per the type of packaging in accordance with AVV for example, 15 01 01, packaging made of paper and cardboard, 15 01 05, compound packaging).

AVV waste key:	The listed waste numbers are only examples. The actual waste number depends upon the origin and composition of the waste. Assigning a waste key must be done in concert with the responsible authorities in accordance with national and regional provisions.
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14.0 Transport instructions

No hazardous goods as per 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	Proper UN shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3	Transport hazard class:	Not applicable
14.4	Packaging group:	Not applicable
14.5	Environmental hazards:	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautionary measures for the user:	Not applicable
14.7	Bulk goods transport as per Appendix II of MARPOL Treaty 73/78 and as per the IBC code:	Not applicable

15.0 Information on legislation:

15.1	Regulations for safety, health and environmental protection/specific legislation for the mixture:	
	Relevant regulations, rules and laws:	Regulation for protection from hazardous materials (GrfStoffV) Prohibited chemicals regulation (ChemVerbotsV) Regulation for the European Waste Index (AVV) Federal Soil Protection Law (BBodSchG) Federal Soil Protection and Contamination Regulation (BBodSchV), Technical Directions for Keeping the Air Clean (TA Luft)
	Water hazard class (WGK):	WGK 1 (slight water hazard), calcium dihydroxide, ID no. 320 as per VwVwS
	Other regulations, limitations and prohibitions:	REACH (EU) Directive no. 1907/2006
	Relevant TRGS:	TRGS 200, TRGS 402, TRGS 500, TRGS 510, TRGS 900
	Relevant professional association rules (BGR) for Statutory Accident Insurance (GUV):	BGR/GUV R 190 (use of respiratory protection devices) BGR 192 (use of eye and face protection) BGR 189 (use of protective clothing) BGR 195 (use of protective gloves)
	GISCODE:	ZP1 Cementitious products, chromate poor
	VCI storage class:	Storage class 13 (non-flammable solids) as per TRGS 510
15.2	Material safety assessment:	
		No material safety assessment has been performed.

16.0 Other information

16.1	Changes as compared to the previous version of the safety data sheet
	* Former product name: Kalkin RK 38

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16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms	
ADN	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voie de navigation intérieure
ADR/RID	European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
AGW	Workplace limit value
AVV	Regulation for the European Waste Index (AVV)
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
DFG	German Research Association
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level Determine amount of exposure without impacting Effective concentration at 10% mortality rate
EC10	Half maximal effective concentration
EN	European standard
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	Institute for Worker Protection of German Statutory Accident Insurance
IMDG Code	International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods
LC10	Lethal concentration at 10% mortality rate
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD10	Lethal dose at 10% mortality rate
LD50	Mean lethal dose
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 damaging effects,
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (Directive (EU) 1907/2006)
RID	Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer International regulation for transporting hazardous goods by rail
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
TRGS	Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe [Technical Rules for Hazardous Materials]
U.S.EPA	Chemical Industry Association e.V.
VCI	Verband der chemischen Industrie e.V. [German Chemical Association]
vPvB	Very persistent, very bioaccumulative
VvVwS	Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdende Stoffe [Administrative Guidelines for Material Hazards to Water]

17.0	Literature information and data sources
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) TRGS 900, Technical rules for hazardous materials, "Workplace Limit Values," 2014 (2) MEASE 1.02.01 Exposure assessment tool for metals and inorganic substances, EBRC Consulting GmbH für Eurometaux, 2010: http://www.ebrc.de/ebrc/ebrc-mease.php. (3) U.S. EPA, Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 3rd ed. EPA/600/7-91/002, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH (1994a). (4) U.S. EPA, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 4th ed. EPA/600/4-90/027F, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH (1993). (5) Environmental Impact of Construction and Repair Materials on Surface and Ground Waters. Summary of Methodology, Laboratory Results, and Model Development. NCHRP report 448, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 2001. (6) Anonymous, 2006: Tolerable upper intake levels for vitamins and minerals Scientific Committee on Food, European Food Safety Authority, ISBN: 92-9199-014-0 [SCF document] (7) Anonymous, 2008: Recommendation from the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) for calcium oxide (CaO) and calcium dihydroxide (Ca(OH)₂), European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, SCOEL/SUM/137 February 2008

18.0	Methods as per Article 9 of the Directive (EU) 1272/2008 to assess information for purposes of classification
	The assessment follows Article 6, para. 5 and Appendix I of the Directive (EU) no. 1272/2008

19.0	Texts of the R sentences, hazard instructions, safety advice and safety instructions, description of special hazards (R sentences)				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>R 37/38</td> <td>Irritates the respiratory organs and eyes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R 41</td> <td>Hazard of severe eye damage.</td> </tr> </table>	R 37/38	Irritates the respiratory organs and eyes.	R 41	Hazard of severe eye damage.
R 37/38	Irritates the respiratory organs and eyes.				
R 41	Hazard of severe eye damage.				

20.0	Safety advice (S sentences)												
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>S 2</td> <td>May not be within the reach of children.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S 22</td> <td>Do not inhale dust.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S 24/25</td> <td>Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S 26</td> <td>If it touches the eyes, immediately and thoroughly rinse with water and consult a physician.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S 36/37/39</td> <td>Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and goggles/face protection when working.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S 46</td> <td>If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately, and show packaging or label.</td> </tr> </table>	S 2	May not be within the reach of children.	S 22	Do not inhale dust.	S 24/25	Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.	S 26	If it touches the eyes, immediately and thoroughly rinse with water and consult a physician.	S 36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and goggles/face protection when working.	S 46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately, and show packaging or label.
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21.0	Safety instructions (P instructions)	
	P 102	May not be within the reach of children.
	P 261	Avoid inhalation of dust.
	P 271	Only use outside or in well ventilated spaces.
	P 280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P 305 + P 351 + P 338 + P310	IF THERE IS EYE CONTACT: Rinse carefully with water for a few minutes. Remove existing contact lenses if possible. Continue rinsing. Call a poison information centre/physician.
	P 302 + P 352 + P 332 + P313	IF THERE IS EYE CONTACT: Wash with lots of water and soap. If there is skin irritation: Consult with a physician.
	P 304+P 340	IF INHALED: Bring the victim to fresh air and have rest in a position that allows for easy breathing.
	P 362	Pull off contaminated clothing and wash before wearing again.
	P 501	Dispose of contents/containers as per national waste disposal regulations.

22.0	Hazard instructions (H instructions)	
	H 315	Causes skin irritation.
	H 318	Causes severe Eye damage.
	H 335	Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Training instructions

Additional training beyond the prescribed instruction in working with hazardous materials is not required.

Exclusion clause

The information in this safety data sheet describes the safety requirements for our product, and relies on the current status of our knowledge. It provides no assurance of product characteristics. See also the technical leaflet or the product data sheet for more information. The users of our products are responsible on their own to observe existing laws, regulations and rules, even those not named in this data sheet.

Department publishing the data sheet:

Department: Quality Assurance

Our recommendations for applications which we give to support the purchasers/handlers from our experience, corresponds to current science and practice. The advice is non-binding, and forms no contractual, legal relationship and no additional obligations in the purchase contract. The advice does not release the purchaser from examining our products for their suitability for their foreseen uses. The general rules of construction equipment must be adhered to. We reserve the right to make changes which serve to provide technical progress and improve the product or its use. When such technical information appears, earlier information is no longer valid.

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You can find the most current information on our Internet pages. Only our current sales and supply conditions as well as provisions for the placement and use of our silos and mixing facilities apply for all business cases.

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