

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 2015/830/EC

CEKOL GS-100, CEKOL GS-150, CEKOL GS-250

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: **CEKOL GS-100, CEKOL GS-150, CEKOL GS-250**

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

CEKOL GS-100 Gypsum plaster

CEKOL GS-150 mortar suitable for levelling and smoothing walls and ceilings and as well as for final finishing of walls.

CEKOL GS-250 dustless finishing coat

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

CEDAT Sp. z o. o.

ul. Budowlanych 19

80-298 GDAŃSK

Tel./ fax +48 (58) 768 21 00

48 (58) 768 21 40

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Tel/ fax +48 (58) 768 21 13, Poland

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Not classified

2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Pictograms: none

Signal word: none

Additional information:

none

Hazard statements

none

Precautionary statements

General

none

Prevention

none

Storage

none

Disposal

none

2.3. Other hazards

PBT: Not applicable. vPvB: Not applicable.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture

CEKOL GS-100, CEKOL GS-150, CEKOL GS-250 is a mixture of dolomite and calcium sulfate, Calcium dihydroxide and modifiers

Name of substance	Identifier	Classification 12c2/2008		% weight
Calcium sulfate	Index --- CAS 7778-18-9 EC: 231-900-3 Reg. No: 01-2119444918-26-xxxx	--	--	40 ÷ 75
Dolomite	Index --- CAS 16389-88-1 EC: 240-440-2 Reg. No: ---	---	---	25 ÷ 65
Calcium dihydroxide	Index --- CAS 1305-62-0 EC: 215-137-3 Reg. No: 01-2119475151-45-XXXX	Eye Dam. 1 Skin Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H318 H315 H335	<1

The full meaning of the risk phrases H included in the chapter 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information:

Special individual equipment for emergency responders is not required. In case of any worrying symptoms, seek medical advice.

Inhalation dust:

In case of exposure of respiratory tract, stop working, move the affected person from the working area and ensure that they breathe fresh air. Seek medical advice in case of irritation or symptoms of discomfort such as coughing or similar.

Ingestion:

Do not give anything to drink to an unconscious or befuddled person; if the person is conscious, rinse their mouth and provide them with water to drink. Do not induce vomiting due to the risk of aspiration and the contents of the stomach might enter the lungs. In case of any worrying symptoms, seek medical advice.

Eye contact with dust:

Do not rub eyes, remove contact lenses; immediately rinse eyes with plenty of water for approximately 15 minutes (holding eyelids open); avoid strong water jet as it might damage cornea. In case of contamination of one eye. protect the other eye from contamination during rinsing. If irritation symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Skin contact with dust:

Remove contaminated clothing, rinse skin with water and soap, then dry. If symptoms of irritation persist, seek medical advice.

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

The mixture includes finely ground dust, which might mechanically irritate the eyes, the respiratory tract and

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the skin as a consequence of prolonged and repeated exposure

Skin exposure - possible dryness and redness

Eye exposure - possible skin dryness and redness

After inhalation - the dust might cause coughing and irritate the respiratory tract

After swallowing - might cause stomach ache and nausea

DOLOMITE – calcium and magnesium carbonate:

Skin exposure - possible dryness and redness

Eye exposure - possible skin dryness and redness

After inhalation - the dust might cause coughing and irritate the respiratory tract

After swallowing - might cause stomach ache and nausea

Consequences of prolonged exposure - the mixture includes finely ground dust, which might mechanically irritate the eyes, the respiratory tract and the skin as a consequence of prolonged and repeated exposure

DIHYDROXIDE:

Calcium dihydroxide does not have a strong toxic effect to digestive tract, skin and respiratory tract. The substance is classified as irritating to skin and respiratory tract, it poses a risk of serious eye injury. There are no indications for side effects as local change resulting from an increased in pH is a serious threat to human health. Delayed effect of body exposure are not known.

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

Medical help should be based on the physician's appraisal and the patient's reactions. Please follow the instructions given in section 4.1.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use fire extinguishing measures appropriate for the given surroundings

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Threats resulting from the properties of the product, the products of combustion, the resultant gases - Not known

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Personal protection equipment for fire-fighters. Use equipment appropriate for the given type of fire. No special firefighting equipment is necessary on account of the product.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Do not inhale the dust

Avoid eye exposure

Avoid dust formation.

In case of contamination rinse eyes with plenty of water

Avoid skin exposure

Personal protective equipment according to item 8.2.2

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid dust formation. Avoid penetration of large amounts of the mixture to the sewage system, surface and groundwater.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Damaged packaging should be secured and placed inside another tight container. We recommend collecting the product mechanically. Do not clean up with a dry brush. Do not create dust. In order to avoid dust formation you can use industrial vacuum.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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Section 8.2 in order to obtain information on personal protective equipment
The collected material can be removed according to the applicable provisions and processed according to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Observe OHS rules
Use in well (mechanically or gravitationally) ventilated rooms;
Keep away from children;
Avoid dust formation;
Avoid eating and drinking during use;
Avoid inhaling the dust;
Use personal protective equipment: personal protective equipment according to item 8.2.2.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Stored the mixture in tight packaging;
Protect against atmospheric agents;
It is recommended to store the substance in its original packaging;
The bags should be stored in an arrangement which ensures their stability;
Indications for storage: Avoid moisture, it causes clumping of the product, which is then no longer fit for its purpose

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No applications other than those identified in Section 1

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

Substance	CAS Number	Long-term exposure Limit (8-hr TWA reference period)		Short-term exposure limit (15 minute reference period)	
		ppm	mg.m ⁻³	ppm	mg.m ⁻³
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	-	5	-	-
			1		4

Calcium sulfate

Route of exposure		DNEL (worker)	DNEL (consument)
Digestive tract	Acute toxicity	Not required	11,4 mg/kg Body weight
	Chronic effect	Not required	1,52 mg/kg Body weight
Inhalation	Sharp action	5082 mg/dm ³	3811 mg/dm ³
	Chronic effect	21,17 mg/dm ³	5,29 mg/dm ³
Skin	Exposure is not expected		

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Aim: environmental protection	PNEC
Water environment	It is not toxic to fish, invertebrates, algae and microorganisms at the concentrations tested in the studies. Acute toxicity of calcium sulfate for fish, invertebrates, algae and microorganisms higher than the highest concentration tested and higher than the maximum solubility of calcium sulfate in water.
sediments	Exposure is not expected due to widespread occurrence of sulphate and limestone in the environment.
Soil	Exposure is not expected due to widespread occurrence of sulphate and limestone in the environment.
Micro-organisms involved in wastewater treatment	100mg/dm ³

Calcium dihydroxide

DNEL

Workers

Route of exposure	Acute, local, effects of exposure	Acute, systemic, effects of exposure	Chronic, local, effects of exposure	Chronic, systemic, effects of exposure
Consumption (intake)		---		
Inhalation	4 mg / m ³ (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified	1 mg / m ³ (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified
Skin contact	hazard has been identified but no DNEL has been specified	No hazard identified	hazard has been identified but no DNEL has been specified	No hazard identified

Consumers

Route of exposure	Acute, local, effects of exposure	Acute, systemic, effects of exposure	Chronic, local, effects of exposure	Chronic, systemic, effects of exposure
Consumption (intake)	No hazard identified	No hazard identified	No hazard identified	No hazard identified
Inhalation	4 mg / m ³ (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified	1 mg / m ³ (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified
Skin contact	hazard has been identified but no DNEL has been specified	No hazard identified	hazard has been identified but no DNEL has been specified	No hazard identified

Environment	PNEC	Remarks
Sweet water	0,49 mg/l	
Freshwater settlements	No data	No data
Sea water	0,32 mg/l	
Marine settlements	No data	No data
Food products (bioaccumulation)	No data	No bioaccumulation potential
Micro-organisms involved in wastewater treatment	3 mg/l	
Soil (agriculture)	1080 mg/kg soil	
Air	No data	

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8.2. Exposure controls

Do not eat, drink or smoke during work so as to avoid exposure to skin or mouth. Use protective cream regularly before starting work. Use in well (mechanically or gravitationally) ventilated rooms. After work with product all employees should wash their bodies using soap and cream. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches and clean them before wearing again.

Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches and clean them before wearing again.

Respiratory tract protection – in case of dust use disposable dust masks

Eye protection – protective goggles or EN 166 goggles

Hand protection – use protective gloves, impermeable and resistant to alkaline environment, use protective creams.

Skin protection – use protective workwear fully covering the skin: long trouser and long sleeves, protective footwear, use protective creams. Remove contaminated clothing, rinse skin with water and soap.

Environmental exposure control

Application of the product in line with its intended purpose does not pose a threat to the natural environment. Avoid penetration of large amounts of the mixture to the sewage system, surface and groundwater. Avoid dust formation.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Powder
Odour:	Odorless
Odour threshold:	Not available
Colour:	Beige
pH:	9 - 10 (in water at 20°C)
Melting / Freezing Point:	Not data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not data available
Flash point:	Not data available
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not data available
Vapour pressure:	Not data available
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Relative density:	Not applicable
Bulk density of the mixture:	900 kg/m ³ ±5%
Solubility(ies):	Mixture of mineral compounds, slightly dissolved in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data
Decomposition temperature:	> 700°C
Viscosity:	Not applicable. Solid.
Explosive properties:	Non explosive
Oxidising properties:	No oxidizing properties

9.2. Other safety information

No data

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Calcium magnesium carbonate reacts with acids

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10.2. Chemical stability

Product is stable in normal storage and application conditions

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Calcium magnesium carbonate reacts with acids to release carbon dioxide (CO₂)

10.4. Conditions to avoid

High temperature (> 700°C)

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids decompose calcium magnesium carbonate

Dolomite: strong acids decompose calcium and magnesium carbonate

Calcium dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids, forming salts. It also reacts with aluminium or brass when wet, releasing hydrogen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions not known.

Under the influence of strong acids dolomite (calcium magnesium carbonate) decomposes with the release of carbon dioxide, which in the enclosed spaces displaces oxygen from the air (threat of suffocation).

Gypsum (calcium sulfate) decomposes at 1450 °C forming sulfur trioxides and calcium oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

The product has not been subject to toxicological tests. The assessment of the risks it presents to human health has been made according to the rules defined for mixtures.

Acute toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/irritation

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

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

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

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

STOT-single exposure

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

STOT-repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity

Calcium sulfate: Not known - it is not harmful to the environment.

Minerals are the main component of the earth's crust rocks. Calcium dihydroxide causes severe changes of pH. Although the product can be used for improving water acidity. A share greater than 1 g / l may be harmful to aquatic life. A pH value > 12 will quickly decrease as a result of dilution and carbonization.

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Toxicity to aquatic organisms	Effective dose	Exposure time	Species	Method	Rating	Comments
Acute toxicity to fish	LC50 > 79 mg/l	96 h	Japanese rice fish	OECD 203	Harmless to proven dose	LIMIT test
Acute toxicity to daphnia	EC50 > 79 mg/l	48 h	Daphnia magna	OECD 202	Harmless to proven dose	LIMIT test
Acute toxicity to algae	E50 > 79 mg/l	72 h	Selenastrum capricornutum	OECD 201	Harmless to proven dose	LIMIT test
Toxicity to activated sludge organisms in sewage treatment plant	EC50 > 790 mg/l	3 h	Activated sludge	OECD 209	Harmless to microorganisms	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No information available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Calcium sulfate - not applicable.

Dolomite - is almost insoluble in water and its mobility in the environment is low. It is used as a fertilizer.

Calcium dihydroxide - reacts with carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate, which is hardly soluble and therefore has low mobility in most soils.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Material does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with REACH Annex XIII.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water or soil.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product:

In case of release of dry mass, collect it mechanically.

After contact with water, product is not classified as hazardous and can be treated as construction waste and road infrastructure waste. **Waste code:** 17 01 80

Disposal of the mixture: dispose in accordance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose of the mixture into the sewage system.

Keep residues in sealed, steel containers.

Disposal of used packages: packaging waste recycling / disposal must be carried out according to applicable regulations. Only completely emptied packages may be recycled. Classification of this waste type observes the requirements for hazardous waste.

Package:

- Only completely empty and clean packaging can be recycled

- Disposal in accordance with applicable regulations:

Packaging –

Waste code: 15 01 01 - paper and cardboard packaging

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

not applicable

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Label no. :

not applicable

14.4. Packing group

not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

No

14.6. Special precautions for user

not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)
- REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No data

SECTION 16: Other information

The importance of risk phrases in Section 3:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA)

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO)

PP: Severe Marine Pollutant

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

Note to readers

The information in this SDS is based on our current knowledge and the current legislation.

The product shall not, without first obtaining written Instructions for purposes other than those mentioned in Section 1 purpose be used. It is always the user's responsibility to ensure compliance with statutory Provisions to ensure.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet describing the safety requirements for our product.

Przedsiębiorstwo EKOS s.c.

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