

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 2015/830/EC

CEKOL ZS-06

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: **CEKOL ZS-06**

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

CEKOL ZS – 06 mortar use for filling cracks and levelling uneven surfaces of walls and ceilings.

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)

Skin Irrit. 2

H315 Causes skin irritation.

Eye Dam. 1

H318 Causes serious eye damage

2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Pictograms:



Signal word:

DANGER

Additional information:

Contain: Cement

Hazard statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements

General

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

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Prevention

P261 Avoid breathing dust

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

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.

Storage

none

Disposal

none

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product is offered in the form of finely ground dust, which might mechanically irritate the eyes and the respiratory tract. Frequent inhalation of dust over a long period of time increases the risk of lung disease.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture

CEKOL ZS-06 is a mixture of white cement, minerals - quartz sand, dolomite and modifiers.

Name of substance	Identifier	Classification 1272/2008		% weight
Cement, portland, chemicals *	Index ---	Eye Dam. 1	H318	8 ÷ 13
	CAS 65997-15-1	Skin Irrit. 2	H315	
	EC: 266-043-4	STOT SE 3	H335	
	Reg. No: ---			
Quartz (sand)	Index ---	---	---	60 ÷ 80
	CAS 14808-60-7			
	EC: 238-878-4			
	Reg. No: ---			
Dolomite	Index ---	---	---	10 ÷ 20
	CAS 16389-88-1			
	EC: 240-440-2			
	Reg. No: ---			
Calcium dihydroxide	Index ---	Eye Dam. 1	H318	< 5
	CAS 1305-62-0	Skin Irrit. 2	H315	
	EC: 215-137-3	STOT SE 3	H335	
	Reg. No:			
	01-2119475151-45-xxxx			

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

* white cement

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information:

Special individual equipment for emergency responders is not required. Avoid exposure to wet cement

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mortar. 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

CEMENT:

Eyes – Contact of dry or wet cement with eyes might result in a serious and potentially irreversible injury.

Skin – Prolonged contact of cement with wet or sweaty skin might cause irritation.

Prolonged contact of cement dust with wet skin might result in skin irritation, inflammation or burns. Contact does not necessarily need to cause immediate pain sensation (e.g. during kneeling in wet concrete in trousers).

Inhaling – Prolonged inhaling of cement dust increases the risk of developing respiratory tract diseases.

Environment – In the course of normal use common cement does not pose a hazard to the natural environment.

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. The product's packaging or data sheet should be submitted to the doctor. OHS rules should be observed. 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

The ingredients of the mortar are not flammable and do not sustain flames

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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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
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 cleaners (industrial equipment with effective EPA/HEPA or similar filters). Alternatively, the mortar may be wiped using a wet mop wet brush. Moist mortar is subject to bonding. When the mortar has cured, you can treat it as debris and remove using available measures.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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;
Use personal protective equipment;
Avoid dust formation;
Avoid eating and drinking during use;
Avoid inhaling the dust;
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;
Do not use aluminium containers;
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

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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
Portland cement inhalable dust respirable dust	65997-15-1	-	10	-	-
		-	4	-	-
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	-	5	-	-
		-	1	-	4

CEMENT:

DNEL - inhaling (8h): 2,0 mg/m³

DNEL skin exposure: not applicable

DNEL consumption: not applicable

DNEL refers to respirable dust.

The tool used for risk assessment (MEASE) referred to the inhalable fraction. Hence, an appropriate safety margin has been applied in the final conclusion and risk assessment analysis. Based on available research and experience DNEL for skin exposure is not available. Cement is classified as a substance which may cause skin or eye irritation, hence exposure to it should be reduced to the minimum.

PNEC water/ PNEC residue/ PNEC soil: not applicable.

Risk analysis for the environment is based on impact on water pH. Changes in pH are possible for surface and ground waters, however, it should not exceed 9.

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 / m3 (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified	1 mg / m3 (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 / m3 (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified	1 mg / m3 (for respirable dust)	No hazard identified

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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		

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. Avoid kneeling in fresh mortar during work. If you cannot avoid kneeling, use water-resistant personal protective equipment. After work with cement mortar all employees should wash their bodies using soap. Use in well (mechanically or gravitationally) ventilated rooms

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:	White-beige
pH:	11 - 13.5 (in water at 20°C, water-material ratio 1: 2)
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

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Vapour pressure:	Not data available
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Relative density:	Not applicable
Bulk density of the mixture:	1550 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:	Not applicable
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

Dry cement mortar (as well wet) is not reactive if used according to specifications.

10.2. Chemical stability

Dry product is stable in normal storage and application conditions and compliant with most other construction materials. The cement mortar cures into hard mass when mixed with water. Wet mortar is alkaline. Cement reacts with water, forming silicates and calcium hydroxide

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dihydroxide reacts exothermically with acids. After heating to 580°C it decomposes into calcium oxide and water. Calcium oxide reacts with water, producing heat. This might pose a threat to flammable materials. Calcium magnesium carbonate reacts with acids to release carbon dioxide (CO₂)

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Not applicable. The cement mortar cures into hard mass when mixed with water.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Cement – incompatible materials are not known.

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

Dolomite - strong acids - decompose calcium and magnesium carbonate

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).

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

Causes skin irritation.

Prolonged contact the skin with wet cement combined with chafing may cause burns.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Direct contact with cement may cause mechanical damage to the cornea, immediate or delayed irritation or

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inflammation.

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

Cement. 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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No information available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Cement - no data available.

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 and curing the cement product is not classified as hazardous and can be treated as construction waste and road infrastructure waste. **Waste code:** 17 01 01

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

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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 06 - mixed 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
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)

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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.

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