SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended

Admix NF-Series

Creation date	29th January 2026	Version	1.0

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

1.1. Product identifier — Admix NF-Series

Substance / mixture — mixture

Other mixture names

UFI: 8KW3-EXHS-U20T-1K58, Admix C-2000 NF
UFI: Q0G3-10YW-600M-73D6, Admix C-1000 NF
UFI: WHW2-3MNW-030D-PQF4, Admix C-500 NF

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

Mixture's intended use

Waterproofing and protection of concrete

Mixture uses advised against

The product should not be used in ways other than those referred in Section 1.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer

Name or trade name	Xypex Germany GmbH
Address	Ludwigsluster Chaussee 5, Parchim, 19370 Germany
Phone	+49 3871 687 4500
Email	enquiry@xypex.com

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet

Name	Xypex Germany GmbH
Email	enquiry@xypex.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

National Health Service (NHS) 111

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification of the mixture in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The mixture is classified as dangerous.

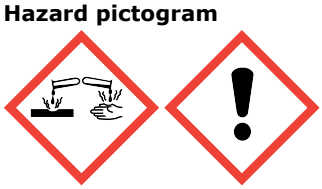
Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Skin Sens. 1B, H317
Eye Dam. 1, H318
STOT SE 3, H335

Most serious adverse effects on human health and the environment

Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazardous substances

Portland cement
calcium-dihydroxide
Flue dust, portland cement

Hazard statements

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P260	Do not breathe dust.
P264	Wash hands and exposed parts of the body thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

The mixture does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.
Mixture does not contain any substance meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended.
Does not contain any PMT or vPvM components.

The product contains chromate reducing agent. As a result, the content of soluble chromium (VI) is less than 2 ppm. If the storage conditions are not appropriate or the storage period is exceeded, the effectiveness of the reducing agent can diminish, and the cement can become skin sensitizing (H317).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Mixture contains these hazardous substances and substances with the highest permissible concentration in the working environment

Identification numbers	Substance name	Content in % weight	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Note
CAS: 65997-15-1 EC: 266-043-4 Registration number: 15.1 REACH	Portland cement	10-50	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1B, H317 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335	1, 2
CAS: 1305-62-0 EC: 215-137-3 Registration number: 01-2119475151-45	calcium-dihydroxide	10-20	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335	1
CAS: 68475-76-3 EC: 270-659-9 Registration number: 01-2119486767-17	Flue dust, portland cement	<1.2	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335	

Notes

1 *A substance for which exposure limits are set.*

2 *The use of the substance is restricted by Annex XVII of REACH Regulation*

Full text of all classifications and hazard statements is given in the section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Take care of your own safety. If any health problems are manifested or if in doubt, inform a doctor and show him information from this safety data sheet. If unconscious, put the person in the stabilized (recovery) position on his side with his head slightly bent backwards and make sure that airways are free; never induce vomiting.
If the person vomits by himself, make sure that the vomit is not inhaled. In life threatening conditions first of all provide resuscitation of the affected person and ensure medical assistance.

If inhaled

Terminate the exposure immediately; move the affected person to fresh air. Protect the person against growing cold. Provide medical treatment if irritation, dyspnoea or other symptoms persist.

If on skin

Remove contaminated clothes. Wash the affected area with plenty of water, lukewarm if possible. Soap, soap solution or shampoo should be used if there is no skin injury. Provide medical treatment if skin irritation persists.

If in eyes

Do not rub your eyes – it could lead to mechanical damage of the cornea. Rinse eyes immediately with a flow of running water, open the eyelids (also using force if needed); remove contact lenses immediately if worn by the affected person. No neutralization should be performed in any case! Rinsing should be continued for 10-30 minutes from the inner to the outer eye corner to make sure that the other eye is not involved.
Depending on the situation, call medical rescue service or ensure medical treatment as promptly as possible. Everyone must be referred for treatment even if affected only a little.

If swallowed

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! If the affected person vomits, make sure to prevent inhalation of the vomit (as there is a danger of lung damage after inhalation of these liquids in the airways also in infinitesimal amount).
Rinse out the mouth with clean water. Drink 1 cup (240 - 300 ml) of water followed by dilution with milk if available. Do not provide anything by mouth if the person is unconscious or if having cramps. Depending on the situation, call medical rescue service or ensure medical treatment as promptly as possible.

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

If inhaled

May cause respiratory irritation. Cough, headache.
Precautions should be taken to ensure that dust is not inhaled; however, long-term exposure to high levels of dust may result in damage to the lungs.

If on skin

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes skin irritation. Irritation, itching, redness.

Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or wet concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in wet concrete even when wearing trousers).

If in eyes

Causes serious eye damage. Temporary feeling of burning and redness.

Eye contact with cement dust (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.

If swallowed

Corrosion of the digestion system can occur.

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

Symptomatic treatment.
Terminate the exposure immediately; move the affected person to fresh air.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Product is non-flammable under normal conditions.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Not defined.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In the event of fire, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic gases may arise. Inhalation of hazardous degradation (pyrolysis) products may cause serious health damage.

Alkaline earth compounds will cause explosive decomposition of maleic anhydride, nitroalkanes and nitroparaffins, in the presence of water, form salts with inorganic salts and with inorganic bases. The dry salts are explosive.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Do not inhale smoke/gases produced by fire or heating. Do not intervene if it endangers your health or if you are not properly trained. Full protective clothing (EN 469:2020), helmet (EN 443:2008), protective boots (EN 15090:2012), gloves (EN 659:2003+A1:2008/AC:2009), and self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137:2006).
Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not allow run-off of contaminated fire extinguishing material to enter drains or surface and ground water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment for work. Follow the instructions in the Sections 7 and 8.
Provide sufficient ventilation. Do not inhale dust. Prevent contact with skin and eyes.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent contamination of the soil and entering surface or ground water. Do not allow to enter drains. In the event of substantial pollution, contact respective authorities and wastewater treatment plants.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Place the product mechanically in an appropriate manner. Do not inhale dust. Prevent contact with skin and eyes. Use personal protective equipment for work. Follow the instructions in the Sections 7 and 8. Keep the material dry if possible.

When the product is in a dry state, avoid airborne dust generation when cleaning up. Avoid dry sweeping. Examples of cleanup methods when in dry state are:
(A) Using a vacuum cleaner (Industrial portable units), equipped with high efficiency particulate filters (HEPA filter) or equivalent technique.
(B) Wipe up the dust by mopping, wet brushing or water sprays or hoses with a fine mist to avoid the dust becoming airborne and remove slurry. Ensure drains are covered.

If the product has become wet, clean up and place in watertight container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal. Check current regulations before disposing of spillage, whether in dry state or not.

Dispose of the collected material according to the instructions in the section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See the Section 7, 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Prevent formation of gases and vapours in concentrations exceeding the occupational exposure limits.
Provide sufficient ventilation. Do not inhale dust. Prevent contact with skin and eyes.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands and exposed parts of the body thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash your hands thoroughly with water and soap after work and before breaks for a meal and rest.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Use personal protective equipment as per Section 8. Observe valid legal regulations on safety and health protection.

General – During work avoid kneeling in the product. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate impervious waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn.
Carrying the product may cause back injuries, strains, sprains or the like. Use correct handling techniques to avoid injury. Use handling equipment and controls if necessary to avoid injury.

Avoid mishandling of pails of bags so as to prevent accidental bursting and creation of dust.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed containers in cold, dry and well ventilated areas designated for this purpose.
Store in a dry place. Protect from moisture. Keep container tightly closed.

Store this product in a draught free environment, clear of the ground, avoiding humid conditions and extremes of temperature.

Control of soluble Cr (VI):
For cements treated with a Cr (VI) reducing agent according to the regulations given, the effectiveness of the reducing agent diminishes with time. Therefore, cement bags and/or delivery documents will contain information on the packaging date, the storage conditions and the storage period appropriate to maintaining the activity of the reducing agent and to keeping the content of soluble chromium VI below 0.0002 % of the total dry weight of the cement ready for use, according to EN 196-10. They will also indicate the appropriate storage conditions for maintaining the effectiveness of the reducing agent.

The specific requirements or rules relating to the substance/mixture

Avoid humid and drafty environments during storage. Also avoid storage temperatures below 7°C.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

The mixture contains substances for which occupational exposure limits are set.

United Kingdom **EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)**

Substance name (component)	Type	Value
calcium−dihydroxide Respirable fraction (CAS: 1305−62−0)	WEL 8h	1 mg/m³
	WEL 15min	4 mg/m³
calcium−dihydroxide (CAS: 1305−62−0)	WEL 8h	5 mg/m³

United Kingdom **EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)**

Substance name (component)	Type	Value
Portland cement (CAS: 65997−15−1)	WEL 8h	10 mg/m³

Notes
Inhalable dust.

United Kingdom **EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)**

Substance name (component)	Type	Value
Portland cement (CAS: 65997−15−1)	WEL 8h	4 mg/m³

Notes
Respirable dust.

Other information of limit values

EN 689:2018+AC:2019 Workplace exposure - Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents - Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values.
EN 482:2021 Workplace exposure - Procedures for the determination of the concentration of chemical agents - Basic performance requirements.

8.2. Exposure controls

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Follow the usual measures intended for health protection at work and especially for good ventilation. This can be achieved only by local suction or efficient general ventilation.
If exposure limits cannot be observed in this mode, suitable protection of airways must be used.
Do not eat, drink and smoke during work.
Wash your hands thoroughly with water and soap after work and before breaks for a meal and rest.

General: During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn.

Eye/face protection

Tightly fitting safety glasses. Protective glasses with side shields. EN ISO 16321-1 - Eye and face protection for occupational use.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Protective gloves resistant to the product. EN ISO 374-1. When choosing appropriate thickness, material and permeability of the gloves, observe recommendations of their particular manufacturer. Observe other recommendations of the manufacturer. Contaminated skin should be washed thoroughly.

To protect the skin from long-term contact with wet cement, wear impervious gloves resistant to abrasion and alkali (nitrile, made of material with a low content of soluble Cr(VI), CE marked), internally lined with cotton, high boots, clothing with closed sleeves and pants, as well as skin protection products (including protective creams).

In particular, it must be ensured that wet cement does not get into the shoes. Regarding gloves, research has shown that nitrile-impregnated cotton gloves (layer thickness of about 0.15 mm) provide sufficient protection for 480 minutes, under normal wear and tear, which may depend on the type of use. Always replace damaged or soaked gloves immediately. Always have spare gloves ready. In cases where contact cannot be avoided, e.g. when placing/applying concrete mix or screeds, use waterproof trousers and knee protection.

Respiratory protection

Always use respiratory protection. Do not inhale dust.
Use an APPROVED NIOSH dust mask. Respiratory protective equipment must be in compliance with relevant national legislation. It is good practice to conduct fit-testing when selecting respiratory protective equipment. Half mask with filter (P1/P2) - EN standard (e.g. EN 149+A1, EN 140, EN 14387+A1, EN 1827+A1) or in accordance with national standards.

Thermal hazard

Not available.

Environmental exposure controls

Observe usual measures for protection of the environment, see Section 6.2.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
physical state	solid at 20 °C
color	white, grey
Odour	without fragrance
pH	12.5 (33% solution) (ISO 10523:2010)
Melting point/freezing point	data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	>1250 °C
Flash point	data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	data not available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
explosive limits	data not available
Vapour pressure	data not available
Solubility(ies)	
solubility in water	Powder forms a slurry with water and hardens over time
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	data not available
Decomposition temperature	580 °C
Viscosity	
Kinematic viscosity	data not available
Density	1100-1200 kg/m³

9.2. Other information

not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Alkaline earth compounds react vigorously with strong acids. They also attack aluminum, lead and brass in the presence of moisture.

In the presence of water, calcium aluminates react chemically and harden to form stable calcium aluminate hydrates. This reaction is exo-thermal and may last up to 24 hours. The total heat released is < 500 kj/kg.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under normal conditions.
When mixed with water it will harden, with time, into a stable mass.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Alkaline earth compounds will cause explosive decomposition of maleic anhydride, nitroalkanes and nitroparaffins, in the presence of water, form salts with inorganic salts and with inorganic bases. The dry salts are explosive.

Alkaline earth compound is stable up to 580°C.
Alkaline earth compounds decompose with loss of water at approximately 580°C to form calcium oxide.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

The product is stable and no degradation occurs under normal use.
Avoid humid and drafty environments during storage. Also avoid storage temperatures below 7°C.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Protect against strong acids.

It should be noted that the uncontrolled use of aluminium powder in wet cement should be avoided as hydrogen is produced.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Not developed under normal uses. Dangerous outcomes such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide are formed at high temperature and in fire.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation of solvent vapors above values exceeding exposure limits for working environment may result in acute inhalation poisoning, depending on the level of concentration and exposure time.
No toxicological data is available for the mixture.

Acute toxicity

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

calcium-dihydroxide						
Route of exposure	Parameter	Method	Value	Exposure time	Species	Sex
Oral	LD_{50}	OECD 425	>2000 mg/kg bw		Rat	
Dermal	LD_{50}	OECD 402	>2500 mg/kg bw		Rabbit	

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.
When skin is exposed to the product in its dry or wet state, thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin may occur. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to transpiration of humidity) after prolonged contact.
Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or fresh concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt. Repeated skin contact with wet cement may cause dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Direct contact with product may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact either in dry or wet form may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (eg. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns or blindness.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Some individuals may develop eczema upon exposure to wet cement dust, caused by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe dermatitis. If the cement contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, an allergic sensitising effect is not expected.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.

calcium-dihydroxide					
Result	Method	Exposure time	Specific target organ	Species	Sex
Negative	OECD 471			Bacteria (Salmonella typhimurium)	

Carcinogenicity
Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.

Reproductive toxicity
Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.

Toxicity for specific target organ - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.
Inhalation may lead to irritation, inflammation or burns. Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits.

Toxicity for specific target organ - repeated exposure
Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.
Prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure may cause damage to the lungs, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Aspiration hazard
Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity
Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.

Do not allow the material to enter water course. If water is contaminated inform the relevant authorities immediately. The addition of a significant amount of cementitious products to water may cause a rise in the pH value and therefore may be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

Alkaline conditions may also have effects on vegetation.

Acute toxicity

calcium-dihydroxide				
Parameter	Value	Exposure time	Species	Environment
LC_{50}	50.6 mg/l	96 hours	Fish	Fresh water
LC_{50}	457 mg/l	96 hours	Fish	Salt water
EC_{50}	49.1 mg/l	48 hours	Aquatic invertebrates	Fresh water
LC_{50}	158 mg/l	96 hours	Aquatic invertebrates	Salt water
EC_{50}	184.57 mg/l	72 hours	Algae and other aquatic plants	Fresh water
NOEC	48 mg/l	72 hours	Algae and other aquatic plants	Salt water
EC_{10}/LC_{10}	2000 mg/kg of dry substance of soil		Microorganisms	

Chronic toxicity

calcium-dihydroxide				
Parameter	Value	Exposure time	Species	Environment
NOEC	32 mg/l	14 days	Aquatic invertebrates	Salt water
NOEC	1080 mg/kg	21 days	Higher plants	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data are available for either the mixture or the components.

Alkaline earth material is non bio-degradable; it reacts with atmosphere and dissolved carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate (chalk).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Does not contain bioaccumulating components.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.
Does not contain any PMT or vPvM components.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data, the criteria for classification of the mixture are not met.
Does not contain any PBT or vPvB components.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Hazard of environmental contamination; dispose of the waste in accordance with the local and/or national regulations. Proceed in accordance with valid regulations on waste disposal. Any unused product and contaminated packaging should be put in labelled containers for waste collection and submitted for disposal to a person authorised for waste removal (a specialized company) that is entitled for such activity.
Do not empty unused product in drainage systems. The product must not be disposed of with municipal waste.
Empty containers may be used at waste incinerators to produce energy or deposited in a dump with appropriate classification. Perfectly cleaned containers can be submitted for recycling.

Product – Unused Residue or Dry Spillage
Pick up dry and put in containers. Mark container clearly. In case of disposal, harden with water to avoid dust creation. Dispose of at a licensed waste facility accepting cementitious and alkaline earth based waste. Dispose of all materials in accordance with current local regulations / legislation.

Product – Slurries
Allow to harden.Avoid entry into sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water and dispose of as indicated for hardened product.

Product – After Addition of Water, Hardened
Dispose of at a licensed waste facility accepting cementitious and alkaline earth based waste. Dispose of all materials in accordance with current regulations / legislation. Avoid entry into sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water.

Product - cement that has exceeded its shelf life
EWC entry: 10 13 99 (wastes not otherwise specified) (and when demonstrated that it contains more than 0.0002% soluble Cr (VI)): shall not be used/sold other than for use in controlled closed and totally automated processes or should be recycled or disposed of according to local legislation or treated again with a reducing agent.

Waste management legislation

Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 871 of 2007).
Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste, as amended.
Decision 2000/532/EC establishing a list of wastes, as amended.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number
not subject to transport regulations

14.2. UN proper shipping name
not relevant

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
not relevant

14.4. Packing group
not relevant

14.5. Environmental hazards
not relevant

14.6. Special precautions for user
Reference in the Sections 4 to 8.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
not relevant

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Clean Air Act 1993 as amended.
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 as amended.
Public health act 1961.
Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended.
Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18th December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing the 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, as amended.
REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL as amended.
Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Restrictions pursuant to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), as amended

Portland cement

Restriction	Conditions of restriction
47	1. Cement and cement-containing mixtures shall not be placed on the market, or used, if they contain, when hydrated, more than 2 mg/kg (0,0002 %) soluble chromium VI of the total dry weight of the cement. 2. If reducing agents are used, then without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of cement or cement-containing mixtures is visibly, legibly and indelibly marked with information on the packing date, as well as on the storage conditions and the storage period appropriate to maintaining the activity of the reducing agent and to keeping the content of soluble chromium VI below the limit indicated in paragraph 1. 3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the placing on the market for, and use in, controlled closed and totally automated processes in which cement and cement-containing mixtures are handled solely by machines and in which there is no possibility of contact with the skin. 4. The standard adopted by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) for testing the water-soluble chromium (VI) content of cement and cement-containing mixtures shall be used as the test method for demonstrating conformity with paragraph 1. 5. Leather articles coming into contact with the skin shall not be placed on the market where they contain chromium VI in concentrations equal to or greater than 3 mg/kg (0,0003 % by weight) of the total dry weight of the leather. 6. Articles containing leather parts coming into contact with the skin shall not be placed on the market where any of those leather parts contains chromium VI in concentrations equal to or greater than 3 mg/kg (0,0003 % by weight) of the total dry weight of that leather part. 7. Paragraphs 5 and 6 shall not apply to the placing on the market of second-hand articles which were in end-use in the Union before 1 May 2015.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

A list of standard risk phrases used in the safety data sheet

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Guidelines for safe handling used in the safety data sheet

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P260	Do not breathe dust.
P264	Wash hands and exposed parts of the body thoroughly after handling.

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with national regulations.

Other important information about human health protection

The product must not be - unless specifically approved by the manufacturer/importer - used for purposes other than as per the Section 1. The user is responsible for adherence to all related health protection regulations.

Key to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR	Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substance and mixtures
EC	Identification code for each substance listed in EINECS
EC_{50}	Concentration of a substance when it is affected 50 % of the population
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods
EU	European Union
EuPCS	European Product Categorisation System
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBC	International Code For The Construction And Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INCI	International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC_{10}	Lethal concentration of a substance in which it can be expected death of 10% of the population
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration of a substance in which it can be expected death of 50% of the population
LD_{50}	Lethal dose of a substance in which it can be expected death of 50% of the population
log Kow	Octanol-water partition coefficient
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NOEC	No observed effect concentration
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limits
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PMT	Persistent, mobile and toxic
ppm	Parts per million
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitization
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
UN number	Four-figure identification number of the substance or article taken from the UN Model Regulations
UVCB	Substances of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
vPvB	Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
vPvM	Very persistent and very mobile

Training guidelines

Inform the personnel about the recommended ways of use, mandatory protective equipment, first aid and prohibited ways of handling the product.

Recommended restrictions of use

not available

Information about data sources used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

REGULATION (EC) No. 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL (REACH) as amended.
REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL as amended.
Data from the manufacturer of the substance / mixture, if available - information from registration dossiers.

More information

Classification procedure - calculation method.

Statement

The safety data sheet provides information aimed at ensuring safety and health protection at work and environmental protection. The provided information corresponds to the current status of knowledge and experience and complies with valid legal regulations. The information should not be understood as guaranteeing the suitability and usability of the product for a particular application.